The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. | WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881—TWELVE PAGES. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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EXCELSIOR Oil Stove.

The only Perfect Wire Gauze, Non-Explosive OIL STOVE in the market. The only Five-Inch Wick. Examine before buying.

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We have in stock a number of Superb Steinway Uprights and Squares, in first-class order, ranging in age from three to twenty-five years, some of them, in every respect, equal to new.

An examination of the older instruments will afford buyers an opportunity of noting the unequaled durability of the Steinway Pianos. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
ST. LAURENT, Servan.....Wednesday, July 13, 7 a m
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FRANCE, Trudelle.....Wednesday, July 27, 6 a m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second cabin $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
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Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.
The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:
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For Cadiz and Gibraltar—First Cabin.....$75 and $60
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LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
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AMERICAN LINE.
Philadelphia and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Sailing regularly every Wednesday from Philadelphia, carrying cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and the U. S. Mail.

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Carrying the United States and Royal Belgian Mails. The only Direct Line to Antwerp, in Belgium, sailing every Saturday from New York and every alternate Saturday from Philadelphia.
For Passage Tickets to or from Europe and Drafts on Great Britain and the Continent apply to
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. E. LAWRENCE, Manager.
119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

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New York--London--Paris.
Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.
Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents.

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Ocean Steamships,
Carrying the British and United States Mails. New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown. Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
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OCEAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
VIA QUEBEC. VIA BALTIMORE.
PASSAGE all classes between principal points in Europe and America at lowest rates.
Accommodations Unexcelled.
Three weekly Sailings each way.
Emigrant and Steerage Passage through to all points at special rates.
ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La Salle-st., Chicago

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, outward, $26. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

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Manitou Springs, Colorado.
MANITOU HOUSE.
GEO. M. WALKER, Chief Clerk. S. B. JENNINGS, of Ohio, Prop.
Open on and after May 28. This elegant Hotel having been enlarged to three times its original capacity, and refurnished throughout at an expense of over $[illegible], offers inducements never before equaled in the West to Summer Tourists. Terms reasonable.

THE OCEANIC,
ISLES OF SHOALS, N. H.
Open middle of June. No flies, no mosquitoes, no dust. Even temperature. Eight miles from main land. Beautiful ocean view from every window. Gas, electric bells, perfect drainage. Boating, fishing, bowling, billiards, nice hall, band of music, hotel first-class. LAIGHTON BROS. & CO.

Summer Board at Mansion House, LANESVILLE, CAPE ANN, half mile from Gen. Butler's estate, 100 rods from ocean. Fine fishing, bathing, and sailing. Terms moderate. Apply to G. W. LANGSFORD, Lanesville, Mass.

THOUSAND ISLAND HOUSE, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., NOW OPEN. Send two three-cent stamps for Guide Book. O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor.

CAPE ANN.—Bass Rock house. Good harbor beach, Gloucester, Mass. Finest surf bathing and ocean scenery on the Atlantic coast. Send for illustrated book. MRS. E. G. BROWN.

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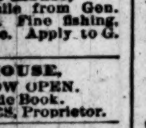
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.



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CLOTHING.

Winding Up the Season.

CLOSING PRICES ON BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.

CHILDRENS

DEPARTMENT

Children's Blouse Suits that we sold earlier in the season at $3, $4, $5, can now be purchased at $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3. Fine Blouse Suits at $5, $6, $7 that two weeks earlier were eagerly sought after at $7, $8, $10. The fault is not with the goods, but we prefer to commence each season with everything new. This explains why we are willing to make this loss, but it is your gain if you profit by it.

Men's Black Cloth Dress Frock Coats, $10.00,
(Equal if not better than you have paid $14.00 for.)

MEN'S SUITS $10 MEN'S SUITS

Come and see our $10 Table of Suits---a large variety of patterns of different fabrics and shapes---all of which have been placed on a separate table and marked $10.

New Fall Overcoats.

They have just commenced to arrive, and we have many pleasing styles to present at very reasonable prices.

James Wilde Jr. & Co.,
COR. STATE & MADISON,
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POCKET DRESSING CASES.

We would Call the Attention of the Trade to Our New
"PULLMAN" POCKET DRESSING CASES
WESTERN LEATHER MFG. CO., Sole Manufacturers, 58 State-st.
Send for circular.

ARCHERY.

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AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
All kinds, styles, and grades.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
108 Madison-st.

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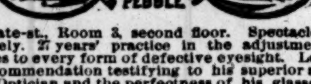

125 State-st., Room 3, second floor. Spectacles exclusively. 27 years' practice in the adjustment of Glasses to every form of defective eyesight. Letters of recommendation testifying to his superior ability as an Optician and the perfectness of his glasses can be seen at M. Bernhardt's office from the noted Professors of Rush Medical College, Chicago Medical College, Hahneman College, Chicago Homeopathic College, leading Divines, our most prominent and well-known citizens, including high encomiums from Schools of Science, Blind Institutes, etc., etc.
LOUIS H. MATTHES, Assistant.

BUGGIES.

PARSONS & GOODFELLOW.
BUGGIES For the trade. Only COMPLETE lines of Business and Pleasure Vehicles manufactured in the United States. Farmers' Spring Wagons. Quality the best. Catalogue, prices, and terms sent on application.
OSHKOSH, WIS.

BABY CARRIAGES.

100 Baby Carriages
Last week. Clearing sale. Great bargains on weekly payments. Must have room to make Lawn Swings, Invalid and Easy Chairs.
Factory, 576 South Clark-st.

TAILORING.

15 Per Ct. Discount
On all Garments ordered of us during July, 1881.
EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,
Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Real Estate and Loans. W. D. KERFOOT & CO. 90 Washington-st. References furnished if desired to any person we have represented during 30 years.

PICTURE-FRAMES.

Gold PICTURE FRAMES
It will surely pay you to write for my Illustrated Catalogue (free) of Styles and Prices. S. H. McELWAIN, Manufacturer, [illegible] Wabash-av.

The Tribune.

Persons leaving the city for the summer season can have THE TRIBUNE *mailed to their address at the following rates, postage prepaid:* DAILY TRIBUNE, *per month, $1; including Sunday issue, $1.25.*

FAIR weather and stationary or higher temperature for this region to-day.

THE Britannic, of the White Star Line, which was driven on the rocks on the Irish coast, was towed out by three tugs yesterday. Her engines were in fair working order.

THE Grand Council of Switzerland has rejected by a large majority the appeal of the Socialists against the decree prohibiting the holding of a Universal Socialist Convention at Zurich this year.

EARLY yesterday morning a fire broke out in the freight house of the railway at Cette, France, and spread with alarming rapidity, destroying nearly 1,000 freight and passenger cars, and about three square miles of sheds and warehouses.

GEN. CIALDINI, the Italian Minister to Paris, presented his letters of recall to President Grévy yesterday. It is understood that, owing to the ill-feeling existing between Italy and France, a successor to Gen. Cialdini will not be nominated for some time.

A PIECE of land three miles long, one mile wide, and of unknown depth in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, is moving towards Lake Thun at the rate of three miles per day. Houses in the path of the landslide are deserted. The Village of Sigriswell and other villages in the vicinity are out of danger.

THE total value of the petroleum exported during the month of May of this year was $3,361,155, against $1,384,815 worth exported in May, 1880. The value of the petroleum exports for the eleven months ending May 31, 1881, was $34,762,328, against $33,992,812 worth exported in the corresponding eleven months of the previous fiscal year.

A COACH of a passenger-train on the New Jersey Southern Railroad jumped the track on approaching a bridge over Carasaly's Creek, dashed against the bridge, and demolished it. Andrew Robbins, the conductor, was fatally and W. J. Parmentier, General Freight Agent of the road, severely injured. Several passengers received slight injuries.

EMPEROR WILLIAM and Emperor Francis Joseph will have an interview at Salzburg at any early date, and Prince Bismarck and Baron Von Haymerle, the Austrian Foreign Minister, will have a confab on State at affairs Kissingen. The result of both interviews will doubtless be a closer union between Austria and Germany than even now exists.

SECRETARY KIRKWOOD has decided that pensioners who have been inmates of soldiers' homes, and who leave these institutions without the consent of the managers, are entitled to receive their pensions directly. He holds that if the care of soldiers' homes is not given to or is repudiated by the soldier, the soldier, and not the institution, is entitled to the pension.

THE Orangemen and their Protestant friends who assembled in Toronto yesterday adopted a series of resolutions condemning in the strongest language the dastardly attack on President Garfield, expressing hope for his ultimate recovery, rejoicing at his present favorable symptoms, and fervently praying that he may be fully and speedily restored to his former health and strength.

THE Irish National Land League continues to receive large contributions weekly for carrying on the work of that organization. During the last week $10,760 were received. The League appears to be extending the sphere of its labors. Yesterday $250 were voted to the crofters or small farmers of the Island of Skye, Scotland, to assist them in their resistance to eviction by the Scotch landlords.

GEN. DUDLEY, the Commissioner of Pensions, has recommended the discharge of over 100 clerks and the reduction in pay of over sixty clerks of the Pension Bureau, because of the shortness of the appropriation made by the last Congress. There remains of the appropriation unexpended $794,070, and if the present force is continued at present salaries $931,350 would be required. Alas for the poor fellows whose official heads will have to come off!

DELIA POSIER, a religious monomaniac confined in the Tongue Point Lunatic Asylum, near Montreal, fancied that her cell-mate, Gertrude Roberts, was a frightful dragon intent on devouring herself and all the other inmates. She attacked her companion with a piece of board, crushing her head into jelly. An inquest is to be held into the death of the woman Roberts, and it is probable that the asylum authorities will be censured.

THE thermometer marked 101 degrees at Indianapolis, yesterday, and there were several cases of sunstroke. At Cincinnati the thermometer marked as high as 104. All public works have been stopped in the latter city, and business is at a standstill. Manufacturers work their men only a few hours in the morning. There were ninety-nine cases of sunstroke reported yesterday, and about fifty proved fatal. The heated term continues at St. Louis.

DR. REYBURN said yesterday that the President was doing as well as the doctors hoped for, the wound was doing well, and the discharge from it was all right. Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New York, stated that he regarded the President's condition as very favorable considering the nature of the injury. It will take time, he added, for the President to recover from an injury of this character, but so far everything seems to be going on very satisfactorily.

LORD SALISBURY, the Tory leader, yesterday received a deputation of the loyal inhabitants of the Transvaal, composed mostly of adventurers and claim-jumpers, and in reply to an address presented to him delivered a characteristically bitter attack on the policy of the present Government. He deplored that men who, trusting to the promises that England would annex the Transvaal, had invested their money, and who had taken up arms in defense of British authority, had been abandoned, their property confiscated, and their lives exposed. The delegates [illegible] Lord Salisbury to favor the [illegible], and declared that peace could not exist in South Africa unless British supremacy is upheld. There is little doubt that were Salisbury in power he would meet the wishes of the loyal delegates, but as Mr. Gladstone is at the helm, and persists in recognizing in the complaining loyalists a lot of unprincipled adventurers, refugees from justice, and claim-jumpers, the delegates will have to return to Africa without having accomplished much.

THE Ohio Democratic State Convention will be held at Columbus to-day, and the prospects of a lively time and considerable wrangling are excellent. The young Democracy will make an effort to control the Convention, and are determined, if possible, to squelch Frank Hurd and the Free Trade element. It is probable that Mr. Bookwalter, of Springfield, will be nominated for Governor. His only qualification seems to be his wealth. The "boys" want to make the next campaign in the Buckeye State one with a barrel in it.

THE ninety-first anniversary of the taking of the Bastille will be celebrated in Paris and throughout France to-morrow with even greater éclat than the ninetieth anniversary was celebrated last year. Paris has already assumed a festive appearance, the official buildings are resplendent with bunting, and preparations are in progress for illuminations and pyrotechnic displays. Free entertainments will be given at the theatres, and concerts and musical entertainments will be given in the open air, etc. The French, in fact, are preparing to celebrate their "Fourth of July" in the grandest and most festive manner.

THE President was resting quietly at 1 o'clock this morning, having passed another favorable day. The attending physicians continue to pronounce the symptoms favorable, and each day adds to their hope of their patient's recovery. He partook of a pint and a half of milk, an ounce of rum, and part of a slice of toast yesterday. The fever was somewhat high last evening, and the temperature of the body was a little higher than the physicians calculated on, but there was a sensible decrease during the night. All the symptoms are as favorable as could possibly be expected from the nature of the injury, and the President's chances of recovery have improved.

THE Orangemen of Canada celebrated the 12th of July yesterday with processions and banquets, and in the evening toasted "the glorious, pious, and immortal memory," and the Catholics had the good sense not to interfere. The day passed off very quietly; there were no heads broken either for the pleasure of breaking them or for the honor of religion. In Ireland the Orangemen who belong to the Land League refrained from the usual procession, which probably accounts for the fact that the day passed off so quietly in that country. The only disturbance occurred in Belfast, and it would be out of the question to expect that the 12th would pass without a row in Belfast. In England there were several fights, and some casualties.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL proposed an amendment to the emigration clause of the Irish Land bill yesterday, providing that the Government should obtain full security for the repayment of money advanced to emigrants. Mr. Gladstone stated that he did not object to the principle of the amendment, which he said was embodied in the clause of the bill as it stands. He also stated that the Canadian Government wanted not only laborers, but farmers and their families, and had agreed to make provisions for their maintenance on arriving in Canada. He added that he did not favor the decrease of Ireland's population, but he held that those who desired to leave Ireland, but who were unable to do so, should be assisted.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the Tory leader of the House of Commons, came to the rescue of Mr. Forster Monday night when the latter was assailed by the Irish members. He said the attack was inconsistent with the fair rules of party warfare, and deserving of general censure and disapproval. How Sir Stafford expects that Irish members can be governed by rules of fair party warfare in dealing with a gentleman who has been the chief instrument in enforcing coercion in Ireland, in causing the imprisonment of one of their colleagues, and in refusing to give any reason for such courses, can only be understood on the ground that the Tories and Sir Stafford Northcote have no policy for Ireland but a coercive one, and that all means of enforcing such a policy are fair, proper, and just.

MLLE. PAULA MINK, who is not a native of France, but who is a fiery agitator in favor of the rights of French men and women, as such rights are understood by her friend and coagitatress Louise Michel, having been cautioned by Minister Constans that she would be expelled from France if she gave much more trouble, wrote in answer that she intended to give trouble, but would not give Minister Constans a chance to expel her therefor. In order to avoid expulsion she announces her intention to marry a Frenchman, and thus become a naturalized Frenchwoman; and a naturalized Frenchwoman cannot be expelled from France except after trial and conviction. Surely no jury of Frenchmen would convict a woman who makes a sacrifice to marry one of their countrymen.

THE New York Assembly Republican Caucus Committee, consisting of Speaker Sharpe and Representatives Carpenter, Gillette, and Draper, has addressed a letter to the Senate Caucus Republican Committee, consisting of State Senators McCarthy, Forster, and Rockwell, requesting that the Senate Committee join the Assembly Committee in calling a regular Republican caucus to be held to-morrow evening to nominate candidates for United States Senators. In the balloting yesterday Lapham came within ten votes of election and Miller with in eight. The Conklingites remain firm in their opposition, and it may be that they will succeed in preventing an election until the caucus which they demand is held. If the caucus is held, however, it is quite probable that Miller and Lapham will be the nominees, and their election is now all but conceded.

CAIRO AS A MANUFACTURING TOWN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 12.—The Singer Sewing-Machine Company have to-day purchased ground sufficient for the erection of a building for a branch manufacturing establishment in this city; also, the Nashville Cotton-Oil Company have to-day secured the necessary ground for an oil mill.

TITUSVILLE.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 12.—Oil opened at 77⅞ cents; highest, 77⅞ cents; lowest, 75⅞ cents; closed, 76¼ cents; shipments, 69,000 barrels; charters, 68,300 barrels; runs, 99,000 barrels.

GAINING.

The President's Constitution Triumphs Over All His Fevers.

Prompt Cessation of the Unfavorable Symptoms of Monday.

Yesterday by Far the Most Encouraging Since the Shooting.

Evening Bulletin: Pulse 104; Temperature 102.4; Respiration 24.

These Figures Are the Maximum Stages of the Several Disturbances for the Day.

Circumscribed Peritonitis Believed to Have Existed Since July 3.

The Ball, However, Now Understood to Be Near the Surface of the Skin.

A Senseless Hoax Perpetrated in the Name of a Demented Old Negro of Annapolis.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

8 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12—8 a. m.—The President is comfortable this morning. The rise in temperature noted in last evening's bulletin began to diminish about an hour later. Pulse, 96; temperature, 99.6; respiration, 22.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

1 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12—1 p. m.—The President is passing a comfortable day. Pulse, 100; temperature, 100.8; respiration, 24.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The following telegram was sent by the attending surgeons to the consulting surgeons this afternoon.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12—1 p. m.—During the afternoon of yesterday the President's temperature rose to the highest point it has yet attained. It began to fall, however, immediately after he received his evening morphia, one-quarter grain of sulphate hypodermically, and this morning corresponds with the previous days. About 6 p. m. he had a consistent and copious movement of the bowels. His wound was dressed antiseptically yesterday evening and this morning. He continues to retain all nourishment prescribed him, and has had twenty-four ounces of milk and one of rum during the last twenty-four hours, besides a small quantity of milk-toast this morning. At 8:30 this morning he also received ten grains bisulphate of quinia. His general condition this morning appears to us rather better than yesterday morning. Last night at 7 p. m. his pulse was 108, temperature 102.8, respiration 24. This morning at 8 o'clock the pulse was 96, temperature 99.6, respiration 22. At 1 p. m. the pulse was 100, temperature 100.8, respiration 24.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

7 P. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12—7 p. m.—The President has passed a much more comfortable day than yesterday. Pulse, 104; temperature, 102.4; respiration, 24.

D. W. BLISS,
J. K. BARNES,
J. J. WOODWARD,
ROBERT REYBURN.

APPEARANCES.

8:15 A. M.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 12—8:15 a. m.—The unfavorable symptoms which made their appearance yesterday afternoon have entirely subsided. The President passed a very comfortable, restful night, and this morning his pulse is 96 and temperature 99.6. This would seem to indicate that the increased pulse and temperature of last evening were merely temporary fluctuations, due, as the surgeons supposed at the time, to some momentary tax upon his nervous system rather than to any permanent unfavorable change in his condition.

2 P. M.

Dr. Bliss, at this hour, reports that the President's condition has been steadily improving ever since morning. The transient increase in the pulse and temperature last night was only the natural fluctuation of the fever and not an indication of any unfavorable change. The President is better in every way this afternoon than at the corresponding hour yesterday, and he has not a symptom which need cause uneasiness. His pulse at 2 o'clock p. m. is only 96, and, although he has taken no anodyne since yesterday, he is now sleeping a quiet, natural sleep. The atmosphere of his room is still maintained by refrigerating apparatus in the basement at a steady temperature of 75 degrees, which the President finds the most comfortable.

4:30 P. M.

Dr. Bliss reports the President's condition in general more favorable and encouraging than at any time since wounded. Pulse now below 100.

10:30 P. M.

Since the 7 o'clock bulletin the President's pulse has dropped to 102, and the temperature to 102. At this hour he is sleeping quietly, and all his symptoms show an improved condition.

MIDNIGHT.

The surgeons have inserted a drainage-pipe two inches into the President's wound, for the purpose of keeping the wound open, and to drain away the pus. It was not forced in beyond the point to which it would easily go. It is made of flexible porous material, and, in addition, is perforated with holes. The substance of which it is composed will wear away by the action of the body, after which time it is proposed to insert a longer tube. In inserting this tube, no additional knowledge was obtained as to the direction or nature of the wound. The President, at this hour, is sleeping quietly, under the influence of opiates, and the attendants look for a comfortable night.

12:30 A. M. WEDNESDAY.

The President's temperature has been reduced to 102, and his pulse to 102. He is now sleeping. A comfortable night is hoped for, although it had been expected that the temperature would have fallen more at this hour.

2 A. M.

At this hour the President is resting quietly. The two attending physicians at the Mansion to-night, Drs. Bliss and Reyburn, are both sound asleep in a room adjoining the President's.

FIGHTING THE GOOD FIGHT.

YESTERDAY'S CRISIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—It was not until to-day that the very critical condition of the President yesterday evening and last night was realized. The physicians themselves admit that they were alarmed, as the external causes which were assigned as the explanation of the marked increase of fever were not considered sufficient. There were grave fears that a pus-cavity was forming, or possibly that, after all, peritonitis was setting in, and it was seriously considered during the afternoon whether it would not be expedient to telegraph for the consulting physicians, Agnew and Hamilton, to come to Washington. The temperature began to drop, however, in the early evening, and the apprehensions were somewhat allayed, although it was deemed necessary for two physicians to remain constantly in the sick-room during the night and watch every movement of the patient, even while he was sleeping. The sleep, too, was not as good as usual. It was fitful and feverish.

THE NAPS WERE ALL SHORT,

and the President was very restless, and, a person who was in the sick-chamber says, despondent. One of the most eminent medical officers attached to the Government service, who has carefully studied the case, and who attended the original consultation, took occasion to personally inform himself last night as to the actual condition of the President, and to go behind the returns of the official bulletin. The result was that this surgeon expressed the opinion that the increase in temperature was probably due to the fact that what he called "circumscribed peritonitis" had set in, that the inflammation of the peritonial region in the vicinity of the ball had commenced, and that the safety of the President would depend upon the ability of the physicians to keep the inflammation within the circumscribed limits. It is also ascertained that

THE PRESIDENT IS GROWING WEAKER,—

that he is very much weaker than the public have supposed. He can scarcely turn his hand, and cannot lift his foot, and it is with the utmost difficulty that he can pratically raise his head. Said one of the physicians to-night: "You could not expect the President to be strong. He has now been in bed ten days. He has taken comparatively little nourishment, particularly in solid food, and, of course, is weak."

ANOTHER SURGEON

says that the fact that his skin is reported to be moist and cool indicates that the high temperature comes from internal fever. The cooling apparatus works well, so far as reducing the temperature of the room is concerned, but there are fears that it may make the atmosphere too moist. The President has repeatedly complained of being cold, and some of the physicians have recommended that the apparatus be removed. These were the unfavorable conditions which existed last night, but which, fortunately, in great measure disappeared this morning, the temperature and pulse having fallen to very nearly the condition which they have maintained in the morning for some days past.

THE PRESIDENT WAS VERY RESTLESS

until about 2 o'clock this morning, when Col. Rockwell, who was in attendance in the sick-chamber, came out and ordered the carpenters to desist from their work upon the cooling apparatus, after which the President became more quiet, and his temperature was reduced. It is amazing that the carpenters were allowed to work there at all, as the boxes could have been made quite as well elsewhere. They will now be removed and completed elsewhere. Dr. Bliss, referring to the report that the President speaks in a strong voice and moves his arms freely, says: "He does not speak in a strong, clear voice, as reported, but what he says is spoken considerably above a whisper, and is perfectly audible. As for his movements their vigor has been quite overestimated. He does not throw his arms around like a wheelman."

"Then, when you speak of his being stronger and gaining strength, you use the words in a relative sense?"

"Precisely. I mean that his voice is remarkably clear, and his movement remarkably vigorous for a man who has been wounded as dangerously as he was. You must recollect he has been in bed nearly nine days, and it would be absurd to speak of his being strong otherwise than in a relative sense."

Dr. Bliss expresses confidence in the President's recovery, though in doing so he only gives his opinion. Should he improve, the physicians will in a week make an official announcement of the fact, though they will hardly do so before that time. The doctors say the danger from secondary hemorrhage is

NOW VERY SLIGHT,

if it has not entirely passed. They also have little fear of blood-poisoning. The President perspires a good deal in the night. The pains in his feet and ankles continue, and there is a great deal of muscular soreness. He has not yet uttered the first word of complaint. His favorit position is to lie with his face towards the south, looking out upon the lawn and the Washington monument. The wound is dressed with cotton, steeped in carbonic oil, and not in water. The President is believed to have lost about twenty-five pounds. The yellow symptoms have disappeared. This morning there were fears that the high temperature of last night would return this afternoon. "If it should," said Dr. Boynton this morning, the President's cousin, one of the consulting physicians, "we shall be obliged to look for a more serious cause." The noise outside of the house, which did not disturb him before yesterday afternoon, are scarcely sufficient to explain the increase of fever. The circumstance which has given those immediately surrounding the President as much concern as the increase of fever is

THE GROWING DESPONDENCY OF THE PATIENT.

He, up to yesterday, had maintained his courage, and, though once or twice yielding to the fear that he might not live, he had been remarkably heroic. Yesterday, however, he was much depressed, and this morning he was very weak and much less cheerful than he has been. The physicians, however, do not admit that there is any reason for diminished hope, although Dr. Boynton is evidently much less confident than the surgeons who have the patient in charge. Dr. Reyburn, who left the sick-room at noon, said: "The President is better this noon. He has taken some rest and nourishment, and his temperature has been reduced to 100.8.

WE WERE UNEASY ABOUT HIM LAST NIGHT,

as he grew much worse, his temperature having greatly increased. We consider him better now." Surgeon Woodard, one of the attending physicians, says: "Yesterday, because the temperature was high, everybody outside of the sick-room supposed the President was going to die. This morning, now that the temperature is lower, everybody thought he was going to live. The truth is that the President is not yet out of danger, but we think he is going to live."

THIS HAS BEEN A DAY OF ENCOURAGEMENT

at the White House. The morning brought full relief from the increase of temperature which caused so much outside concern last night, and at one time to-day, and for the first time, the temperature was nearly normal. The President is very weak, but the physicians say this arises naturally from the small quantity of food given, and from the draining of the system from the wound, and not from any sinking or failing of his powers. He has taken his food with a relish, and it has affected all his organs very favorably. His room has been kept at a moderate temperature. The Surgeons recognize still that the case is a very serious one, and that unfavorable symptoms may manifest themselves at any time. That they have not thus far has gradually caused confidence. They appreciate that the days now passing are crisis times, and yet all the symptoms have continued of such character as to cause a firm belief that he will pass them all successfully. Dispatches from New York and other points for several days past, making inquiries as to the truth of dispatches representing the President as rapidly sinking, show conclusively that

DELIBERATE MISSTATEMENTS OF THIS CHARTER

are daily prepared here and sent off for the purpose of influencing the stock market, both in New York and London. Such exaggerated dispatches have been more numerous than ever. This fact is shown by the fact that brokers always seem to be the first to receive this line of unfavorable news. Among the messages of sympathy received here for the President none have been more touching than those of ex-President Hayes.

ANXIETY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The rise of the President's temperature last night caused a feeling of general alarm in spite of the assuring statements of the doctors, but this feeling gave way this morning to one of confidence again, when this morning's bulletins showed that the temperature and pulse receded. There has been some increase since morning, but it is less than has occurred between morning and noon on any of the last few days. The pulse had gone up by 1 o'clock p. m. to 108, and the temperature to over 100, while the 1 o'clock bulletin to-day shows the pulse only 100, and temperature 100.8.

THE FEELING OF UNEASINESS,

growing out of last night's condition of the President, was added to by the opinions of some outside doctors, who, though they have not seen the case, predicted evil results. The surgeons in charge do not share in these opinions of the outside doctors, as to the increasing dangers. While the doctors who have the case in hand do not pretend by any means that the President is out of danger, they grow more hopeful each day. Very naturally the slow and tedious process of recovery is wearying to the President, but on only two or three occasions has he manifested any such feeling. Yesterday he remarked, in a sort of inquiring way, that it was doubtful if the few years he would get of life at least were worth all the hard struggle he was making. But Mrs. Garfield, who was by him at the time, urged him not to talk that way, as he knew his life was worth all that could possibly be expended to save it. The President promptly replied that he did not have any idea of relaxing any of his efforts, but that his remark was more in a reflective or speculative manner than anything else.

THE PRESIDENT'S DESIRE FOR INFORMATION.

Of course newspapers and information generally of the excitement and affairs outside are kept from the President, but occasionally he asks some question about these things, and gets some information. He knows what deep interest has been manifested in his recovery by the people of the whole world, and yesterday morning he asked if the excitement at the time of the shooting was as great as when Lincoln was killed.

At one time yesterday the noise made in arranging for the introduction of cold-air so annoyed and excited the President that the workmen had to be stopped for a while. The machinery is in order now, and no further disturbance of the kind will be necessary.

MRS. GARFIELD

still keeps up her courage. The ordeal has necessarily told upon her considerably. She takes daily rides and is doing everything to keep up her physical strength.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

called at the Executive Mansion this evening and had a short and pleasant interview with Mrs. Garfield. It is understood the Vice-President will return to New York to-morrow.

GEN. SWAIM

said to-night that the number of inquiring dispatches and letters daily received about the President are almost incalculable. He has received hundreds, but he is one of the President's constant nurses, and so much of his time is spent at the bedside that he has not had time to answer them.

VICE-PRESIDENT ARTHUR

called upon each member of the Cabinet this afternoon, and informed them that he had pressing matters of business requiring his attention in New York, but he did not care to leave Washington unless the President's condition warranted. He was advised to call at the White House to-night and ascertain for himself the President's condition. He did so and was met by the Cabinet. He had a short interview with Mrs. Garfield, and a very pleasant one. The surgeons informed the Vice-President they thought that he could go away without any apprehension of any unfavorable turn in the President's case. The surgeons assured him that they had additional reasons to-night for feeling hopeful. The Vice-President expects to return to New York to-morrow, but will probably come back to Washington in a few days.

THE PRESIDENT NOT ONLY PASSED A MUCH BETTER DAY

to-day than yesterday, but the signs of improvement continue to-night. He rested easier to-day, and said he felt better. Gen. Swaim, who is almost constantly by his side, said to-night that the President looks better, that his eyes have more life in them than heretofore, and that he is gaining some little strength from his daily nourishment. His food remains on his stomach and digests well. Dr. Bliss said to-night at 9 o'clock that he felt encouraged because the afternoon fever had not risen so high as last night; that the doctors anticipated an increase, and, though they felt disappointed at the high temperature of last night, they were gratified at the fever not going so high this evening. He said the usual afternoon increase of fever did not come on until much later in the day than formerly; that at 4 o'clock p. m. the President's pulse had not reached 100, and he thought this somewhat favorable. He believed the fever would decline more rapidly to-night than formerly. At half-past 10 o'clock Dr. Bliss was seen again by the reporter. He said the pulse had declined since the 6:30 bulletin from 104 to 102, and the temperature had reduced two-tenths. The temperature was then 102.2. He was confident a decline

of the fever would continue through the night.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JAMES

to-night sent the following to the Union League Club of New York:

NEW YORK, July 12.—Dr. Woodward, one of the attending surgeons, tells me that he thinks the President has passed the best day since the shooting, being less disturbed during the febrile rise this afternoon than on previous days. He says the actual maximum temperature attained this afternoon is less than yesterday, though it still represents considerable afternoon fever. The Doctor adds that he, in common with the other physicians attending the President, feels more hopeful every day, although it is not yet possible to pronounce the President out of danger.

Gen. James expressed himself at 10 o'clock to-night as more hopeful than ever, and said all the attending surgeons had given hopeful opinions.

AT MIDNIGHT

a Western Associated Press reporter visited the White House to ascertain the President's condition at that hour. Both surgeons who are remaining through the night with the President had gone to sleep. The President was sleeping soundly, being watched by his nurses. Just before going to sleep the doctors left word that anybody calling for information should be told that the President was resting naturally and easily, and doing finely; that the fever was receding, and that the case looked most promising. The attendants at the White House said the fact of the doctors going to sleep looked well, as they have not been in the habit of doing so.

THE SURGEONS.

CIRCUMSCRIBED PERITONITIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—"The President is better to-night," said Dr. Boynton, his cousin, and one of the advising physicians, "than he was last night,—very considerably better,—but he is a very sick man, and the case is a very critical one. Yesterday we thought that the annoying noises outside, in connection with the cooling apparatus, the effect of the introduction of cold air into the room, the reaction which it may have caused, and his extreme fatigue, might account for the increased temperature and fever."

"But these noises have not existed to-day, Doctor?" it was suggested.

"That is so," replied the Doctor, "and the truth is that, in my judgment, although nothing has been publicly said about it, the President has had

CIRCUMSCRIBED PERITONITS

since the second day. The indications of it are very marked. There is great soreness at the point on the left side in front, about the anterior wall of the abdomen, where we suppose the ball is lodged. The fact that this soreness and inflammation is there is one of the main reasons why we locate the ball there. This soreness extends downward toward the right giron and diagonally across; the outer wall, downwards towards the left groin. There is no doubt that there is a case of circumscribed peritonitis. That was the cause of the increase of temperature yesterday. The peritoneal inflammation, in my opinion, is limited and well circumscribed. It is not increasing. Of the two, I should think to-night it had somewhat decreased, but that circumscribed peritonitis exists I do not doubt. The inflammation has not become general. It has not extended to the anterior peritoneal region. It appears to be restricted in the immediate region of the place where we locate the ball.

THE ABDOMEN IS INTENSELY SORE

at that point, and in its immediate vicinity, but not elsewhere. The ball undoubtedly passed through the liver, and it may have reached the point in the front wall of the abdomen where it is by the course indicated in the first diagnosis, or it may have gone straight across, struck another rib, and taken a downward course, but that it did pass through the liver and is lodged in the anterior wall of the abdomen, and that circumscribed peritonitis now exists, there can be no reasonable medical doubt."

THIS IS THE FIRST ACKNOWLEDGMENT

by any of the physicians who have any personal knowledge of the case that any peritoneal inflammation of any kind has existed. The acknowledgment confirms the views of the Government surgeons not now connected with the case who have watched every symptom. The theory that the danger of peritonitis was passed may therefore be dismissed; but, in view of the fact that the temperature to-night is reduced, and the patient's symptoms do not extend beyond the circumscribed limits indicated, there is good reason to hope that the great danger may pass. It also makes it more probable that, if the President shall survive, it will be possible to extract the ball from the front wall of the abdomen without entering the ventral cavity, with probably no danger.

"ARE THE REPORTS TRUE,"

was asked of Dr. Boynton, "that the President is despondent?"

"I will tell you. The President sent for me this morning to talk about some personal family matters. He always asks me how I think he is every day. To-day he said:

"'Do you think it worth while to keep up this fight for life?'

"I told him: 'Most certainly I do. At the beginning there were a great many chances against your living. Now there are a great many chances that you will live. Of course, you must struggle and keep up hope.'

"I then went on to tell him what he had not heard before,—of the funeral of his uncle, and of his cousin, my sister, both of whom were killed by the cars in Ohio. The President knew before he was shot that they had both died. He had not had an opportunity to ask me about it until to-day, and, having asked, it was necessary to tell him."

"IS HIS VOICE STRONG AND CLEAR, Doctor, as some say?"

"His voice is not loud, or clear, or strong, of course. He is a very sick man, but he does not speak in a whisper. He talks audibly, although weak and low, but his condition to-night is very considerably improved. The conditions to-day have been better. He has taken a pint and a half of milk, an ounce of rum, and part of a slice of toast. He has rested better."

"Do you feel very hopeful, Dr. Boynton, of the President's recovery?"

"I feel hopeful, but very anxious," was Dr. Boynton's reply, and that reply properly summarizes the situation as it exists here at 10 o'clock to-night. There are a good many who choose to make it out that there was no cause for anxiety yesterday, that the reports of that character are sensational, but those who know most about the case, and who talk freely,

ADMIT THE GRAVE DANGERS THAT HAVE BEEN INDICATED.

It is an extraordinary and noteworthy fact that the attending physicians have not deemed it due to the public, yet, to inform them that the President has been suffering for some days from circumscribed peritonitis, and that the well-defined indications of that dangerous condition are the indications which have made them so confident in locating the ball in the anterior wall of the abdomen. The danger from that symptom, medical authorities say, will not have passed until the temperature is materially reduced, and remains reduced. The doctors think that last night was the culmination of the danger of the circumscribed peritonitis.

DR. REYBURN.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Dr. Reyburn said, after 1 o'clock this afternoon, that the President's condition maintains all the favorable symptoms that have caused so much hope during the last few days; that there is nothing so far as the surgeons can see to cause any new feeling of alarm. He said the case is doing as well to-day as the doctors had hoped for; that these hot days necessarily cause some increase of fever, and this is to be expected for several days yet. He did not believe the fever would get as high to-night as it was last night. The wound is doing well, and the discharge from it is all right.

DR. J. J. WOODWARD,

one of the surgeons in attendance upon the President, being asked what he thought of the case, replied: "This has been, on the whole, the best day the President has had since his injury. There was less disturbance during the febrile rise this afternoon than previous afternoons, and the actual maximum temperature was less to-day than yesterday. It still represents, however, considerable afternoon fever, and it would not be safe as yet to declare the President out of danger, but the general symptoms are encouraging, and with every day we feel increased hope."

SURGEON-GENERAL BARNES

said: "The President's maximum temperature has been less to-day than yesterday, and his condition must improve. He takes nourishment in constantly-increasing quantities, and the stomach performs its functions well. He is not only better to-night than last night, but his condition as a whole is better than at any time since the shooting."

DR. REYBURN AT 9 P. M.

said: "The President's symptoms last evening gave us some little uneasiness, partly on account of the rise in temperature, and partly on account of other unfavorable indications, such as restlessness and a dry, hot skin. We believe, however, that these symptoms represented only the temporary fluctuations of the fever, and our judgment has been confirmed by the result. The President's pulse and temperature fell gradually during the night, and have been as low to-day as on the three days last preceding. His general condition, in the meantime, is greatly improved. He is quiet and comfortable, and says himself he fells better and stronger. His skin is moist, he has taken more nourishment than any previous day, and his symptoms are all encouraging." Upon being asked whether there were any indications of

PYÆMIA,

Dr. Reyburn said: "Not the slightest. Pyæmia would at once make itself manifest in the color of the skin and many other ways, but no sign of it has appeared." To the question: "Do you regard the danger of secondary hemorrhage passed?" The Doctor replied: "No. I should not be willing to say that. It may occur, but I regard its occurrence as very unlikely." Being questioned in regard to the discharge from the wound, Dr. Reyburn said suppuration was progressing favorably. The discharge to-night was rather more copious than yesterday, but the wound had a perfectly healthy appearance. In conclusion, Dr. Reyburn said the President's condition was in every way favorable and encouraging, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

DR. BLISS THIS EVENING

made the statement that the President's afternoon fever began later to-day than previously, and had been characterized by less intensity. Up to 4 p. m. his pulse did not go above 100, and it has begun to fall again since the date of the last official bulletin. "The President's condition," Dr. Bliss said, in conclusion, "is in every way satisfactory."

DR. HAMILTON.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Dr. Frank H. Hamilton said this morning, regarding the condition of the President: "The pulse and temperature of all healthy persons are higher in the afternoon than in the morning. It does not matter whether the body is in a state of repose or action. The increase of both pulse and temperature regularly takes place in the afternoon. It has been customary for the President to be active during the daytime, and when in an entirely healthy condition his pulse would increase; therefore the increase reported in the bulletins daily need not be regarded as indicating any very unfavorable symptoms, unless both should be very excessive."

"What do you think of the President's condition generally?"

"I regard it as very favorable, considering the nature of the injury, and each day will add to his strength so far as can be judged from all reports received. It will take time for the President to recover from a hurt of this character, but so far everything seems to be going on very satisfactorily."

DR. HAMILTON, AGAIN—VERY HOPEFUL.

From the *Times:* Dr. Hamilton was interviewed by a *Times* reporter to-night upon the condition of President Garfield. He said that, as a consulting physician, he could bear positive testimony to the honesty of Dr. Bliss and his colleagues in preparing the bulletin. The reports given are complete and perfectly reliable.

"In the official bulletin, Doctor, there is reported every afternoon a rise in pulse and temperature. Is that a bad symptom?"

"There is no reason for alarm. It is, in fact, but natural. Since the second day after the President received the wound these diurnal increases have been marked. They were to be expected. With any man ordinarily the pulse will beat faster in the evening than the morning, while if one remains in bed throughout the day the change will be especially noticeable. Nobody has the slightest notion to interpret such changes as boding ill to the President."

"From what you know of the wound, would you have considered death probable?"

"Not after a sufficient time had elapsed to prove that the wound was not fatal."

"Has a sufficiet time elapsed in this case?"

"I am willing to say this: the chances are now all in favor of the President."

"And there is no probability of death?"

"The people have no cause for alarm. Gen. Garfield is getting along excellently. There is no probability of death."

DR. AGNEW.

HAVERFORD COLLEGE, Pa., July 12.—Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, speaking of the changes in pulse and temperature of the President, said: "These periodical elevations of pulse and temperature, under the circumstances, are to be anticipated, and argue nothing necessarily unfavorable. The condition of the President appears to be progressing favorably, and no reasons at present exist to lessen the hopes entertained of his ultimate recovery."

THE JAIL.

COPELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—A letter was received here to-day from Mr. Copeland, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Bulletin*, saying that he, in company with a friend, had called at Herzog's here on the day specified by that dealer as the time when Guiteau, with a friend, had asked to examine a bulldog revolver. It was the report of Herzog which furnished the closest approach to evidence that Guiteau had an accomplice. Inquiry by the detective has convinced them that Copeland and his friend were mistaken. Guiteau's statement in regard to his movements the morning of the assasination are as follows: He breakfasted at 7:30. As it was too early to go to the depot he took a stroll in Lafayette Park. He then took a car to the depot. Finding he had some time to wait, he

HAD HIS BOOTS BLACKED

at the entrance, and then looked for a hackman he had engaged the night before, and, not finding him, engaged another to drive him to the Congressional Cemetery, telling him, when he came out of the depot and got into the carriage, to drive off at once and drive fast. He says he was not ejected from the White House at any time, and that he had no personal cause of ill-will against the President. He is kept secluded, and only talks to those sent to him by the District-Attorney. He knows the President is not dead, and has repeatedly expressed regrets at this.

HE SHOWS GREAT CURIOSITY

to know whether his attempt has attracted general attention and caused much excitement. He makes no effort to appear crazy, and, in fact, has indulged in no talk whatever since his imprisonment which indicated any trace of insanity. He is daily engaged at intervals in dictating a full account of his life to a short hand writer furnished by the District Attorney, and he promises to give everything in regard to his movements before his attempt on the President in great detail, as well as all the arguments which led him to commit the deed, and all the circumstances attending its commission. He scouts the idea of his having the shooting of Mr. Blaine in mind.

NICHOLAS JACKSON.

HE CLAIMS TO HAVE BEEN ALSO ASSASINATED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The following communication is published here:

ANNAPOLIS, July 10.—EDITOR STAR: As I was an eye-witness of the shooting of President Garfield, and being able to explain which shot entered the Chief Magistrate's body and the course and present whereabouts of the ball that missed him, I deemed it proper to impart to you the information I possess of the tragedy, as it will clear away the mystery of the lost bullet, which newspaper men are trying to solve. In the Baltimore *Sun*, Friday, I noticed a few lines that spoke of the difference of opinion as to whether it was the first or second shot that struck the President, and the mystery that surrounded the bullet that entered the coat-sleeve, as no trace of it could be found, though most diligent search was made for it. They may search till doomsday, but without success, for the bullet that entered the President's sleeve a second after passed into my possession, and is still retained by me as a relic, not alone because of its connection with the President, but principally because it very

NARROWLY ESCAPED ENTERING MY BODY,

which it would have done had its progress not have been checked by a large silver medal which I wore suspended from my neck, and which was presented to me by the Rev. Father Freitag, formerly pastor of St. Mary's Church in this city. On the morning of the 2d of July, being in the vicinity of the Baltimore & Potomac Depot, and hearing that the President and Cabinet would soon be at the depot, I and my friend, Samuel Frazer, concluded to stop and see the great man of whom we had heard so much, but had never before seen. We had not long to wait, for soon the President and the gentleman whom I was told was Secretary Blaine entered the depot, accompanied by a number of ladies.

THE TWO GENTLEMEN WALKED TO AND FRO,

engaged in conversation, while my friend and I sat on a bench and watched them. Soon the sharp crack of a pistol burst upon the air, which was followed almost instantly by a second. On the instant that the report of the first shot was borne to my ears I felt a stinging sensation in my chest. I left the place in a hurry, believing I had been fatally shot. As soon as I could I stripped my chest bare, and found my life had been saved by the medal I have worn for twelve years. The spot where the medal had rested felt sore, and was very red. The bullet I found in my shirt-bosom. I left Washington with my friend at noon that day, arriving in Annapolis at 2 p. m. I enjoined strict secrecy upon my friend, for

I KNEW WHAT TROUBLE WOULD FOLLOW

if I was detained as a witness. A loss of my situation would surely follow if I was kept from my work, as my employer would have to fill my place with some one else if I was detained in Washington for one day. I will surrender the bullet if I am assured it will be returned to me after the District-Attorney shall have no further use for it. Please have this shown to Corkhill. Any further information you may desire which I can give I shall be happy to furnish you with. NICHOLAS JACKSON,

No. 20 Cornhill-st., Annapolis, Md.

WHERE DID IT GO?

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—One of the mysteries not yet explained connected with the shooting of the President, is where the bullet of the assasin which went through the President's coat-sleeve went. Diligent search has been made in the depot building by scores of persons, and no mark or sign of what became of the bullet has been found. Persons have stood where Guiteau was when he fired the shot, and have measured the probable elevation of the pistol and range of the bullet, but no mark on the opposit wall can be discovered. This has been a puzzle that has attracted considerable attention. To-day's *Evening Star* published a letter from Nicholas Jackson, of Annapolis, Md., pretending to explain the mystery.

THIS EVENING

a Western Associated Press agent telegraphed to the editor of the Annapolis *Republican*, giving the name of the signer to the letter and the main points of it, and asking the editor to ascertain if the story was true. Editor Brewer, of the *Republican*, replied by telegraph that Nicholas Jackson is a harmless lunatic, and is never permitted to leave Annapolis, and that his whole story was untrue. The entire story was a fiction of a diseased mind. Jackson is the ninth "crank" who has figured more or less in connection with the shooting of the President. The others have all turned up in Washington in person. So the whereabouts of Guiteau's first bullet is as much a mystery as ever. There are dozens of theories as to what became of the bullet, but nothing is positively known.

NICHOLAS JACKSON IS A "CRANK."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Inquiry develops the fact that the signer of the card telegraphed to-night and credited to the *Star*, about the missing bullet, is practically non compos mentis.

PUBLIC FEELING.

GOV. BLACKBURN.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 11.—Gov. Blackburn has received the following letter from Gov. Crittenden, of Missouri:

STATE OF MISSOURI, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, July 8.—MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I think the President will recover. We will hope so. As soon as it is fully known that he will recover, would it not be well for the Southern States to set aside a day of thanksgiving and rejoicing? I have written to Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, on the subject. Suppose you write to him? I will join you and him in this movement. Missouri's heart is already full of joy over the prospective recovery. Your friend,

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.

LAFAYETTE, IND.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 12.—The first action that has been taken in this State by Young Men's Christian Association workers in offering up songs and prayers of praise for the improved condition of the President of the United States has been taken by the Seventh District of Indiana, and a general prayer-meeting will be held throughout the district on the 24th inst.

THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—A dispatch from Sacramento says: Gov. Perkins has agreed to the propriety of a National thanksgiving upon the President's recovery, when he is out of danger.

THE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The testimonial fund for Mrs. Garfield now reaches $134,000.

THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.—Gov. Foster has received answers from nearly all the Governors of States and Territories, indorsing his action in suggesting a day of prayer for the recovery of the President.

THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 12.—Gov. Hagood has telegraphed Gov. Foster as follows:

I am prepared, on behalf of South Carolina, to coöperate in your proposition relative to a general day of thanksgiving for the recovery of the President, when the same shall be determined upon.

CHICAGO.

HEBREW CONGREGATIONAL UNION.

At the seventh annual Council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, which began its labors yesterday, Dr. Jacobs, of New York, presented the following resolutions, with a few appropriate introductory remarks, and they were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, A dastardly attempt on the life of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, has been made, thus striking a blow at the Nation through its honored head and outraging the principles of free government, the moral sentiments of the world, and the civilization of the age; therefore be it

Resolved, That this Council, representing the American Hebrew congregations, shares in the common sorrow which has fallen on the hearts of all classes of the Nation at the great crime which has imperiled the life of the Chief Magistrate, and gives prayerful utterance to the fervent hope that the Father of Mercies may spare him for the welfare of his country and the happiness of his family; and be it further

Resolved, That it tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of the President, especially to the fond and devoted wife, who in the hour of trial has illustrated the noble qualities of a true womanhood, and to the mother who suffers for her honored son; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by telegraph to the Secretary of State at Washington, to be by him laid before the President and his family at such time as may be deemed expedient.

THE GARFIELD FAMILY PHYSICIAN.

Dr. D. A. Boynton, President Garfield's old family physician, in a letter to Dr. E. G. Cook, of this city, dated Washington, July 10, writes as follows:

"I did not get here until the 7th, several days after the President was shot. I have contented myself mostly by seeing that they did no harm in the way of medication. The President is doing as well as he can under the circumstances. He is very feeble, and is far from being out of danger yet. He complains of the terrible prostration. He is unable to take much nourishment. We sent to Baltimore and got an Alderney cow, and pasture her on the grounds around the White House. He can now take two ounces of milk and apparently digest it. The ball struck him between the tenth and eleventh ribs, cutting away the lower portion of the tenth and upper portion of the eleventh, entered the liver, and may have passed through the right lobe and lodged in the anterior abdominal walls, or may have remained imbedded in the liver, or may have found lodgment in some other tissue. The fact is, no one can form any idea where the ball actually lies. We are all hoping for the best. My impressions are that he will recover. There are a number of ozone generators in the house. Everything is being done that is possible to do in the way of purifying the air."

ENGLEWOOD VETERANS.

At a meeting of the Englewood Union Veteran Club, held yesterday evening at their rooms in Beck's Block, President H. A. Parker in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The life of our honored President, James A. Garfield, an honorary member of this Club, and an old soldier, has been attacked by the cowardly hand of an assasin; and

WHEREAS, His life is still in great jeopardy; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sympathy of his comrades of this Club be and the same is hereby tendered him, and we earestly hope his life will be spared to his country.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his wife and family in this their hour of great trouble and anxiety.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Hon. James G. Blaine, Secretary of State, to be presented to the President at the proper opportunity.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The following general order, most appropriate and most graceful, has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and sent to all the different department headquarters throughout the country:

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, NO. 15 PEMBERTON SQUARE, BOSTON, July 7, 1881.—General Orders, No. 4.: Awaiting the fateful issue which hangs like a pall over our land, grateful for the glimpse of sunshine through the dark cloud, the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic tender their old comrade-in-arms, the stricken President, their sympathy and love. What lies behind the veil of the future we may not seek to know, but, remembering that the same Almighty hand which guided us to victory is beneath our fallen comrade, let us cast out all our fears and send to the throne of grace, not a cry of despair, but a prayer of hope and of faith in the Divine wisdom and love. By command of

GEO. S. MERRILL,
Commander-in-Chief.

WILLIAM M. OLIN, Adjutant-General.

THE FUND.

About all of the $11,000 raised in Chicago and sent to New York to be placed with the fund to be presented to Mrs. Garfield was, with the exception of the amount contributed by Mr. John B. Drake, raised by the efforts of Mr. Marshall Field, who took a very warm and active interest in the matter.

RICO.

The Johnny Bull Mine.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

RICO, Dolores Co., Colo., July 1.—Rico, the county-seat of Dolores County, in Southwestern Colorado, with a permanent population of 1,200, is the centre of one of the richest mining districts in the State. It is thirty-five miles southwest of Silverton, and forty miles west of Durango, having easy communication with both. It is situated in a pleasant valley on the east branch of the Rio Dolores, and is hemmed in on every side by lofty mountains. The town itself lies 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. On the opposit bank of the river is Piedmont, a suburb of Rico, comparing with it in numbers and importance in about the proportion that St. Louis sustains to Chicago.

Although only located in the fall of 1879, Rico has at least fifteen paying mines, and every available foot of mineral ground within five miles of camp was staked before the close of the mining season last fall. About 4,000 claims were located last year, and most of them will be worked this summer. As in every mining camp, there are some of the owners of prospect-holes sitting idle, waiting for capitalists to come along and give them a fortune for their chances, or hoping that a "find" in some adjoining claim may suddenly raise the value of theirs to a fabulous sum.

Outside of the San Juan country, the Johnny Bull is perhaps more widely known than any other of Rico's mines, and, as I have had several letters of inquiry with reference to it, and it offers a theme of general interest, I will, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, "tell the tale as it was told to me." It was located June 30, 1880, by Tony Boäro, an Italian, and Mr. Hull, of New York, an old-timer in the San Juan district. They worked the prospect, which assayed 1,400 ounces per ton, till October, when they sold a one-fourth interest for $8,000 to A. Krille, President of the Bank of Rico. E. B. Cushing, also of the Bank of Rico, leased the mine for eight months from Nov. 1, and worked it till Dec. 22, shipping in that time 150 tons of ore, which ran from $500 to $20,000 per ton, gold and silver. Some of the assays yielded at the rate of $26,000 per ton. Storms then set in, which prevented further packing of ore from the mine; and it was stored until Feb. 28 of the present year, at which time there were fifty tons in the ore-house. At daylight of March 1 the mine was "jumped" by an armed party of men, under instructions from Col. J. B. Erhardt, an adverse claimant, and held by force of arms till March 5, when the Superintendent, Capt. J. R. Hollbaugh, arrived with an armed force of seventy-five men and retook the mine, no force being resorted to. Until the present time a heavy guard has been kept upon the mine, all work being suspended until the question of preferment is settled by the courts, which will probably be some time this season.

This mine, over which such a vigorous contest is being waged, is situated up Horse Gulch, five miles northwest of town, at an altitude of 11,800 feet.

Several of Rico's mines average nearly, if not quite, as well as the Johnny Bull.

There is an inexhaustible supply of timber; and, within from five to eight miles of town north and northeast, there are large beds of coal, of superior quality for smelting purposes and general use.

The smelter of the Grand View Mining Company, which has been inoperative through the winter, will be again put in operation soon, and will furnish work to a large force of men. The debts of the Company, amounting to about $28,000, have been compromised, the creditors accepting 50 cents on the dollar, cash, and taking the Company's notes for the balance, payable in six months at 10 per cent interest.

KILLED WITH A POKER.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—During a drunken row in a saloon at Freeburg, Ill., about twenty miles east of this city, a German named Groh seized an iron poker lying on the floor, and struck John Kelly a terrible blow on the head with it, crushing his skull and killing him almost instantly. The City Marshal attempted to arrest Groh, but his friends interfered, and during the [illegible]mpus thus occasioned the [illegible]

THE WEATHER.

The Heat Producing a Deplorable State of Affairs in Cincinnati.

Business of Every Description Almost Entirely at a Standstill.

Men and Horses Alike Perform Their Work During the Cooler Hours.

Ninety-nine Cases of Sunstroke Monday—Yesterday's Death-Roll.

Over Fifty Deaths from Heat in Pittsburg Since Sunday Morning.

Accounts of Very Hot Weather in Other Parts of the Country.

Great Damage to Railroad and Private Property by the Recent Storm in Iowa.

A Three-Minute Cyclone at Ottumwa, Ia., Wrecks One Span of a Railroad Bridge.

Rather Gloomy Outlook as Seen by the Government Observers.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., July 12.—The great heat at this point not only continues, but continues to increase. Thermometers to-day in protected places ranged from 102 degrees to 104 degrees. Such heat has never been known before in Cincinnati. To-day it was found necessary to close the Public Library. Several of the attendants had sunk down in their places overpowered by the intense heat. All public work is stopped and business is at a standstill. Manufacturers are working their men only a few hours in the morning, and some have stopped work entirely. The transit companies are working their horses late at night only. A grocer on Pendleton street reports that, upon opening a box of eggs, a large number were found to be hatched or hatching, and several of the chicks are as robust as though hatched by the natural process. The hilltops, to which the people usually flee in warm weather, are now fanned by so hot a breeze that little if any relief is experienced. Yesterday's death-roll was the largest ever known in a single day in the history of the city except during the prevalence of the cholera seasons. There were ninety-nine cases of sunstroke reported, about half of which proved fatal. A still longer list is expected to-night when the news is all in. In addition to the deaths from sunstrokes, there are a great number that are credited to other causes, but were really caused by the intense heat. The undertakers' establishments are crowded with dead, and in some instances bodies could not be cared for. The Board of Health was compelled to-day to make arrangements for opening a public morgue,—a thing the city has never possessed. All inquests in case of death from heat are being omitted, and the officials are giving themselves up entirely to the work of caring for the stricken and burying the dead. The thunder-shower which was promised by the Weather Bureau did not come, and there seems to be but little prospect that to-morrow will be any improvement upon to-day. Each day the people are becoming worse debilitated, and, should cooler weather not intervene, must yield in still larger numbers to the deadly heat.

MARSHALLTOWN, IA.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., July 12.—The Sunday night flood, caused by a waterspout, has greatly subsided in both Linn Creek and Iowa River, and hundreds of workmen are engaged in removing the débris and restoring moved property. The losses in bridges alone to this county will be $150,000, and in property of other kinds a quarter of a million dollars. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for twenty miles west and as far east has lost nearly its entire track, and, with a few exceptions, all its bridges. The loss to the road is inestimable. It will require ten days to two weeks to get the track in running condition. For some distance east of the city the Central and Northwestern tracks, ties, and iron have been carried into adjoining fields, where they lie in confused heaps. Many cars standing on side-tracks were turned over and their trucks rolled off by the force of the water. The Iowa Central, having five miles of track and a number of bridges, displays wonderful activity to recuperate. Its management sent a passenger-train south this evening from here, and in forty-eight hours will have its entire road in good shape for passenger travel and business. Passengers and mail were sent north to-night by bus and express-wagons to the overflow, and thence by boat five miles to Albion, where the regular train from the north was met. Superintendent Pickering is cut off at Cedar Rapids, and the directing mind for the Central now here is Managing-Director Chase Alexander, of Boston, upon whom the special credit for this work is due. He has faced water and danger for the sake of his pet road, and for the public good as well. Manager Ward, of the Western Union Line, has progressed as far east as Montour by hand-car, boats, and raft, with his force, to repair wires, and hopes to establish through communication by to-morrow. Liberal subscriptions for suffering families are being made up by the people of the city.

DES MOINES, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 12.—The flood continues. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road near the city was washed out to-day, which put a complete embargo on all the roads. The entire south part of the city is flooded, and hundreds of families are driven from their houses to high land. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was to-day washed out at Commerce, twelve miles west of this city. No trains can now leave the city. Coon River is higher than ever known, and has risen all day at two inches per hour. It has surrounded the water-works and reached within a few inches of the fire-boxes of the pumping engines. There is a large amount of damage to goods in the cellars of stores by the water backing up through the cellars. The Des Moines River is filling rapidly. The damage to railroads cannot be estimated until the water goes down, nor can it be known when traffic will be resumed. On the Rock Island no bridges are gone. On the Northwestern between Boone and Marshalltown several are washed away. On the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy none are gone.

To the Western Associated Press.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 12.—The Northwestern bridge over the Big Creek, near Polk City, was almost entirely demolished. The crops in Big Creek bottom are completely destroyed. Lightning struck the M. E. Church at Polk, demolishing the steeple and vestibule; also the house and harness-shop of Thomas Barr. The Des Moines River is now freighted with 20,000 walnut logs broke loose from their moorings below, belonging to Mr. Herlock, who had purchased them near Boone. They are valued at over $20,000, some of them being four feet in diameter. Skunk River at Colfax, Jasper County, has risen fifteen feet since Friday. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific track is submerged for three miles. All of north and northeast Colfax is devastated, ten families being homeless. The river is now falling.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The morning opened intensely warm, and again the mercury at 6 a. m. marked 85 deg. The atmosphere to-day is much dryer, however, than on yesterday afternoon, and the heat, tempered by a fine breeze, is much more tolerable. The standard thermometer on Fourth street marked, at 9 a. m., 90 degrees; 1:20, 96 degrees; and 2 p. m., 97 degrees. But few sunstrokes are reported so far to-day. The total mortality in the city yesterday was seventy-one, a very unusual number.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—The readings of the Signal-Service thermometer to-day were: 6 a. m., 81.4; 10 a. m., 93; 2 p. m., 100.1; 6 p. m., 89.5; 10 p. m., 76.06; maximum, 100.0. A rain-storm, accompanied by considerable wind from the north, passed over the extreme northern part of the city to-night, which lowered the temperature about 13 degrees and caused great relief to everybody; but, as the storm was purely local in character, its effects will only be temporary. There are no indications of a general break of the heated term. The number of sunstrokes to-day cannot be accurately stated, as they are not all reported yet, but it is thought they will reach twenty or more, ten of which were fatal. Total deaths from all causes, sixty-five.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 12.—Reports from the surrounding country indicate great damage to all kinds of farm and residence property by the severe storm of Sunday morning. Bridges were swept away, and great damage to crops by the flood. It will be a week before the Chicago & Northwestern can run trains through to Council Bluffs. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern had some bad washouts, and run their north trains over the Milwaukee Division and Illinois Central Railway to pass the washouts. Five hundred emigrants arrived on the Chicago & Northwestern last night, and were sent to Burlington, thence westward over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. A special dispatch from Marengo this evening says the Mayor issued a proclamation at 4 o'clock ordering the people to leave the city to save their lives, the water from the Iowa River overflowing it. A boy named Sykora was drowned in the high water of Cedar River to-night.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—To-day has been intensely hot, and a large number of sunstrokes were reported, two being fatal. Thomas Farrell, a stranger here, but recently engaged aboard the steam-barge Smith Moore, was prostrated with heat to-day, and it is doubtful if he will recover. He was taken to the Marine Hospital. Several laborers on the dock have been taken home, and Thomas Lovell has died from the effects of sunstroke received yesterday. The mortality list for the current week will exceed that of any previous week in this city for years. Since Saturday noon eighty deaths have been reported at the Health Office. Of this number, sixty-two were children under 3 years of age. Most of the little ones die with cholera-morbus and kindred summer complaints.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—The dreadful heat which has been so oppressive here for the past week has been steadily increasing from day to day. Yesterday the signal-service thermometer registered 100 at 4 o'clock p. m., and to-day this figure was exceeded by one degree. There were several cases of sunstroke to-day. A farmer near Southport fell dead in his field this morning, and Daniel Royse, Clerk of the Supreme Court of this State, died this morning. Mr. Royse had previously lived at Lafayette, and was elected to his present position in the fall of 1880. Postmaster Wildman has instructed the letter-carriers to make but one delivery of letters during the afternoon until the heat abates. The stonecutters at work on the State-House were forbidden to work this afternoon.

BURLINGTON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 12.—The terrible heated term which has prevailed in this vicinity for the past week was brought to an end this afternoon by a most terrific thunder-storm. The lightning was incessant, the claps of thunder terrible, and the rain fell in torrents. In less than an hour the thermometer fell from 98 to 79. The heat during the week has been intense, the thermometer marking from ninety-six to over one hundred every day, and a number of cases of sunstroke occurred, the latest of which are Frederick J. Lippert, who died yesterday, and Peter Peterson to-day.

DAYTON, O.

DAYTON, O., July 12.—Intense heat still continues in the city, with a slight reduction of temperature this evening from a thunder-shower. There has been nothing like the present heated term in length and severity on record in this vicinity. For nearly a week the temperature has been above 100 from 7 in the morning till after sundown, and at times in the day rising to 106. The mortality is something greater than ever known here, except in the case of a pestilence. Out of 100 cases of sunstroke and prostration by heat, nearly thirty have proven fatal. It is thought now the worst is over.

A SMALL CYCLONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 12.—A small but lively cyclone, lasting three minutes, struck this city between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon. It lifted from the piers as if it were a handful of shavings the east span, 100 feet in length, of the new iron bridge, not completed, over the Des Moines River, and carried it into the water. The loss will be $5,000 or $6,000, besides the inconvenience of longer delay, which will be very great. The Fort Wayne Bridge Company bears the loss.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—The weather continues exceedingly hot, though the temperature is two degrees lower than yesterday. Five cases of sunstroke were reported to-day, four of which were fatal. Among the latter was John J. Herman, ex-President of the Workingmen's Savings Bank. He was 70 years of age. Five horses dropped dead on the streets during the day. Mortality, especially among children, is on the increase. There have been over fifty deaths here caused by heat since Sunday morning.

MARENGO, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 12.—The following special is from Marengo, eighty-five miles west on the Rock Island Railroad: "The water has now fallen about one inch. It was about two feet, on an average over this city. Many persons on the eastern part had to vacate their houses. This is the highest freshet the city has had, according to the knowledge of the oldest inhabitants. No one as yet has sustained personal injury or destruction of property in the city. The loss by farmers on the bottoms is immense."

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 12.—John Laner, a teamster, was sunstruck at 3 o'clock and died at 6 this evening. He leaves a large family. A severe hail-storm passed over the city at 6 o'clock, bringing great relief from the intense hot weather of the past few days. The wind was very high and did great damage, blowing the roof off Shorden & Swan's block on Columbia street, also off of Henry Moening's residence, besides doing great damage to barns, trees, and fences.

HUDSON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HUDSON, Mich., July 12.—The wind and rain storm here this afternoon was severe, and accompanied with heavy thunder and lightning. Reports are coming in of devastation south of town. A large barn containing valuable carriages and machinery on the farm of Mrs. P. Cross was completely demolished, forest trees and orchards uprooted, fences demolished, and crops leveled and destroyed.

KEOKUK, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 12.—Another case of sunstroke occurred in this city at about noon to-day, which resulted fatally. The victim was a Swede named Andrew Johnson, a laborer employed on the corner of Second and Simea streets. He was about 30 years of age, and had been in this country but a short time.

SANDUSKY, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., July 12.—A frightful squall struck this port to-day, the wind reaching a velocity of sixty-six miles per hour. The scow Insurance, stone-laden, owned by Wei & Bros., of this city, capsized and drifted against the dock, where the heavy sea totally wrecked her and she sunk. The crew were rescued.

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 12.—The weather to-day has been exceedingly hot, the thermometers registering during the day from 98 to 106 degrees in the shade. Four cases of sunstroke are reported, one of which is fatal. Unless there is rain in a few days the corn will be seriously injured.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—The heated term of the past week continues, and the thermometer ranges daily between 96 and 98 degrees. Since Sunday five cases of sunstroke have been reported, four of which resulted fatally.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—A heavy rain-storm this evening has materially cooled the temerature and brought a needed relief from the intense heat of a week past.

COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.—The weather was extremely warm to-day. About twenty cases of sunstroke have been reported, two of which were fatal. A heavy rain fell this evening.

CHICAGO.

From a mercurial standpoint, yesterday may not have been so hot a day as some of its immediate predecessors, but for downright unpleasantness it was ahead of them all. From some atmospheric peculiarity, the perspiration evolved from the system was highly mucilaginous in its nature; undershirts stuck to the body as tenaciously as though Dejanira had had something to do with their ironing; while collars clung tightly to necks, and an uncomfortable stickiness pervaded the body's surface from crown to foot. There were one or two brief seasons of respit from this unpleasant state of affairs during the day, when the clouds gathered and got up pleasant little showers which lasted from fifteen to twenty minutes each. The effect of these, while they were in active operation, was pleasant enough; delightful breezes were raised, which cooled the brow and filled the lungs with reviving ozone; but as soon as they were over, and the hot sun converted the rain-fall into vapor, the atmosphere became more clammy and dispiriting than ever. Altogether, the day, for a summer-resort, was not up to the standard, and an improvement is being devoutly looked for.

The temperature for the day, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was: 8 a. m., 84 degrees; 10 a. m., 86; 12 m., 91; 3 p. m., 85; 8 p. m., 80. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.60; 8 p. m., 29.55.

John Baraha, a Bohemian living at No. 361 Rebecca street, employed by the Board of Public Works as a street-cleaner, was stricken down by the excessive heat at 6 o'clock last evening. He was taken home, and Dr. Taliaferro, who there attended him, says he cannot recover. He is 55 years old, and has a large family.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds mostly westerly, stationary or higher barometer and temperature.

For the Lower Lake region, partly cloudy weather and local rains, winds mostly south to west, higher barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Lake region, generally fair weather, westerly winds, stationary, followed by falling barometer, and stationary or higher temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valley, partly cloudy weather, with local rain, winds mostly south to west, lower barometer, and stationary or higher temperture.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer was highest in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and lowest in Canada.

The temperature has risen from 2 to 8 degrees in New England, and fallen slightly in the Lake region, and decidedly in the Northwest. Maximum temperatures of 90 degrees and above were reported for the West Gulf States this evening, and from all districts east of the Mississippi except the Upper Lake region and New England. The highest temperatures were 100 degrees from Cincinnati and Nashville; 101 for Columbus, Louisville, and Eagle Pass. The following temperatures are reported from the northern frontier: Eastport, 59; Burlington, 71; Montreal, 72; Alpena, 69; Duluth, 73. Rainfall is reported from the Lake region and northwest, southerly winds continue in the New England, South Atlantic, and Gulf States, and Lower Lake region.

Local rains are indicated for to-day for the New England and Middle Atlantic States; fair weather for the South Atlantic and Gulf States to-day and to-morrow.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 12—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar*	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.913	78.0	74	S.W....	6	.00	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.907	88.0	55	S.W....	12	.....	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.893	82.3	69	W.....	5	.32	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.855	84.0	72	W.....	6	.....	Cloudy.
10:18 p. m.	29.904	79.0	82	W.....	7	.00	Cloudy.

*Barometer corrected for temperature, elevation, and instrumental error.

Mean barometer, 29.903.
Mean thermometer, 79.8.
Mean humidity, 75.0.
Highest temperature, 92.0.
Lowest temperature, 71.7.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 12—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'thr.
Albany	81	74	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Alpena	78	69	N.W.	Fresh..	.06	Lt rain
Buffalo	82	70	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cairo	97	87	W...	Light...	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	85	71	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Chicago	82	79	W...	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Cincinnati	100	90	S.W.	Gentle.	.02	Clear.
Cleveland	89	72	S....	Fresh..	0	Cl'dy.
Davenport	87	73	S....	Fresh..	.01	Lt rain
Denver	83	75	S. E.	Fresh..	.16	Clear.
Des Moines	85	73	N....	Light...	.04	Clear.
Detroit	74	75	S.W.	Fresh..	.02	Fair.
Dodge City	95	..	......	....	....	....
Dubuque	82	..	......	....	....	....
Duluth	82	73	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Erie	85	78	S....	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Escanaba	84	75	......	Calm...	0	Clear.
Fort Gibson	96	89	S.E..	Light...	0	Clear.
Grand Haven	80	75	W..	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Indianapolis	98	89	S.W.	Light...	0	Fair.
Keokuk	97	75	S....	Brisk...	.4	L. r'in
La Crosse	88	77	W...	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Leavenworth	97	75	S....	Fresh..	.4	L. r'in
Louisville	99	88	S.W.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Marquette	74	68	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Memphis	95	84	......	Calm...	*—	Clear.
Milwaukee	84	77	W...	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Nashville	99	82	W...	Light...	.87	Cl'dy.
North Platte	86	75	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Omaha	88	82	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Oswego	73	80	S....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Pittsburg	89	77	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Th'ng.
Port Huron	69	70	S....	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Rochester	88	80	W...	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Sandusky	91	74	S....	Fresh..	.24	Cl'dy.
Shreveport	97	86	S.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Springfield	96	75	N.E..	Light...	.46	Cl'dy.
St. Louis	100	77	N.E..	Fresh..	0	Fair.
St. Paul	84	73	W...	Light...	0	Clear.
Toledo	88	76	S. E..	Fresh..	.38	Fair.
Vicksburg	93	80	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Yankton	81	74	N.E.	Gentle.	0	Fair.
Bismarck	89	69	S.E.	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Deadwood	..	63	W...	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Denison	[illegible]	..	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Ft. Assinnibo'e	78	65	N.W.	Fresh..	0	Fair.
Buford	86	69	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Custer	80	73	S.W.	Brisk...	0	Clear.
Galveston	89	..	......	Fresh..	0	Clear.
Moorhead	89	74	N.W.	Light...	0	Clear.
Port Eads	87	83	W...	Fresh..	0	Fair.
San Antonio	92	..	S.E.	Fresh..	0	Clear.
St. Vincent	..	77	N.W.	Light..	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	80	70	S....	Fresh..	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

PERU.

The Port of Arica and the C[...] Tacua.

How the Latter Place Was Ca[...] by the Chilians.

Reminiscences of the Peace Con[...] of Last October.

Incidents of the Great Earthquake in 1868.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tr[...]

UNITED STATES STEAMER LACKAW[...] ARICA, Peru, May 12, 1881.—The [...] Arica, as seen from seaward, is not [...] tractive one. There is a long sandy [...] to the north of the town, upon which [...] a quarter of a mile inland, and plain[...] ble from the ship-deck, reposes the w[...] the United States steamer Wateree, [...] ashore by the tidal wave which accom[...] the great earthquake of 1868. [...] and desolate sand-hills rise i[...] rear of the city, and stretch [...] into the interior as far as the eye can [...] —the sole vestige of vegetation to reli[...] tiresome monotony being an occasion[...] tus-plant, which, from its very nature, [...] to accent the sterility of the desert [...] perpendicular walls of the Morro rise [...] ly from the sea some 400 feet, over th[...] of which we see the flag of the vic[...] Chilians floating calmly and peacefully [...] breeze; and, looking closer, we disce[...] muzzles of three or four "dogs-of-wa[...] manding the entrance to the harb[...] mountain-road cut in the face of the[...] visible winding its way up the side [...] faces the sea. Apparently the fort [...] summit is impregnable. A handful [...] surely might easily keep off an army a[...] ing to scale the hights; and one cann[...] wonder how it could ever have been p[...] for the Chilians to have taken the Mor[...]

To us of the Lackawanna, who cam[...] in October last to assist at

THE MEMORABLE PEACE CONFERE[...]

(at which the United States offered he[...] offices in the shape of mediation) [...] changes are evident. The army of o[...] tion which was here, 5,000 strong, an[...] fleet of transports in the harbor, con[...] of twenty or more vessels, have all [...] peared. The life and bustle of six m[...] ago are among the things of the past.

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TACUA

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THE FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD

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Horses enough to have supplied a comp[...] of cavalry were constantly at the dispos[...] the diplomatists and officers of the La[...] wanna, and officers of the army were [...] tailed to act as guides, philosophers, [...] friends,—either on foot or in the saddl[...] the latter usually accompanying those [...] siring to see places of interest outside [...] city, while the former were young me[...] lected especially for their ability to ex[...] points of interest to the stranger in [...] quieter and more secluded parts of the to[...] which might perchance escape the obse[...] tion of the uninitiated.

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MEMORANDUM of the essential conditions w[...] Chili demands in order to arrive at a pe[...] presented by the Chilian Plenipotentiarie[...] the Conference held on board the Un[...] States steamer Lackawanna, the 22d da[...] October, 1880.

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PERU.

The Port of Arica and the City of Tacua.

How the Latter Place Was Captured by the Chilians.

Reminiscences of the Peace Conference of Last October.

Incidents of the Great Earthquake-Shock in 1868.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES STEAMER LACKAWANNA, ARICA, Peru, May 12, 1881.—The port of Arica, as seen from seaward, is not an attractive one. There is a long sandy beach to the north of the town, upon which, about a quarter of a mile inland, and plainly visible from the ship-deck, reposes the wreck of the United States steamer Wateree, carried ashore by the tidal wave which accompanied the great earthquake of 1868. Bleak and desolate sand-hills rise in the rear of the city, and stretch away into the interior as far as the eye can reach,—the sole vestige of vegetation to relieve the tiresome monotony being an occasional cactus-plant, which, from its very nature, serves to accent the sterility of the desert. The perpendicular walls of the Morro rise abruptly from the sea some 400 feet, over the crest of which we see the flag of the victorious Chilians floating calmly and peacefully in the breeze; and, looking closer, we discern the muzzles of three or four "dogs-of-war," commanding the entrance to the harbor. A mountain-road cut in the face of the cliff is visible winding its way up the side which faces the sea. Apparently the fort on the summit is impregnable. A handful of men surely might easily keep off an army attempting to scale the hights; and one cannot but wonder how it could ever have been possible for the Chilians to have taken the Morro.

To us of the Lackawanna, who came here in October last to assist at

THE MEMORABLE PEACE CONFERENCE

(at which the United States offered her good offices in the shape of mediation), many changes are evident. The army of occupation which was here, 5,000 strong, and the fleet of transports in the harbor, consisting of twenty or more vessels, have all disappeared. The life and bustle of six months ago are among the things of the past.

Upon the arrival of the Lackawanna at that time, on her diplomatic mission, accompanied by the Bolivian Plenipotentiaries (the Peruvians having remained behind at Mallendo, on board the Chalace), she was welcomed most heartily by both Chilians and Peruvians,—for in her visit there was a prospect that a peaceable solution of the existing state of affairs might be arrived at. The Lackawanna was to be the neutral territory upon which the Commissioners were to meet and discuss questions pregnant with the deepest interest to the belligerents. She came as the representative of the greatest of all Republics, and with the avowed intention of pouring oil upon the troubled waters, and procuring, if possible, an honorable and permanent peace, which should be alike acceptable to Chili and Peru. Under the circumstances, it was not strange that more than the ordinary courtesies should have been extended to the civil and naval authorities on board. Reviews of the Chilian troops and exhibition-drills were the order of the day. The United States Ministers and the naval officers of the Lackawanna were entertained right royally by the highest authorities of Arica and Tacua.

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is situated about forty miles inland from Arica; and here United States Ministers Osborne and Adams, Capt. Gillis, U. S. N., Senior Naval Officer of the South Pacific Squadron, and your correspondent were entertained handsomely by the Chilian Minister of War. The route from Arica to Tacua is somewhat monotonous, running through a waste of sand extending for miles in all directions,—not a blade of grass or vestige of anything green appearing to relieve the eye. In the distance, the mountains, bleak and bare, rear their lofty, snow-capped peaks heavenwards. Everywhere a parched and forbidding landscape, whose scenery closely resembles that of the Desert of Sahara.

At last a few straggling houses and a row of trees announce the immediate vicinity of the city, and in a few moments the train stops at the foot of the main street of Tacua. Passing through a beautiful street, shaded on either side by two rows of trees (which street was formerly known as the street of the 2d of May, in honor of some Peruvian victory, but to which the Chilians have heartlessly added a 6, making it now the street of the 26th of May, the date of the capture of Tacua), one comes into the plaza, or public square, which is common to all South American towns. Just off the plaza are the quarters of the Chilian Minister of War and Peace Commissioner,—a handsome house of granit, built in the peculiar style of the country, with all the rooms on the ground floor, owing to the prevalence of earthquakes. The street in front of the Minister's residence is a broad, well-paved avenue, with two rows of trees down the centre. All the trees have evidently been brought to the city and planted, as nothing green is to be seen for miles outside of Tacua.

THE FAMOUS BATTLEFIELD

lies beyond the sandy hills, at some distance from the city. At the time of the conflict the Peruvians held a commanding position on the brow of a hill, where they had thrown up earthworks, and planted their artillery. The enemy was forced to march for miles across the desert, weary, and suffering for the want of water. When their General assured them that they would find water in abundance beyond the Peruvians, they needed no other word of command, but rushed madly on to victory. Charging over the plains in pursuit of the flying Peruvians, they passed through the deserted camps, and came out upon the brow of a hill commanding a view of the beautiful valley below, in which nestled the City of Sacua, surrounded by magnificent trees,—its handsome gardens suggestive of cool retreats and refreshing streams of pure sweet water. A very Paradise it must have seemed to the weary soldiers perishing of thirst. The routed Peruvians, fleeing in all directions, made no further resistance, and the Chilians, quietly marching in, took possession of the city.

This, and much more of interest, we learned from an eye-witness of the struggle, an officer of the Chilian troops; while here and there black patches of ashes, with an occasional leg, or an arm, or a grinning skull, remaining after the crude and rather unsatisfactory attempts at cremation, brought the horrors of war most forcibly before us.

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Horses enough to have supplied a company of cavalry were constantly at the disposal of the diplomatists and officers of the Lackawanna, and officers of the army were detailed to act as guides, philosophers, and friends,—either on foot or in the saddles,—the latter usually accompanying those desiring to see places of interest outside the city, while the former were young men selected especially for their ability to exhibit points of interest to the stranger in the quieter and more secluded parts of the town, which might perchance escape the observation of the uninitiated.

Handsome dinners were given by the Chilians on shore and the Peruvians afloat, at all of which the United States representatives, civil and naval, were wined and dined into the best possible humor, as the preliminary step towards a happy and honorable peace.

At noon on Friday, Oct. 22, the first meeting of the Conference was held, in the cabin of the Lackawanna, when, it will be remembered, Chili made

THE FOLLOWING DEMANDS:

Memorandum of the essential conditions which Chili demands in order to arrive at a peace, presented by the Chilian Plenipotentiaries in the Conference held on board the United States steamer Lackawanna, the 22d day of October, 1880.

First—Cession to Chili of such territory of Peru and Bolivia as extends to the south of the Valley of Camarones, and to the west of the line of the Andean Cordilleras, which separates Peru and Bolivia, as far as the Valley of the Chaca[illegible] also of a line which, pro[illegible] would strike the Argentine frontier, passing through the centre of Lake Ascotan.

Second—Payment to Chili, by Peru and Bolivia jointly, of the sum of $20,000,000, $4,000,000 of which to be paid in cash.

Third—Return of the properties of which Chilian citizens in Peru and Bolivia have been despoiled.

Fourth—Return of the transport Rimac.

Fifth—Abrogation of the secret treaty made between Peru and Bolivia in the year 1873,—leaving, at the same time, the steps taken to bring about a confederation between the two nations void and of no effect whatever.

Sixth—Retention, on the part of Chili, of the territory of Moquegua, Tacna, and Arica, occupied by the Chilian forces, until the obligations to which the preceding conditions refer have been complied with.

Seventh—An obligation on the part of Peru not to fortify the Port of Arica when it shall be given up to her, nor at any time; and an undertaking that in future it shall be an exclusively commercial port.

THESE DEMANDS WERE REPLIED TO very ably by the Peruvians and Bolivians at the second meeting, Oct. 25, at which time the arbitration of the United States was proposed by Gracia y Gracia. However, as the negotiations proceeded from day to day, it soon became evident that, notwithstanding their Excellencies the United States Ministers might desire to mediate, the Chileans had little idea of any result from the Conference of a peaceful nature.

To-day 150 Chilean soldiers are all that garrison Arica. The pomp and glory of an eager and expectant army, waiting to be led on to victory at the enemy's Capital, is no longer here. The harbor is well-nigh empty, only two or three Chilean gunboats, the English mail-steamer, and the United States steamer Lackawanna are to be seen. There are no longer "sounds of revelry by night," nor do we hear the incessant clatter of horses' hoofs on the pavements throughout the day. The untenanted houses formerly occupied by the soldiery, the prevailing quiet in the now almost deserted thoroughfares, with here and there traces of the great earthquake of 1868, have a depressing effect upon the visitor.

Here, as in other South American towns, the inhabitants are slow to rebuild after earthquakes. Owing to the peculiar situation of Arica, in a bight on the coast, the volcanic waves coming from the North and from the South met here in 1868 in a sort of confluence, sweeping everything before them. One of the principal sufferers at the time was the late United States Consul, Mr. W. H. Nugent, who gave the following account of

SOME OF THE INCIDENTS:

"I had hardly time," said he, "to get my wife and children into the street, when the whole of the walls of my house fell. Fell is hardly the word to use, for they were blown out as if they had been spat at me. At the same time the earth opened, probably two or three inches, and belched out dust, accompanied with a terrible stench, as of powder. The air became darkened, and I could not see my wife, who was within two feet of me, with the children. If this had lasted any time, so to speak, we must have suffocated, but in a couple of minutes it cleared off. Collecting my household together, we started for the hills. How we passed through falling houses, where we saw men struck down,—some stone-dead, others maimed,—is to me a mystery; but a merciful Providence was over us. We wended our sad way as well as we could towards the hills, with the earth shaking, making us stagger like drunken people,—when a great cry went up to Heaven from all the town, 'The sea has retired!' I hurried on, but, before I got to the outskirts, I looked back, and saw all the vessels in the bay carried out, irresistibly to sea, probably with a speed of ten miles an hour. In a few moments the great outer current stopped. Then arose a mighty wave,—I should judge about fifty feet high,—which swept in with a resistless rush, carrying everything with it in its awful majesty. It brought back all of the shipping,—some of the latter turning in circles, but the whole speeding on to an inevitable doom. Meanwhile the wave had passed in, crushed the mole into atoms, swallowed up my office at a bite, in its great mouth, gulped down the custom-house, and, rushing along the same street, carried everything before it in its irresistible force. All this was done quicker than the changes in a Christmas pantomime. The United States steamer Wateree, being a high-draft vessel, was taken up on the top of the wave and landed nearly a mile inland. Since this occurrence another tidal-wave has changed her position considerably, so that now she lies within a quarter of a mile of the beach. The United States storeship Fredonia was turned bottom upwards, and every soul on board lost. The Captain, Surgeon, and Paymaster happened to be out of the ship, and were saved. The Peruvian man-of-war America lost about eighty-five souls. Scarcely a ship in the harbor escaped."

Listening to these tales does not impress one with the desirability of Arica as a permanent abiding place, and even the casual visitor is usually content to continue his journeyings after a few hours spent in this vicinity. X.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA.

Some Facts in the Case of the Turkish Ambassador's Son, Who Eloped with the Niece of the Marquis de Gallifet.

The Imecourt vs. Musurus trial still goes on in Paris, but out of deference to the sister of the influential Marquis de Gallifet, the President of the Civil Tribunal has ordered the journals not to publish the pleadings, although nothing of a really scandalous nature is involved in them. The *Figaro*, to satisfy public curiosity, which is naturally aroused by this affair, has got hold of the petition addressed by Mme. d'Imecourt to the Ecclesiastical Tribune at Rome and gives copious extracts from it. The Countess prays for the marriage between her daughter and M. Paul Musurus, celebrated before a registrar at London, to be set aside. As it is impossible for the voluntary consent of the young lady to be disputed, her mother, as Brabantio did before the Venetian Council, pleads the exercise of the unholy art of sorcery. The power of this black art is still admitted at the Vatican. Mlle. d'Imecourt, according to her mother's account, was peculiarly susceptible to unhallowed spells. Her mental state, as described in the petition, would have qualified her for admission to the ward directed by M. Charcot at the Salpêtrière, which M. Jules Ferry recently visited. She was, says the Countess, subject to hallucinations, hysterical fits, somnambulism, and was able to carry out every notion that crossed her brain, however wild and hard to execute. She read, wrote, recited verses, played the piano, and embroidered without remembering that she did so. Her disposition was mobile, versatile, credulous, whimsical, and so childish that she even played with dolls. Concerning the sorcerer, M. Paul Musurus, the Countess says he is the son of the Ambassador of Turkey in London, and is not a man of noble birth or fortune. He well knew that his religion would be an insuperable obstacle to the marriage he desired. Nevertheless, he conceived the project of accomplishing this marriage in defiance of honor and honesty. His secret correspondence was rendered possible by the intermediary of a governess of Mlle. d'Imecourt, Berthe Hoffer, who proved a scourge to the family whose house she entered. This Berthe Hoffer was a party to the scheme for the elopement, and she falsely told the Countess when she (Berthe) had made preparations to go with her young charge to England, that they were proceeding to visit a relation at Meudon. A proof of undue influence on the part of M. Musurus is shown in a declaration written in the convent where the young lady is staying.

It runs thus: "When I presented myself before the Registrar with M. Paul Musurus I had no other intention than, according to the explanation given to me, to place myself under the protection of the English law. I had not the slightest idea the formality I underwent constituted a true marriage. Neither did M. Musurus, who on my return said he did not regard me as his wife. I have always thought what I now write." The counter-petition of M. Musurus is diversified with love letters and amorous sonnets. Mlle. d'Imecourt implores the object of her affection to have recourse to every stratagem to force her from her inflexible mother. Minutes appear hours when she does not see him. She experiences a soft, sweet emotion when she receives his photograph, and she writes hurried notes to tell him when, as a votary of the Madonna, she is in the month of May to take around the begging bag of St. Clotilde's Church, that he will be so kind and amiable as to go there and drop coins into it. The receipt of a sachet and bunch of daisies inspire a gushing little note. Another photograph is asked for because the one first sent has been effaced by frequent kissing. The pensees amoureuses show that the young lady has a pretty talent for writing verses. Her lover stands on the reserve, and, to excuse himself for not obeying her summons to come and elope with her to England, pleads that if he acted irregularly his father would curse him and her. To this she replies: "Adored Paul, I am terribly agitated by your letter. No, my Paul, your father shall not curse us. We will die rather than incur his malediction. Nevertheless, we must run away,—there's no help for it. My white shoes and gloves are bought and ready. I shall follow any course yo[illegible] suggest; but, come what may, your w[illegible] must be. Write and console me, for I am depressed. Paul, I love you! Darling betrothed, I love you!" After Mlle. d'Imecourt was decoyed back to France by the police officer, Jacob, she wrote: "Best beloved Paul, I have been welcomed at home with the most tender sympathy. I hope to see you soon in Paris, not clandestinely, but at my mother's side in her drawing-room. I meanwhile shall try to write constantly to you. I suffer much, dear Paul. I think of the little house in London where we spent such charming hours, of you whom I love so entirely, and of Berthe. My heart bleeds at this forced absence. Write a few words of consolation. Do not tutoyer, for I want to show the letter." Mlle. d'Imecourt is 19. As the procedure of the Roman Ecclesiastical Court is very slow she may be of age and her own mistress before the question of sorcery raised by the Countess d'Imecourt can be solved.

TRINIDAD.

A Colorado Town Within Fifteen Miles of New Mexico.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

TRINIDAD, Colo., July 3.—Would you like to hear something about Trinidad, the Gate City of New Mexico?

The first thing that impresses itself upon one, and rather unpleasantly too, is the dust. Dust, dust, "everywhere, on the ground and in the air"; and, when you have rubbed your eyes clear and are prepared to take a good look around, you see on the right a fine square-topped elevation, which is called Fisher's Peak, and on the left a lesser one, Simpson's Rest. Between these is the little City of Trinidad, at an elevation of 6,027 feet, with a population of 3,008.

The old part of the city is built almost entirely of adobe; and how strange the houses look to Eastern eyes! Adobe, as perhaps all do not know, is made of the common soil mixed with straw, molded in different sizes, like brick, and turned at intervals until thoroughly sun-dried. This makes an inexpensive building-material, which is well adapted to this dry climate, houses built of it being cool in summer and warm in winter. Many houses of the poorer classes are one story high. The walls are built a foot thick, and from ten to twelve feet high; logs are placed across the top, and are covered with boards; then the adobes are packed on them to the depth of a foot or more, and Venetian house-tops are rivaled in quantity if not in quality, such a profusion of weeds and wild flowers grow out of them.

The better-class houses are two stories high, with gabled rooffs, finished to imitate marble and brown-stone. When accompanied by a fine lawn, with fountain and shade-trees, as many are, they are really attractive.

Since the introduction of the railroad, in 1878, everything has received an impetus, especially building on the north side. Some fine brick and wooden residences are going up, though lumber is very expensive, costing from $20 to $60 per thousand, according to quality.

There are no silver-mining interests here. The only mining done here is in coal. Five miles from the city are four mines, employing 300 men. The coal is manufactured into coke for smelting purposes, and there are 170 coke ovens in operation. The coke is shipped to Denver, Pueblo, and other places. A tramway connects the mines with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad at Trinidad. The grade is sufficiently steep to carry the cars down by their own momentum. They are drawn back by horses, but an engine is soon to be substituted.

Some indications of silver have been found near Fisher's Peak, and one mine is opened in the Spanish Peaks, about seventy miles north; but that is the extent of the silver-find so far. Some parties are prospecting for iron, with what result remains to be seen.

The city is under the control of a Democratic ring, owing to the surplus Mexican element, and there is the usual rebellion among the opposit party; but nothing can be done until more Americans come in.

Such a peculiar people as the Mexicans are! They are a distinct race in every particular. It is interesting to walk past their houses and take a peep inside. Everything is scrupulously neat. They consider furniture superfluous, eat and sleep on the floor, and take pride in whitewashed walls. Those who are somewhat Americanized have a bed; and, when any one calls, it is considered the highest compliment to invite him or her to take a seat on it. When the women appear on the street, they invariably wear a shawl on their heads, pinned under the chin. If the shawl is black, they are in the hight of style. As a class, they are far from good-looking. Their complexion is swarthy, and many of them have the Indian characteristics of straight black hair, high cheek-bones, and small, piercing black eyes. Those in whom the Spanish blood predominates are the best-looking. They have light skin, large black eyes, and some of the women have a lively color, making them really pretty. They are much addicted to drinking, gambling, and sexual immorality, and are sadly in need of the good influence of the missionary, who is doing his best among them.

The stores carry a large stock of goods in every department. In dry goods and millinery there are the same styles and fabrics familiar in large cities of the East; and the ladies show the same richness and lavishness in dress as in Chicago, New York, or any other city. The grocers all carry a large stock of liquor, which is a staple article. Vegetables and fruit are much better than one would expect when brought from such a distance. The fruit all comes from California, and so is quite expensive, but every kind of canned fruit can be had at reasonable prices. There is no provision for irrigation, as at Colorado Springs and Denver (although there is a plentiful supply of water for ordinary uses),—so there are very few vegetable-gardens near the city, and no fruit-trees. The soil is very sterile, growing nothing but bunch-grass, sage-brush, grease-wood, soap-weed, and a variety of wild flowers. The hills are fairly covered with gorgeous blossoms; but they have no perfume, and one soon tires of them.

There are three churches,—Presbyterian, Methodist, and Catholic,—all flourishing societies,—besides an organization of the Christian denomination, who have no church-building, and therefore hold services irregularly. There is a large Catholic school, called St. Joseph's,—which is an orphan asylum as well,—taught by Sisters of Charity, and two ordinary public schools.

The principal business of the place is dealing in stock. Immense herds of cattle are owned by different parties, who evade taxation by running them over the boundary-line of New Mexico (only fifteen miles distant) until after property is assesed, thus leaving the burden of taxation to fall on owners of real estate. Taxes last year were 6 per cent of assessed value, and this deters strangers from investing. Vast quantities of wool, hides, and tallow are shipped East every day.

Altogether Trinidad is a live little city in many respects. The merchants and bankers seem prosperous, and think there is a good outlook in the future. There are other places in Colorado which would be more desirable for invalids to visit, but ordinary tourists could find much to amuse and interest them for a week or so. I. B. T. B.

DIED FROM EXCITEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—John Bertshe, a laboring man, aged 66, died suddenly to-night. The Coroner's jury decided that his death was occasioned by excitement and by being overheated. His excitement arose from his daughter leaving her husband this afternoon because the latter grumbled so much about the expenses caused by her approaching confinement.

SUICIDAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., July 12.—Adolph Hebocker, a gunsmith, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself in the head with a double-barreled breech-loading shotgun. His brains were scattered over the walls and ceiling, and two large abrasions in the ceiling told where the shots went after doing their deathly work. The cause of suicide is ascribed to his failing health and the excessive heat of the past few days.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	2¾	Hale & Norcross	3¼
Alta	3½	Manhattan	2⅜
Bechtel	1⅞	Mexican	6¾
Belcher	2¾	Mono	3
Best & Belcher	8½	Noonday	19-32
Bodie	7	Northern Belle	19½
Bullion	27-32	Ophir	5
Bulwer	2¾	Oro	29-32
California	11-16	Overman	1½
Chollar	2⅜	Potosi	2⅞
Con. Virginia	1¼	Savage	2½
Crown Point	7	Sierra Nevada	8½
Eureka Con.	21¼	Silver King	21½
Exchequer	1¼	Tip-Top	4½
Gould & Curry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Prize	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WIRE RAILWAYS.

History of Their Inception and Development.

The First Secret Trial by Moonlight.

Slow Perfection of a Valuable Invention—Lines Now Built—Cable Roads in Chicago and Paris.

San Francisco Chronicle, July 3.

On a wet, drizzly day in 1869 a civil and mechanical engineer of San Francisco stood on the corner of Stockton and Jackson streets conversing with a friend. A street-car of the Omnibus Line, which then climbed the somewhat steep grade from Dupont to Stockton, on Jackson, was seen approaching, drawn by five horses. One of the horses slipped and fell, a vain effort was made to raise him, and a mild panic ensued as the heavily-laden car slid back to Dupont street, dragging the prostrate horse. Both gentlemen looked on with concern. The one, a senior member of a well-known lithographic firm, said, half impatiently to the other: "Why don't you go to work and invent something to pull street-cars safely up steep grades, and prevent such accidents?" His companion replied, thoughtfully, that he had been studying on something of the sort for a year past. He concluded to renew his experiments. In 1870 he obtained a patent on a grip pulley made for transmitting power from the engine to a rope, to prevent slipping. The principles he had already firmly fixed in his mind, for he had placed something of the kind in operation in the mines for the transportation of ores, but the application of the same principle to a railway on the public streets of a city presented many obstacles and difficulties. It was necessary to have a railway so arranged as to afford no obstruction to ordinary travel. The cars must be capable of being instantly stopped at any point. The grades would be varying, and the rope must be so arranged that it could be kept down and not fly up unexpectedly into the air. The difficulties were finally overcome, and in 1871 the inventor, Andrew S. Hallidie, induced Joseph Britton, Henry L. Davis, and James Moffet to join him in his undertaking to put his invention into practical operation. In order to secure certain necessary privileges they had discreetly kept their scheme a secret, but one day it was divulged in confidence to an editor of a Sacramento paper, who forwarded the information by telegraph to his paper, in which it appeared the following day. It was probably due to this untimely publication that a swiftly organized company succeeded, in advance of them, in procuring the right to run a street railroad up Russian Hill, an indefinit sort of a permit, with a winding route, but which sufficed to check the progress of the wire-rope company. However, the latter were patient and discreet, and concluded to await developments. But the new company did nothing; after a while they invited Mr. Hallidie to coöperate with them. This he refused to do, and in the end they sold the franchise to the quartet which composed the wire-rope company. They went speedily to work, and completed a track from Kearney to Jones street. The power, a stationary engine, was located then, as now, at Leavenworth street. An endless wire rope was placed in a tube below the surface of the ground, between the tracks of a railroad, and kept in position by means of sheaves. The principle was so simple that a child could understand it. Imagine an endless cord passing about two upright spools in revolution, and it is evident that the two sides must always be moving in opposit directions. On the road it was the same, save that one end of the cable passed over a gigantic wheel, propelled by a steam-engine in the engine-house. Exactly above the channel of the cable, along the railway is a narrow slit, through which the stout "grip" of the dummy tightly grasped the rope, and, becoming a fixture upon it, was propelled along the track. A working model of the system had long been exhibited in the office of the attorney of the company, but it may be surmised that such an innovation was not viewed with much confidence or respect by the visiting public. "Indeed," said Mr. Estee, the lawyer, to a *Chronicle* reporter a few days since, "we were almost ashamed of it and used to keep it in a little room opening out of our office. It was a neat little model, with well-laid track, representing all the grades, the cable in operation, and dummies sliding up and down, but when we asked any one in to see it I assure you it was in rather a shamefaced way. Everybody ridiculed it and laughed at it. Some of the most progressive and liberal-spirited men in the city, Irving M. Scott among the others, looked at it with amused curiosity and went off laughing. To tell the truth," with a burst of honest and penitent confession, "I hadn't much faith in it myself."

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st of August, 1873, while nearly all the city was sleeping, a little party of eager, excited men gathered at the brow of Clay street hill, where the street plunges down the steep incline from Jones to Kearny. The descent from Jones to Kearny is 307 feet, and the distance about 3,000 feet. From Jones to Taylor is the steepest plane, the grade being one foot to every 6.15 feet. The inventor was calm and confident, his friends extremely timorous and skeptical. The dummy, a mere skeleton affair, with four wheels of about equal size, was fitted with a semi-circular strap-brake over the tops of the wheels. Safety-ropes were attacked (being fastened around a telegraph-pole), and it was lowered down a little distance and then brought back. Besides the complete system of brakes described, long pieces of scantling were attached to the wheels, improvised as additional checkers on any undue velocity which the car might assume on its downward progress. Hewitt, an old locomotive engineer, had been detailed to run the dummy down, but when he looked down the terrible descent into the gulf of darkness below, he turned pale, trembled, and said to Mr. Hallidie: "I think, perhaps, you had better take this down, boss." So the inventor took his place at the helm, his friends, one in charge of each wheel, in great trepidation lest the thing should "get away and kill somebody," took their places, and, to the surprise of the majority, made the round trip in safety. On the afternoon of the same day the first trip with a car attached was essayed. The crowd along the track, and especially at the lower terminus, was so large that it was with the greatest difficulty anything could be done. But although none of the anticipated terrors were realized, people were very timid about trusting themselves upon the cars. And it is a laughable recollection now with many who travel back and forth on the wire roads daily, that in order to assure sufficient patronage to the road it was found necessary to give the public free rides for two days. For some time it was impossible to run the cars regularly or after dark.

The dummy was an untamed steed, and would jump the track and kick up in the air,—a very unpleasant feat for the passengers. On the first day it stopped half-way up the track, for the gripping-pulley in the engine-house slipped and the rope became stationary. All the night was usually spent in repairing the damages and breakages of the day. The chief trouble seemed to be in the dummy, and in September two new dummies were constructed with big wheels in front and little wheels behind, much resembling the improved bicycles. These dummies had an uncomfortable habit of rearing up in front, jumping the track, and breaking the grip. In December, 1873, several more were constructed, with wheels of a uniform size and close together, the front and back wheels being only eight or ten inches apart. From January to October, 1874, new dummies were constructed, a slight improvement over the former, but it was still necessary to take on pig-lead for ballast to keep the dummy down. It was not until 1875 that the invention was perfected and the present dummies, with seats in front, at the side and back, placed in operation. The grip, too, passed through many processes of transformation before reaching a satisfactory form. It now consists of a vertical slide worked in a standard, and raised and lowered by a screw and handwheel. A small upper screw, passing through a large screw, operates it. At the lower end of the slide is a wedge, working two horizontal jaws, which have pieces of cast-iron inside of proper shape and size to grip the rope when they are closed over it. On both sides of these jaws, and attached to them, are two little sheaves, held in place by rubber cushions, and these sheaves are placed sufficiently in advance of the jaws to keep the rope off from them and at the same time guide the rope fairly between them, but allowing it to travel freely between the jaws when they are separated. The standard containing the slide is retained in an iron bracket attached to the dummy, and is raised and lowered by means of a screw and nut operated by a handwheel.

There are now about fifteen miles of wire railway in San Francisco,—twelve miles already in use and three miles in process of construction.

It has been a matter of deep speculation with many reflective citizens to discover upon what principle the turn in the new road on the corner of Montgomery avenue and Union street is made, and it will be a pleasure to relieve the perplexed minds of scores of gentlemen who have for weeks past been figuring with pencil and paper possible solutions of the problem. At the corner of these streets, where the curve is at an obtuse angle of about 135 degrees, the grade declines from both directions. When the dummy approaches this point the grip upon the cable will be released, and the car carried by its own velocity to a point some little distance over the curve. The cable is kept in line by an ingenious turn about two pulleys a few feet apart.

Eastern cities have long contemplated introducing the cable system, but it has been argued that the snow, ice, and frost of winter would prove an insuperable objection. However, a set of energetic Chicago men, owners of the South Side Street Railroads, are now introducing the cable system. They are making a deep trench beneath the track connecting with the sewers, and design, if they are troubled by the frost, laying hot-water pipes below, and beside the slot through which the grip passes. If the road proves a success, as its owners feel confident it will, in a very few years the system will prevail throughout the country, and some millions of emancipated street-car horses breathe equine blessings upon the head of the inventor. It is also interesting to learn that arrangements are being made to introduce the cable roads in Paris; and where Paris leads all Continental Europe will follow.

COOKING IN THE TROPICS.

Servants and Food in Colombia—A Trying Race—Primitive Ways.

New York Tribune.

What first strikes the stranger in the State of Colombia, as in any tropical country is the utter want of thrift that pervades every occupation. The ground is untilled, the fruit is almost wild, the great cities are without reservoirs, and in short nothing is done which can well be left undone. A huge array of help is required in housekeeping to do the work of two or three servants, and these establishments drift along with little system or management. Mistress and maid lounge in dreamy, indolent ease. The moza who waits upon you is a beautiful Indian girl. She gems the braids of her long jetty hair with star jessamine flowers, but her cleanliness and honesty are questions of grave doubt. She is a picture for a painter, a hopeless problem for a housekeeper, as untractable and unteachable as a wild deer. Like most of the lower classes in South America, the Indians are natural thieves and too indolent to work for anything they can obtain in an easy way. A lady in Bogota, the Capital of Colombia, with a moderate household, usually keeps a cook who, with the assistance of several mozas, does all the catering and cooking for ordinary occasions, as well as for formal dinners and entertainments. From six to eight additional girls are kept to do the rest of the work. They are the waiters, nurses, and maids of all work, and they manage to do as little as possible of anything. These girls are paid from $2.80 to $4 a month, reckoned in our money, and an expert cook is paid $8. If she is not allowed to do the marketing, she charges more. Her perquisits from this source are enormous. The safeguard is that the system of credit is unknown. A South American lady would otherwise be completely at the mercy of her help. They buy her clothes, for she is not allowed by etiquet to do any shopping. When she wishes a new dress, a book of samples is furnished by the merchant, with no price attached. This the Indian girl tells her and she pays it.

The routine of the day's work begins about 6 o'clock, when morning coffee is served in one's room. This is usually accompanied by several slices of native cheese, which is quite salt, and sometimes by a few pieces of wheat or yuca bread. At 11 o'clock breakfast is ready and the family assemble in the dining-room. Sancocho or caldo soup is first placed before you, and is the regular breakfast dish. It is a sort of olla-podrida; made of tasajo or jerked beef, botta, or green corn cut off the cob, pounded and tied up in the husk again and boiled, and slices of green plantain, yams, and yuca. Garlic is added to it for seasoning, as it is to almost everything, and a little achote or Spanish powder to give it a nice color. After this, soup, fish, roast meats, roast chicken or beefsteak are served, and various salads, among them abacate or "alligator pear." This fruit is a natural salad, peculiarly rich and delicious. It is dressed with pepper, salt, and oil. Abacates are often brought to our market. Little cakes, called corn arepas, are a favorite dish for breakfast. They are made of corn, cut from the cob, pounded on a flat stone till the husk is separated from the kernel and the grain is a perfect paste. This is then made into cakes, which are fried in hot lard, and are novel and pleasant in flavor. The plantain is served in various ways. When it is perfectly black it is ripe, and is roasted or fried, and then it is peeled, cut in slices and served after cooking, sprinkled with a little sugar. The fruit is often cut in bits, fried till half done, and stirred into a well-beaten omelet, which is cooked in the usual way. Green plantains or miniature fruit which has turned yellow are boiled and baked. In baking they are placed in an earthen dish with a little water, butter, and sugar, and baked till brown. They are served without peeling.

Yams, which are abundant and fine in Colombia, are usually cut in quarters, peeled and boiled, when they are mashed and served, or rolled into mealy little balls, and fried. Yam salad is something like potato salad, but better. It is made of boiled yams dressed with salt, pepper, olive oil, and lime juice, the vegetable vinegar of the tropics. The vinegar manufactured by the natives is vile. Forty limes are sold for two and one-half cents. They are a greenish yellow when ripe, but are usually bought green, as they soon turn. Olive oil is brought from Spain, pure and fine in quality. It takes the place of butter, as there is none made in the country, and all that can be obtained is canned Danish butter at $2 a pound.

The poisonous cassava or yuca furnishes the bread of the country. Life and death are contained in this root. Thirty-six drops of its juice are enough in six minutes to kill a condemned prisoner, yet the mealy substance supplies the only flour of the country, the well-known tapioca and tapioca farina of commerce. Cassava bread is prepared by the Indians directly from the yuca root, which is grated, the poisonous juice being squeezed out by the hand. The substance remaining is then washed with cold water, spread on flat stones an eighth of an inch thick and baked before the fire. Thus any remaining poison is expelled, as the poisonous element of the plant is prussic acid, a volatile gas easily dissipated by heat. The Indians bring this bread, which is snow white and resembles somewhat the Passion bread of the Jews, in guambas or netted bags, which are thrown over the backs of donkeys. Delicious little breakfast puffs, which are baked in the oven, are made of yuca starch mixed with cheese. The yuca plant is well named by the botanist utilissima. It not only contains the poison with which the Indians kill their prisoners, the bread and the articles of commerce spoken of, but the laundry starch, the vegetable which takes the place of our potatoes, and fodder for the cattle. The deadly juice of the root when boiled and fermented is clucha, the favorit beer of the country.

Huge dishes of fruit are placed on the breakfast table, including oranges, bananas, guavas, mangoes and usually caruba, the much-talked-of passion-flower fruit of South America. The latter is about a finger and a half in diameter. It is similar to the maypops of the South in flavor. The slightly acid winey juice is sometimes pressed out and beaten up with cream and sugar for dessert. Dulces are handed around with breakfast, as they are on every occasion when they possibly can be. There are many kinds of these delicious sweetmeats that are never known to our markets or housekeepers. They are the pride of the South American ladies, who certainly excel in their preparation. At the termination of breakfast coffee or chocolate is passed around with fragrant cigars, and ladies and gentlemen smoke together.

The dinner, which occurs at 5 p. m., is a meal exactly similar to breakfast. There are few desserts made, dulces taking their place. Custards are used for parties, the price of ice being so high that ice-cream is not seen, except after a hail-storm, when the ice is collected, and for a while ice-cream is vended extensively.

Cook stoves are rarities. They can be purchased, but the ordinary cooking is done in huge fireplaces in the primitive way. The water that is used in the cities is taken from the river, where the natives bathe, the donkey drinks, and the refuse of the city is thrown. It is brought around by boys and sold at 15 cents a barrel. It is filtered, and is the only water for cooking or drinking. The cooking utensils are usually earthen pots; iron kettles are rarely seen.

Most of the floors in the best houses are tesselated or marble. Carpets are rarely used. An oblong rug of matting is usually placed in the centre of the parlor, and the chairs are arranged stiffly on either side of it. Most of the houses are without glass windows, being simply barred. The dry dust of the street pours into them and fills every nook and cranny. The Indian servants invariably wear long trains to their dresses, which brush the dust on them and you. Whatever reformation you may effect, you can never teach these servants to wear short dresses. Their arms and shoulders are bare, but they object to showing their feet.

The last meal of the day is served in the parlor, or sala. Tea is passed around by the moza, with dulces, fancy biscuit, and cheese. This usually appears at about 8 or 9 o'clock, the hour at which most of the visiting is done. The hostess always lounges in a chair, her hair carefully dressed, however neglected the rest of her toilet may be, and visitors come to talk over the latest gossip of the town, a recipe for a new dulce, or the plot of the last French novel. The reading of Colombian ladies is limited to Eugene Sue and Dumas.

Such is life in Colombia. A glamour of beauty is thrown over everything. A golden mist rests over the miasma-haunted swamps. One gradually becomes accustomed to the slovenly, flower-garlanded servant girls and the unswept floors,—to the sentiment and slothfulness everywhere prevalent. The climate is so enervating that one can hardly resist taking one's ease continually in a rocking-chair, with a palmetto fan and a delicate dish of dulce.

A GOOD WORD FOR ARKANSAS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HINDSVILLE, Madison Co., Ark., July 6.—I would like, for the benefit of my Northern friends, to have the following inserted in your much esteemed journal.

I am well aware that there are thousands of enterprising men in the North who wish to obtain homes and farming lands for themselves and families, and at the same time are not aware of the opportunities that are afforded them for homes in this splendid climate. I know that Arkansas has ever had a hard name, although in many instances it has been falsely represented; but the country has now developed itself to that extent that we begin to feel the assurance of an immigration from our relatives in the wide-spread North.

This is an old, long-settled country, although by some means it has laid in a dormant state for many years. But allow me here to say that the present generation, with that now rising in our midst, are filled with enterprise; and the splendid wheat-fields and corn-fields throughout all this country speak of the grand industry of our people. Could the readers of this in the North but behold the immense progress of this section in the last five years, thousands would immigrate to this part of the country.

The Eureka Springs, discovered a short time since, are this day healing the afflicted of all nations, curing diseases that no medical skill could reach; and the wonderful City of Eureka is quite sufficient to convince the multitudes coming hither that the virtue of these waters is a blessing from Almighty God, the giver of all that is good for the children of men. As for timber, this country affords an abundance.

Springs of cool and sparkling water are found in all parts of the country.

As a fruit country, not many lands in all the world can equal Arkansas. Vegetables of all kinds grow in abundance. The winters are so mild and beautiful that a Northern man would enjoy them thoroughly. The people are sympathetic, every ready to receive and assist the stranger.

It is astonising to see the immense herds of sheep, cattle, hogs, mules, and horses shipped from Arkansas to other sections. We have some good flouring mills, and we are in want of more, a good opportunity being offered in this respect. Factories of every kind are wanted here. We have good schools and good teachers, and the rising generation are a-booming. The iron horse has just snorted in this part of the country for the first time.

We heartily invite Northerners to come and see us and see our country. WILCOX.

Beer Signs and Bottles.

Philadelphia Record.

"The man who first put out the new-fangled beer-signs is as hard to find as the one who discovered the comet," said a brewer yesterday. Any one of temperance proclivities who will take the trouble to look will be astonished at the number of new signs suspended in front of the beer-saloons. They are neat, nearly all of the same design, and are rather costly advertisements. The similarity of these signs strikes a stranger in about the same manner as the proverbial white window shutters and high stoops of this city. Each sign bears the coat of arms of the brewer, or some design calculated to tempt the thirsty wayfarer. The way they came about was this: A brewer had one made, and gave it to a retailer. This spurred others to do the same thing, and the result was that in a short time all the brewers were compelled to give these signs out to their customers. Each cost from $13.50 to $15. When a retailer accepts one he enters into a written contract to return it to the owner when he discontinues the sale of that brewer's beer. There are 3,000 of these signs hung out in this city, and at an average price of $14 each, which is said to be a fair one, it is demonstrated that the brewers have invested some $42,000 this spring in these fancy articles. There is a great demand for them, and the brewers are compelled to distribute them among retailers who sell but little, in order to retain their custom, as well as among the larger dealers.

A beer bottler, who probably does the largest business in the city, told a *Record* reporter yesterday that every other year it is necessary for men in his line of business to renew their entire stock of bottles, which are gathered up by dealers and shipped to other cities, where they are used by other brewers. It is estimated that the bottlers of this city renew at least 2,000,000 bottles each year.

Horrible Accusation Made by a Dying Murderer.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 9.—It has transpired that, as Jesse Waldrop was lynched for the murder of Mrs. Al Mitchell, he called to him Hal Mitchell, in the same county, who was not living with his wife at the time, and said: "Hal, you know you promised to give me $75, and you have caused me to lose my sweet life. I am going to die in a few minutes. I don't fear death as much as you ought to fear the falsehoods you have told to cause my death. I was to kill Mrs. Al Mitchell, and I mistook the names for Mrs. Hal Mitchell. You promised me $75 if I would commit the horrid deed, and you said you would give me $25 more if I killed an old man as you intended. I killed Mrs. Mitchell by mistake, supposing she was the woman who swore against me, and whom you wanted me to kill. I have mistaken my victim, but I go to my God with this confession on my lips."

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M. M. B. Goodwin, an editor in Chardon, Ohio, says he was not expected to live, being bloated beyond belief, but Kidney-Wort cured him.

Anna L. Jarrett of South Salem, N. Y., says that seven years suffering from kidney troubles and other complications was ended by the use of Kidney-Wort.

John B. Lawrence of Jackson, Tenn., suffered for years from liver and kidney troubles and after taking "barrels of other medicines," Kidney-Wort made him well.

Michael Cote of Montgomery Center, Vt., suffered eight years with kidney difficulty and was unable to work. Kidney-Wort made him "well as ever."

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PERMANENTLY CURES KIDNEY DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINTS, Constipation and Piles.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Special Communication this forenoon at 11 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Bro. R. W. Bowen, of North Star Lodge, No. 107, Moira, N. Y. Members are earnestly requested to attend. B. F. PAINE, W. M.

D. C. CREGIER LODGE, No. 643, A. F. & A. M.—The members of this lodge are requested to be present at our regular communication July 13; urgent business. By order of CHARLES F. SITTIG, S. W.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1881.

WARNER MILLER and Judge Lapham are not ideal candidates for the United States Senate, but they are in all respects more suitable men for a Republican Legislature to elect than Roscoe Conkling and one of his disciples would be. He resigned on the distinct issue of hostility to the Administration, and has held to it through all his varying fortunes ever since. It would be a strange mark of esteem for a Republican Legislature to present the President on his recovery with his most malignant enemy as one of the New York Senators.

THE Democratic press on the whole has behaved remarkably well since the President was shot. No newspaper has applauded the act, and the leaders of the party, from Jeff Davis to Luke P. Blackburn, have been properly sympathetic. But it is evident that the strain is now getting severe on some of the Northern Democratic sheets. The President is improving, and it is thought he may recover. It would be extremely awkward for any Democratic newspaper to be on the record as having praised his character or his public services. The Garfield fund, if it is raised and handed over, will afford them an admirable opportunity to recoup themselves for two weeks of constrained decency. So in this way Mr. Cyrus W. Field may be a benefactor to the Democratic press in spite of himself.

THE people of Chicago who are remaining at home this summer ought to find great consolation and pleasure in the opportunity of hearing every night a superb orchestra, under the leadership of Theodore Thomas, in a *locale* which unites shelter with the cool lake breezes, and at prices of 25 and 50 cents. At an expenditure enormously below that of a sojourn at any fashionable resort, and considerably less than that of a short trip to the country, the stay-at-homes in Chicago can enjoy a succession of summer-night entertainments such as no other city or summer resort in this country offers,—at once artistic, refining, cooling, and pleasurable. These Thomas summer seasons should be made a permanent feature among the attractions of Chicago as a summer resort, and they will become so if the people of this city understand their own interests and comforts, and indulge themselves to the fullest extent in the delightful and inexpensive amusement which they offer.

IT has been made a serious objection to the election of Messrs. Miller and Lapham to the United States Senate by the New York Legislature that their elevation to the Senate would create vacancies in the Lower House that could not be filled until November. The United States statutes provide as follows for vacancies in the House:

SEC. 26. The time for holding elections in any State, District, or Territory for a representative delegate to fill a vacancy, whether such vacancy is caused by a failure to elect at the time prescribed by law, or by the death, resignation, or incapacity of a person elected, may be prescribed by the laws of the several States and Territories respectively.

The New York statutes provide simply that vacancies shall be filled on the day of the general State election, which shall be the first Tuesday in November. Special elections have, however, been held without explicit authority of law on days other than the day of general election, and the persons so elected have been admitted by Congress. David Dudley Field was so chosen Jan. 2, 1877, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Smith Ely, Jr., for the purpose of having counsel on the floor of the House in the Electoral debates. It is probable, however, that a partisan Clerk could take advantage of the irregularities in the case of Messrs. Miller and Lapham, if their successors should be chosen at any time other than the general election-day. But successors then might easily be elected the first Tuesday in November, and take their seats in December when Congress meets. The objection on the whole is a trifle strained.

MR. JOHN GRISCOM concluded his fast of forty-five days yesterday, and now has abundant leisure in which to propound and answer that fruitful question, *Cui bono?* It is not conceivable that he is himself better off than he was when he began to abstain from food. He has lived on his own tissues for a month and a half at the expense of much personal inconvenience and discomfort, not to say suffering. His self-denial has not been rewarded in any manner whatever. He has not been able to extract applause or sympathy from the people, much less dollars. Indeed, so far as we are able to judge from current expressions of opinion concerning the fast, the only feeling excited by it has been one of profound disgust. The privations of the faster have caused no pity, because they were self-inflicted for sordid motives. Nor can it be said that the fast has promoted in any degree whatever the cause of science. It has revealed no facts that were not known before. It has suggested no new ideas either in hygiene or therapeutics. It has not even received the attention of the leading members of the medical profession, who alone could give it a fleeting scientific interest. The chief cause for rejoicing in view of this dismal performance is that it has come to an end, and next to that is the circumstance that it has been a complete financial failure. No speculators in adipose tissue will be tempted to repeat the experiment, and for this the community should be deeply grateful. If "fasting" had paid as a profession it would soon have been as overcrowded as the ranks of the long-distance pedestrians, and fasting matches would have become as popular frauds as walking tournaments once were. Something has been gained at least, inasmuch as "fasting" has now taken its place distinctly among sporting events, and will never again be disguised under the thin pretense of an experiment in the interests of science.

A BOLTER AND MARPLOT.

The Albany dispatches state that Conkling refuses to abide by the Republican caucus and insists that he shall either be elected or the Legislature shall adjourn without filling the vacancy, in order that the Democrats may gain the seat next fall through divisions in the Republican ranks fomented and maintained by Lord Roscoe. Rule or ruin is his fixed purpose. It is not usual for great men to fall as Conkling has fallen in the direct line of duties with which long experience has made them thoroughly familiar. If they fall at all the blow is ordinarily dealt from a quarter whence least expected. The great man is surprised, thrown off his guard, and pierced fatally in the one weak spot in his character of the existence of which he may always have been aware, but of which the public until then remained in ignorance. Conkling was so stricken by the Sprague wife scandal. But he survived to the marvel of many, and this survival contributed anew to the common estimate of his greatness.

It was said: "This man is so great intellectually, he is so loved by the people of New York, that a very general conviction of his moral delinquency fails to shake his hold upon an assured high position." Doubtless Mr. Conkling shared this shallow opinion. But it was a dangerous delusion. A serious taint upon the moral character of a public man can never be wiped out; it is cancerous; it may be healed for a time on the surface, but inwardly it corrodes and poisons. And if the victim of this insidious delusion fancies that he is unhurt he is apt to tempt fortune with new and still more dangerous ventures. Strange to say, with the Sprague wife scandal enveloping him like an unwholesome fog, cartooned all over the country in the humiliating attitude of a fugitive fleeing before an enraged husband with shotgun in hand, the people of New York *appeared* to indorse Roscoe Conkling! Doubtless in his supreme vanity and measureless egotism Conkling was betrayed into the conviction that the *apparent* indorsement was genuine and hearty. But it was a vain delusion. The voice of the people was smothered by the loud noise of the rumbling wheels of the political machine engineered by Conkling's henchmen, the little Bosses.

Conkling's downward career dates from the political events which followed on the heels of the Sprague wife scandal. Instead of being chastened and warned by his narrow escape from the rock of moral ruin, he was inflated with an access of vanity through an abounding confidence in the power of the spoils machine. He became more arrogant, more domineering, more aggressive. He quarreled more violently with President Hayes' Administration. Conkling's claims to greatness as a statesman have no record to rest upon. Is he great as a politician? On this point he must be judged by the measure of his success as a leader from the time when the power of the New York machine over his followers began to weaken. At the Chicago Convention he showed himself great only in leading his faction to disastrous defeat. In every tilt with his adversaries he was worsted. In small points of debate he was overcome by Frye and Hale. On an important issue he was utterly demolished by Garfield. In his nomination speech he drove his audience into the ranks of the opposition by mean insinuations and scornful innuendoes against his opponents.

The last act of Conkling's career stamps him as utterly deficient in the matter of political judgment, or, more properly, the ordinary judgment of the politician. Conkling resigned from the United States Senate because the President declined to surrender to him a constitutional prerogative of his office and the Senate refused to defeat the confirmation of Robertson,—an utterly inadequate cause. But his judgment of men and things was so poor in this supreme moment of his public career that he never entertained a doubt of his own triumphant re-election as a rebuke to the Senate and President. It is highly improbable that there is a single prominent public man in the country, his opinion being asked on Conkling's contemplated act of resignation, who would not have warned him of its almost inevitably fatal effect upon his political career. In a word, there is not a prominent politician in the country whose soundness of judgment of men and things is not far superior to that of Roscoe Conkling. Where, then, are the evidences of this man's greatness? He is not morally great; the Sprague wife scandal banished that illusion. He is not a great statesman; the records of Congress show no signs of his genius for creative legislation. He is not a wise politician; in the pressing emergencies of his political career his judgment has been signally at fault. Stripped of the mask of the political-spoils machine, robbed of the disguises he has worn, the real character of Roscoe Conkling stands exposed as egotistical, scornful, envious, and malignant, and, as all such characters are, ill-balanced in the extreme.

REDUCTION OF RAILROAD PASSENGER RATES.

War of every kind has always been supposed to be destructive and devastating in its nature. Even the victors, as a rule, come out of the struggle badly cut up and weakened, while the vanquished are utterly prostrate and disabled. But railway wars seem to be an exception to this order of things. The railroad corporations spasmodically lunge at each other, cut each other's throats, shoot and mangle each other in the most desperate and savage style, and all parties come out of these contests smiling and apparently refreshed from the exercise, and generally ready to make war anew upon the slightest provocation. The Eastern trunk railroads have just entered upon one of their occasional cut-rate struggles on passenger fares. The war began over the freight business, and the east-bound roads, after cutting rates covertly for a time, settled down to 15 cents a hundred pounds on grain from Chicago to the seaboard as about the bottom price. Now they have begun slaughtering the passenger rates. About $5 have been lopped off from the through rates from New York to Western points, and substantially $9 or $10 from Boston to the West. The railroad managers are now engaged in charging the responsibility for this cut-under upon each other,—a process of crimination and recrimination which is pretty sure to engender increased bitterness, and which may lead to a reduction of the fare between Chicago and New York to $10, which is about one cent a mile.

As usual, some timid people will apprehend a general smash-up of the value of railroad stocks from a continuation of this sort of thing. They will imagine that the railroads must necessarily lose enormous sums of money, that they will be compelled to pass their dividends as a consequence, and that prices of stocks will go to pieces. Nothing of the kind will happen. The "war," if it last several months, will not be as costly to the railroads as one severe snow-storm in winter or a spring freshet that washes away bridges and interrupts travel. In fact, it is not impossible that the longer the railroads fight the better will be their financial condition. They rarely fight so desperately that rates are put down lower than a paying basis, and when they do a compromise and restoration are soon brought about. Meanwhile, however, the low rates attract so much additional travel and business, imposing but slight additional cost upon the road except that of increased fuel necessary to haul heavily-laden cars instead of empty ones, that the railroads often make more money in the cut-rate war than they do in a condition of universal peace and high rates.

It is so evident that low passenger rates create additional travel in a larger proportion than the reduction of fares to any level not below that of mere cost that it is an enigma why railroad managers maintain for the greater portion of the year double prices for carrying people. It is simply absurd to contend that, while 100 pounds of grain can be hauled between Chicago and New York for 15 cents at a profit, it is worth $20, or 133 times as much, to carry only double that weight in men and trunks. The price for carrying 200 pounds of corn to New York is 30 cents. There is small danger of the railroads injuring themselves by carrying the same weight of flesh, bones, and bandboxes for $15, or $10, or even less. The small difference in the cost of cars and the amount of fuel consumed in greater speed of passenger trains will not amount to anything like this enormous difference in terms. When the passenger rates are lowered to an attractive level travelers will spring up as rapidly and numerously as if Cadmus were sowing seeds from the cowcatcher of a modern locomotive. Men then look up pretexts for going on journeys who before sought excuses for staying at home. The farmers suddenly evince a desire to see the great cities. Those who would otherwise travel alone take their families with them. When a *paterfamilias* can take himself, his wife, and daughter to New York for $30, where it would previously have cost him two-thirds as much to go alone, the railroad gains three passengers on the lower scale where it would have had none on the higher. Excursions are made up, and money by the thousands is put in circulation in the great cities and popular resorts which would otherwise have been hoarded. It is strange that the railroad managers have not learned from their experience with reduced rates for freight the obvious advantage and increased profits that await a similar treatment of the passenger rates permanently instead of spasmodically.

THE DEADLOCK AT ALBANY.

There is no doubt that the demands of the Conkling Spoils Bucks at Albany for a new Republican caucus is altogether unreasonable. The caucus at which Messrs. Miller and Lapham were recently nominated was called by sixty-five Republican members of the Legislature, constituting nearly two-thirds of the Republican membership in that body. The holding of this caucus became a matter of notoriety because the call was in circulation several days before the desired number of signatures were obtained. More than this, personal invitations were sent to all the Republican members who had not joined in the call, and the "Bucks" were urgently solicited to put in an appearance and contend for their rights. Had they done so it is entirely probable that they would have been able, though in the minority, to govern the selection of candidates, always excluding Conkling. But their lord and master would not permit them to attend. The Chairman of the Caucus Committee is also right, without doubt, when he says that the authority for calling a caucus was taken out of the hands of his Committee by a higher power—viz.: the joint action of about two-thirds of the Republican members, who held their caucus and thereby superseded the Committee. It is also highly probable that the present demand of the "Buck" members for a new caucus was made under the conviction that just such an answer would be returned to them, and with the express purpose of using the denial as an excuse for prolonging their policy of obstruction in the interest of a candidate who cannot possibly be elected under any circumstances.

Admitting all this, THE TRIBUNE is nevertheless of the opinion that the anti-Conkling and anti-machine Republicans should yield even beyond reason and justice to the exactions of the Bucks, in order that the latter may be deprived of as much as a shadow of pretext for prolonging the contest or adjourning without an election. If the Conkling men who now ask for a new caucus make their demand in good faith, and will attend such a conference and abide by its decision, then, in Heaven's name, give them still another chance. After such a concession, it is not easy to comprehend that even Conkling's abject slaves will be able any longer to oppose the election of two Republicans who shall thus be selected. The proceeding may prove to be an injustice to Messrs. Lapham and Miller, but the exigency is one which requires personal sacrifices. Mr. Depew made the most stubborn fight against the Conkling faction, and for several weeks carried the burden of the struggle, and yet he retired when he came to the conclusion that his name would be an obstruction. Messrs. Lapham and Miller can afford to do the same if it shall become essential to the interests of the Republican party and the country. It does not follow by any means, however, that a new conference would result in dropping the candidates who have been selected. If the Conkling men go into caucus they will be bound by its decision, and the sixty-odd men now voting for Lapham and Miller may carry them through if they so desire.

It is said that the "Bucks" have settled down upon Grant and Wheeler as the only candidates for whom they will give up Conkling. It is certainly very vexatious to permit a small faction to bully a two-thirds majority in such fashion, but the anti-machine men can afford to submit even to the condition of allowing the Bucks to dictate both nominations, if that is the only way in which Conkling can be personally eliminated from politics. The end will justify the means. Besides, Messrs. Grant and Wheeler would make very creditable and satisfactory representatives of the great State of New York in the United States Senate. Grant would not be so much of a Conkling man after becoming a United States Senator as he has been heretofore. He would undoubtedly serve the State and the people according to his own convictions. Indeed, there will be no more "Conkling men" of high or low degree after Lord Roscoe is out of politics. Mr. Wheeler never has been a "Conkling man," and he is certainly an able, dignified, upright man,—a higher type of the statesman than New York has had in the Senate at any time since Conkling has represented that State. Grant and Wheeler would be entirely acceptable to the country, and the anti-Conkling men ought to agree to them if the Conkling men will thereupon abandon their obstinate and perfidious fight.

GUITEAU AND THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

A Washington dispatch to Conkling's Chicago organ states that "There is good reason to believe that should the President recover, as seems probable, the Government will choose to consider Guiteau insane, and will procure his incarceration in the Government Hospital for the Insane, just outside of Washington, for life." The wish is father to this thought. Locking men whose sanity has assumed disagreeable forms in insane asylums is a trick often resorted to by friends of the victim. The purpose of such incarceration is frequently to obtain control of the alleged insane person's estate. In the present instance a declaration of Guiteau's insanity would remove many difficulties from the path of a class of politicians. If Guiteau is insane his declarations touching the cause of his act are meaningless; but if he is sane they possess great significance, and may lead to sweeping reforms. If he is insane his assertion that he shot the President to heal the division in the ranks of the Republican party is only a crazy, pointless utterance; but if he is sane it tends strongly to attract the popular sympathy to the side of the President in the late controversy, and so to break down the unjust opposition to him. If he is insane the fact that he shot the President because he was refused an office is totally without significance. The act of a crazy man could not be cited as evidence of the faultiness of a certain political practice. It could not be said that the spoils system was a disgrace to the country merely because a lunatic was moved by disappointment to shoot to death the dispenser of patronage. But if Guiteau is sane his act takes on a very different color. In the light of it the spoils system is exhibited in its most hideous aspect; it points the murderous deed; odious in itself, it becomes supremely odious as the direct cause of an act of almost unparalleled atrocity. The flash of the would-be assasin's pistol, discharged to punish the President for declining to give him an office, reveals the spoils system as a menacing horror, involving not merely the shame and disgrace of the country, but leading up to the murder of the Nation's Executive! Well may the spoils faction tremble in view of a scientific and authoritative declaration of Guiteau's sanity. If Guiteau is sane his murderous act was an effort to heal the division in the Republican party on the basis of making the spoils system its corner-stone; if he is sane other sane men are likely to seek revenge on other Presidents for attempting to break away from the trammels of the spoils system. The ruling of a court and the verdict of a jury that Guiteau is a sane man will inevitably constitute the death-blow of the spoils system. If it can engender such devilish malignity the people will dig it up root and branch,—extirpate it utterly from the administration of the Government. This is the reason of the frantic demand of spoilsmen that Guiteau shall be declared insane and shut up in an asylum "for life." They want to brand him "crazy" in order that the way may be paved for the resurrection of the spoils system.

It is not "probable" that "the Government will choose to consider" anything about Guiteau's mental condition. He is already within the clutches of the law, and it will be left to the law to adjudge his case. It would doubtless be merciful to find Guiteau insane, but the question is not one of mercy, but of justice. It is somewhat remarkable that an organ can be found so debauched by the spoils system as to be capable, while the President's life still trembles in the balance, of a suggestion of mercy rather than of justice for his would-be assasin. The disguise of proposing that Guiteau shall be incarcerated in an insane hospital "for life" is transparent. The purpose is plain,—to lift the spoils system from the mire into which it has been plunged by Guiteau's murderous act.

A VAST LAND SCHEME.

Some time since reference was made in these columns to the proposal of several skillful engineers to lower Lake Okeechobee and thereby reclaim some *eight million acres* of swamp-lands in the central and southern parts of Florida, known on the map as the "Everglades," and transform them into rich and productive soil. As will be seen by an article elsewhere, the projectors of this colossal scheme have not been idle in the interim. Their engineers have been over the ground and confirmed the Government surveys. Their dredges and laborers are on the way to Florida, and it is confidently anticipated that in fifteen months' time the great work will have been accomplished, and the present marshy and hummocky everglades will be formed into a rich and fruitful territory, more productive than any similar area of soil in this country, *as it is below the frost-line*.

With the general character of this region our readers are supposed to be familiar. The lake which it is proposed to lower is the natural reservoir of its waters, its principal feeder being the Kissimmee River, which, it is estimated, pours into it daily 207,300,000 cubic feet of water. In the ordinary seasons the lake level is lowered sufficiently so that the outlying area is available for rich pasturage, but during nearly one-half of the year these marshy tracts are overflowed both by the rise in the lake and by the consequent backing up of the water in its feeders. The purpose of the company is to permanently lower the water of the lake, which is twenty-five feet above the ocean level, by cutting a drainage canal twenty-one miles in length to the St. Lucie River, also by building a second canal from the lake to the Caloosahatchie River, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, and also to widen and deepen the streams which empty into the lake, and to drain the remotest parts of the everglades with lateral ditches.

The total amount of territory which it is thus intended to reclaim is about 8,000,000 acres, one-half of which, under the terms of the contract, will go to the company performing the work. Apart from the handsome profit which will accrue to the company and the features of the work as an instance of the wonders of modern engineering skill, the future of that part of the State of Florida is a pleasant subject to contemplate. The "land of flowers" already bears an enviable reputation as a paradise of fruits, but should this area be successfully reclaimed, occupying as it does fully one-half the area of the State, its productivity will be immensely enhanced, as it is by far the most valuable part. It is, as we have said, below the frost-line, so that no harm from that source can ever come to the crops. Its soil has been greatly enriched by the accumulations from overflows, and is of the same general character as that of Cuba, though largely exceeding it in area. It will produce in great abundance not only sugar and tobacco of the finest quality, but all the tropical fruits, such as oranges, lemons, bananas, and pineapples, as well as the fibrous plants, of a quality equal to those in the West Indies, and, as they will mature perfectly and can easily reach the North by quick railroad transportation, there is no reason why our markets should not be supplied with them in the highest state of perfection. It is peculiarly gratifying that this great work will be the product of Northern skill, enterprise, and capital, as it cannot but have a beneficent influence in furthering other schemes for Southern development.

THE increased prevalence of malaria in New England has excited the attention of the hotelkeepers in that section, who are loath to admit it, but cannot deny that it is so. The growth of miasma in a region which is largely mountainous and almost wholly high and dry, well settled, and cleared and cultivated for many years, puts at defiance all the recognized principles of the medical profession with reference to malaria. In reply to inquiries on the subject, Dr. Paul A. Chadbourne, who has been a lecturer in medicine as well as in divinity, says that he is inclined to modify his previous impressions concerning the origin of malaria. The text-books and most of the authorities teach that it arises from the decomposition of vegetable substances, and that such decomposition is promoted by an abundance of water. Dr. Chadbourne observes that this explanation does not account for the persistence of malaria in the Rocky Mountain regions, which are usually dry, nor in New England, which, *a priori*, would be thought likely to be entirely free from its influences. The fact is, that decomposition is not hastened, but delayed, by a constant and sufficient supply of water. Alternate dryness and moisture, on the contrary, assists decay. Vegetable substances that are kept entirely under water last for years; while those that are dried and soaked at irregular intervals rapidly fall in pieces. This observation does not, as Dr. Chadbourne admits, account for the prevalence of malaria in New England at this time rather than at any other time. He is totally unable to account for the sudden appearance of miasm in that section, and believes no medical opinion on that point is worth a rush. So far as he can judge, it is a phenomenon as inexplicable as the epizoötic among the horses, or the Texas cattle disease, which was communicated from animals apparently healthy to others that were equally so. The march of malaria at present seems to be in a northerly and easterly direction, so that it may be expected soon to find a lodgment among the Canadians in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

THE New York *Hour* digs up the following:

In 1871 there raged a bitter contest among American medical authorities over a vegetable drug called cundurango. It was alleged by its advocates that it had specific virtues in cases of cancer. On the other hand, most of the pharmacists of the country ridiculed it as inert and valueless. All at once sprang to its support with vehemence, and, it must be added, with virulence also, a Dr. D. W. Bliss, of Washington. Dr. Bliss announced that he had treated the mother-in-law of Vice-President Schuyler Colfax with cundurango for a well-developed cancer of the breast. She was quickly cured, as supposed, and, according to Dr. Bliss, the rapid extirpation of the cancer was due to cundurango and to nothing else. [She soon after died of cancer however.] In the heated controversy which followed, Dr. Bliss was rather hard hit by some of his *confreres*, and when the State Department afterward issued a circular commanding all American Consuls in Europe to promulgate the virtues of cundurango as a cancer-cure, a good many medical men were unkind enough to call Dr. Bliss a "quack." It seems hardly possible that the Dr. D. W. Bliss intrusted with the President's life can be the Dr. D. W. Bliss who, in 1871, was publicly denounced by his brethren as a humbug and a charlatan.

SECRETARY WINDOM is quoted as saying:

Nothing, to my mind, conveys so realizing a sense of the great National calamity as the fact that for nearly one whole week the officeseeker restrained himself, and for the time being abandoned his request for office. That revealed to me a sublimity of private self-denial under the presence of a great public sorrow which I would never have discovered or believed under any other circumstances; and it showed better than everything else how deeply the souls of men were stirred. But it is not likely to last. The officeseeker is abroad again, and he appears to have lost nothing of his pertinacity or vigor. When I was at the White House an hour or two ago they were setting up a new apparatus designed to cool the atmosphere. I asked Swaim how cool the room could be made, and he said: "As cool as you please." I asked him if he thought a room could be made so cool that officeseekers would keep out of it, and he replied that he thought it might. Then I asked him to send over half a dozen of his machines to be set up in my office.

THE Indianapolis *Journal* suggests the following questions to be put to applicants for foreign appointments:

1. Has this man the slightest idea of the duties of the office he applies for, or in what part of the world his official residence would be?
2. Have his neighbors signed his testimonials from an earnest desire to get rid of him by sending him abroad, as a joke, or from any knowledge of the duties of the office he wants?
3. Is he, or is he not, played out at home?
4. Has he shown any special competency for foreign affairs by attending to his own at home?
5. How much of his importance is due to newspaper puffs at 10 cents a line?
6. Is it in accordance with National comity to turn such a man loose among unprotected foreigners not understanding his language?
7. Is he the typical American the State Department should send as a sample to a foreign country?
8. Did he carry Indiana?

JOHN SWINTON exhibits a commendable desire to know whose body it was that Prof. Weiss fired "British bulldog bullets" into. More persons than John Swinton have been curious on that point. The cadaver, it is probable, would have objected, if he could have been consulted. Prof. Weiss may say that whoever might have been the proprietor of that particular tenement of clay in a state of nature, it was his when he fired "bulldog" bullets into it. He had bought it, and paid for it—perhaps as much as $15.

THE New York *World* is disposed to join those who are urging the adoption of Civil-Service reform. It says:

The administration of the spoils now consumes so much of the time and energy of our public men that they have no time left for anything else. No member of Congress really has much opportunity to think even of other things after he has attended to the daily written or oral applications of his constituents for office. If he neglects to attend to the "spoils" his career as a Congressman will be brief.

THE awful and wonderful amount of leg exhibited by young ladies up to 14 is being severely animadverted on in London. The French call the fashion *mode a la valet de pied*, because lackeys alone display the shape of their leg to the knee. The young Princesses of Wales do not adopt the prevailing mode. Their dresses reach just above the ankle.

PERSONALS.

The Mikado of Japan is to have a new palace at Yeddo which will cost $5,600,000. Mike has evidently had some American contractors figuring on the job.

We have received a charming little book entitled "Smith on the Horse's Foot." If Smith had been on the mule's foot, he would never have written this book.

Three of this year's graduating class at Yale College have solemnly announced their intention of becoming journalists. Messrs. Dana, Halstead, and Bennett should get ready to move.

When the children of Mrs. Betsey Perkins, of Taunton, Mass., surprised her on her 100th birthday, she showed her appreciation of their affection by giving each of them a $1,000 bond. Both the bonds and the old lady were at par.

The Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister to Austria, lately had his first official audience with the Emperor. Preceded by his jaeger in cream-colored livery and headgear of white plumes, Mr. Phelps was escorted through many corridors and salons of the palace, the way lined with bowing lackeys. At last in a lofty salon destitute of furniture he was presented to Francis Joseph, who was dressed in full uniform. Emperor and Minister exchanged courtly salutations, and then held a conversation in French—a conversation cordial and complimentary. Bows the most profound concluded the audience, and the Minister retired as he had come, through the lanes of saluting attendants.

Once a Chicago editor sent a wild and untutored son of the West, who wore his hair short and chewed plug tobacco, to an Eastern city to report a big horse-race. Before the reporter went away, the editor told him to look sharp, as a lot of awfully smart reporters there from New York and Boston, and it would be great sport for them to "scoop" the friendless and inexperienced young man from the West. So the reporter said he would try to keep up with the procession, and went away. When he got to the horse-race he met a great many other reporters, one of whom was from Boston. This reporter was very cultured, but he didn't know a scalping-boot from an overhead-check, and that is really the kind of culture that a man needs when he is writing about a horse-race. The Boston reporter was very kind to the Chicago reporter and told him what a great city Boston was, and how smart a young man had to be before he could become a reporter there, and the Chicago reporter took another chew of plug tobacco and winked to himself. The Boston reporter asked the Chicago reporter if he had read Emerson's works, and the Chicago reporter said he hadn't—he had seen "Pinafore." Then the Boston reporter said: "Really, you astonish me," and went away to drink some Deep Rock water and smoke a cigaret. Then the Chicago reporter laughed heartily, and said in the reckless Wabash avenue way: "I wonder if that duck thinks I am a sucker that he can play on the end of a string? I should twitter that he will get left if he does."

So he hunted up three other reporters and said to them: "Let's paralyze that gawk from Boston." The other reporters were willing, and so they all wrote very long accounts of the races, going right from the track to the telegraph office, but the Boston reporter he went to his hotel and had supper, and then he went to his room, telling the clerk to send up a messenger-boy about midnight. When the boy came the Boston reporter gave him a long dispatch, but when it reached the telegraph office there was so much other matter ahead of it that the wires were blockaded until 4 o'clock in the morning, and by that time it was too late to get a dispatch to Boston in time for the paper.
—*From "An Editor's Tales for Little Folks," by Murat Halstead.*

The dew of the evening came down
On cottage, and village, and town;
It came like a prayer on the sun-burdened air,
And rested on rest as a crown.

There was peace in the haze on the hill,
There was peace in the rhyme of the rill;
And the robin's rich note on the air was afloat,
With a chirp, and a song, and a trill.

Though she passed long ago from my mind,
Though she left me in sadness behind,
She came back to me true in the fall of the dew,
Once again our affections to bind.
—*Poet Who Was Not Posted.*

The girl from the country came down
With her Keokuk bonnet and gown;
From her Iowa lair she came in on a "tear":
"Mamma said I must see the bull town."

There was cream in the freezer so clean,
And a girl at the table, I ween.
She grabbed the sponge-cake like a patent steam rake,
And the bill would have staggered Jim Keene.

Though she's gone back to Keokuk now,
Though with ice-cream she's filled up somehow,
She'll come back in the fall and for fried oysters call,
But I'll then be in far-off Moscow.
—*Young Man Who Has Been There.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

New York *Tribune* (Rep.): While the language of the New York statute does not seem to offer any authority for special elections of Congressmen on any other day than on that of the general election, it is a fact that such elections have been held. David Dudley Field was elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress on the 2d of January, 1877, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Smith Ely, Jr., and in 1859, when the law referred to, being one of 1847, was in force, Thomas J. Barr was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress in place of John Kelly, resigned. The case of Waldo Hutchins, mentioned at Albany, was not a parallel, as he was chosen at a special election held on the general election-day. It would be easy, in case of the election of Messrs. Lapham and Miller as Senators, to authorize special elections of Congressmen to fill vacancies whenever the Governor shall deem them necessary.

Springfield *Republican* (Ind.): Least sensible of all the suggestions brought out by the assassination is the cry for a guard about the President. Guards never protected any man, and the past six months, which have seen the Czar of Russia and the President of the United States struck down, one guarded day and night, the other sleeping without a policeman in his house, prove how little guards have to do with safety. Premier Perceval was struck down seventy years ago by a madman; but English Premiers continued to live as simple private citizens and none has been killed since. Nor need any future President fear anything, but the assault of some madman, such an one as has just narrowly escaped securing a new victim in Secretary Blaine, and protection against the cunning of madmen is to be found in lunatic asylums, not in a body-guard. It will be a sad mistake if the simple and impressive life of a President, preserved for a century, is sacrificed for a protection which does not protect.

Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*: No President since the War has so gained on the good feeling of the Southern people as President Garfield. While he belongs to a party that is not popular in the South, it is admitted on all hands that he is acting justly and fairly by this section, and is anxious to secure the commendation of the Southern people. Laying all wretched party feeling aside in this time of National disaster, the Southern people hope and trust that his valuable life will be saved. The attempt to assassinate a President of the United States is horrible; the success of such an attempt would cover our citizens with grief and fill them with the gloomiest forebodings. How times change, and men change with them! If, six months ago, one had told the Southern people that by this time they would be praying and hoping for the life of James A. Garfield, they would never have believed it. Now the first expression one hears on greeting a fellow-citizen is, "I trust to God he may live." No name is mentioned, for all are thinking of the patient martyr in the White House. The Southern heart is tired no more: it is wrung with sympathy. It prays that the President is stalwart enough to live!

New York *Times* (Rep.): Mr. Frank Hurd, the Ohio Congressman, is making trouble for the Democrats of his State by insisting that they shall stand by the avowed principles of their National Conventions and "reaffirm" free trade, or a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Hurd, though a comparatively young man, is an old Democrat, and has always been faithful to the policy and purpose of his party as he understands them. He has much more than usual ability, which has been acknowledged in Congress, where he enjoys the respect of his opponents as well as the respect (mingled with a little dread) of his party friends. But he is a very inconvenient man to have about in a Democratic Convention in Ohio just at this moment. It is supposed by the Democratic managers there that there is enough discontent with Republicans, and enough reaction from the excitement of last year, to secure a victory for the Democrats provided they efface all distinctive characteristics and present themselves simply as "the opposition." But Mr. Hurd ridicules this flabby notion of political duty and political opportunity, and declares that unless the Democracy return to their principles "it will surely die, as it ought." This is healthy talk, and the more of it we have in either party in any State at any time the better the chances of a sound political life for this politician-ridden country.

Cleveland *Herald*: It is stated upon the authority of the Chief of Police that there are to-day in the City of Cleveland at least 5,000 young men who are in the habit of carrying a revolver. The police have taken revolvers of thirty-two or forty-two calibre from youngsters scarce in their teens. Nearly eight out of the ten young men arrested and brought to the Central Station have been found carrying a revolver. There is not a week goes by but that parties have attempted to shoot each other in some portion of the city. The men come up, are fined and sentenced, and the languid public scarcely notes the occurrence. Occasionally an attempt is made on the life of some prominent citizen, and momentarily the public arouses itself from its lethargy, but it is only for a moment. The police discovered that a number of children at the St. Clair School were in the habit of firing a toy pistol, with a blank cartridge. Upon examination it was found that if any metallic substance had been placed in the barrel there was powder sufficient to drive it into the brain of any of the little ones at whom it might have been aimed. The attention of the Police Commissioners was called to the facts and they brought the matter before the City Solicitor. He gave his opinion to the effect that to force any person to stop the sale of the weapon would be a transgression of the laws of trade, and so nothing was done.

Speaking of the contingencies before the country, owing to the attempted assassination of the President, the New York *Financial Chronicle* says: "There appears to be small opportunity for disturbing the present satisfactory business conditions. Nothing of importance remains to be done about funding, and every other issue that has been in doubt during late years seems so absolutely settled as to be beyond discussion for the time being. The only exception to this statement is the silver question, and on that point, in case of such a change, there would reasonably be some anxiety because of the close relationship existing between the Nevada Senator and the Vice-President. Still, that issue has now become so simple, and the duty of the United States so plain, that little fear need be felt in resting upon the Vice-President's good common sense, of which he has a large stock, to lead him right. It is also not unlikely that a certain well-known New York banker would, in case Mr. Arthur was President, be at the head of the Treasury Department; and if so, his opinions are clear and pronounced on the subject referred to, and would evidently be followed. We mention these circumstances because it is still, of course, possible that the President may not recover, and in that case such suggestions may be of use."

WASHINGTON.

The Attorney-General Decides that a Silver Dollar Is a Dollar.

Commissioner Dudley Chopping Off the Heads of Pension Clerks.

Circular of the Treasury Department Regarding National Banks—Bonds, Etc.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The Attorney-General has decided that a silver dollar is a dollar. The question came up relative to the redemption of National-bank notes. The United States Treasurer desired a construction of the law which which requires him, in terms, to redeem National-bank notes in legal-tender notes. He wished an opinion from the Attorney-General, under which he might act, as he did not feel authorized to construe the law to mean that he could redeem National-bank notes in silver dollars, although they have been made legal-tender for all purposes. The Attorney-General replies that the laws have made the silver dollar a legal-tender for all purposes, and that they are a dollar for all purposes, and that the Silver-Dollar law repeals the specific language of the Redemption law, which requires National-bank notes to be redeemed in legal-tender, to the extent that the Silver-Dollar act placed silver dollars on an equality with any legal-tender money, and that it was to be presumed that National-bank notes could not be redeemed in gold. It has not, however, been the custom to redeem them in gold, on account of the technical language of the law, but, by the decision of the Attorney-General to-day, gold and silver and United States notes are put upon an equality. The redemption-checks of the Treasurer, which hitherto have read, "Redeemable or payable in United States notes," now read, "Payable in so many dollars."

DUDLEY'S AX.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Col. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, has completed the work of cutting down the force in his department, and sent the list to Secretary Kirkwood. He recommends the dismissal of about 100 clerks, and reduces the salary of some sixty more, thus bringing the expenses of his office within the appropriation. It has been a work of great difficulty, taking the entire time of the Commissioner for the past ten days. Last week he worked into the small hours every night, until his Deputy and other assistants found the combined strain upon them was too much, and they begged to be let off. In reducing the force, the Commissioner has endeavored to do no one injustice. He first sought out the inefficient, cutting them all off, regardless of their political backing or length of service. He then inquired into the history of each clerk remaining, ascertaining who had others dependent upon them, that he might dismiss no competent person having to support families or friends. Soldiers, and especially wounded soldiers, have been preferred, and in every instance where it was possible, transfers of good men not soldiers have been recommended. Persons conversant with the methods and means adopted by Col. Dudley are of opinion that no one could be more thorough or conscientious in the performance of so delicate and difficult a task. His only purpose seems to have been to reduce the expenses of the office within the appropriation, and, in doing so, to cause the least suffering on the part of those dismissed. By discharging 150 clerks he might have accomplished his purpose, but he took the more humane way of reducing salaries, and thus saving as many as possible. After such wholesale elemination there is no room, of course, for any new appointments, and none will be made. A gentleman who has been in the city for two months, expecting a place as soon as Col. Dudley became Commissioner, was told by him to-night that he saw no chance of appointing any one before the meeting of Congress, when he hopes to get an additional appropriation sufficient to help him out. The reduction of his present force necessarily leaves him short-handed, but he prefers to keep within the law, and get along as best he can until Congress comes to his relief.

A TREASURY CIRCULAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Treasurer Gilfillan has issued the following circular relative to deposits for the 5 per cent fund of National banks:

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1881.—In accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated June 30, 1881, the National banks may reimburse the Treasury of the United States for their circulating notes redeemed in any of the following ways:

1. By check drawn on New York, payable to the order of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, and collectable through the Clearing-House, forwarded directly to that officer, with instructions to deposit the amount on account of the 5 per cent fund, and to forward the certificate of deposit thereof to the Treasurer of the United States.

2. By a deposit of lawful money of the United States with the Assistant Treasurer of the United States in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Baltimore, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, or San Francisco on account of the 5 per cent fund. Banks not situated in one of the above named cities should make deposit through their correspondents. The certificate of deposit must be forwarded directly to the Treasurer of the United States by the bank making the deposit. Credit cannot be given until it is received.

3. By remittance of lawful money of the United States addressed "To the Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D. C.," marked with the amount and nature of the contents, and the fact that it is for the credit of the 5 per cent fund. Express charges, if not prepaid, will be deducted from the proceeds of remittance at Government contract rates.

STAR SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The following letter shows the aggregate of annual savings in star routes by the reductions made during the last four months. The two months of Gen. Elmer's incumbency of the office of Second Assistant Postmaster-General, May and June, are especially noticeable for their showing of reduction:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1881.—*The Hon. Thomas L. James, Postmaster-General*—SIR: The following are the reductions for the year by special orders from March 1 to June 30, 1881:

March	$ 215,480
April	84,531
May	445,547
June	321,210
Total	$1,066,778

Very respectfully, H. D. LYMAN, Chief Clerk.

Gen. Elmer says that additional reductions were ordered before the end of the fiscal year sufficient in amount to make the aggregate over $1,200,000, but the returns were not made in season to include them in the June statements. Notwithstanding this great decrease in the cost of the star service and the consequent reduction in the amount of service performed, no general complaints are heard from any quarter of inefficient mail service. A better evidence of the prodigality of the contract-office under its late administration could hardly be thought of.

JUSTICE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The Secretary of the Interior has rendered a decision in the matter of the right of an inmate of the Soldiers' Home who withdraws from such home without the consent of the managers to recover his pension directly into his own hands. The Secretary says:

The law directs the payment of certain pensions to the Soldiers' Homes, but also guards the disbursement of the pensions solely for the benefit of the pensioner without deductions. It is a naked trust, which can only be exercised toward those continuing in receipt of the care of the Soldiers' Homes. If that care and benefit cannot be given, or if it is repudiated by the soldier, the soldier and not the institution should be entitled to receive the pension.

FIVE PER CENTS.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 12.—It is estimated by the Chief of the Loan Division of the Treasury Department that there are about $30,000,000 registered 5 per cent bonds outstanding. These bonds are redeemable at o[...]ce, with interest to date of presentation. [...] cease to bear interest Oct. 1. There [...]wards of $12,000,000 of coupon 5 p[...] bonds outstanding, which cease to b[...] terest Aug. 12, and are redeemable aft[...] date.

PETROLEUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Th[...] value of exports of petroleum and petr[...] products for the month of May, 18[...] $3,361,155; same month in 1880, $1,3[...] eleven months ended May 31, 1881, $[...] 328; eleven months ended May 31, 188[...] 992,812.

FIRE-RECORD.

AT OTTAWA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 12.—The large [...] house of John N. Shuter, at this plac[...] burned this evening, the fire breakin[...] about 7 o'clock. In an hour the bu[...] and two large corn-cribs filled with ear[...] were consumed. Across the canal, in [...]rect line with the city, was a lumber[...] which was on fire several times, whic[...] dangered the whole business portion [...] city. Loss on buildings about $5,000; [...] grain about $4,000; partially covered [...]surance.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 12.—The loss o[...] Shuler warehouse is $10,000, and insu[...] $7,000. On the elevator and machinery [...] is an insurance of $4,000,—$1,000 each [...] Springfield of Massachusetts, Phoen[...] New York, Newark of New Jersey[...] Guardian Assurance Company of Lond[...]

CHICAGO.

A still-alarm to Engine Company No. [...] 8 o'clock last night was caused by a wi[...] curtain catching fire from a lamp in [...] Bros.' restaurant, No. 423 Clark s[...] Damage trifling.

The alarm from Box 384 at 8:25 last [...] was caused by a fire on the upper floor [...] two-story frame building at No. 407 [...] Kinzie street, owned and occupied by [...] Slanger as a chemical factory. Dama[...] building $25, and to stock $50, upon [...] there is no insurance. Cause, a defe[...] flue.

AT PITTSBURG, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—A fire [...] started in the stable of the Black Dia[...] Steel-Works, on Thirty-first street, ab[...] o'clock to-night, totally destroyed the st[...] together with fifteen mules, Watson [...] lan's pickle factory, and Hill's planing [...] sheds adjoining. Loss, $60,000; insur[...] $25,000. Origin of fire unknown.

AT TERRE HAUTE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12.—The s[...] factory of R. Gilman was consumed by [...] this afternoon, and is a total loss. Lo[...] building and stock, $7,000; insurance[...] Queen of London, $3,500; Western of [...] ronto, $1,000. The fire originated in the [...] gine room.

BUSH-FIRES.

DRUMMONDVILLE, Que., July 12.—B[...] fires destroyed two cars on the Southeas[...] Railway, one house, and a large amoun[...] bark and cordwood. The heat was so g[...] that men were prevented from checking [...] fire.

AT PETERSBURG, VA.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 12.—Williamso[...] Routh's tobacco-factory and cooper-s[...] burned; loss, $34,000; insurance, $23,000.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

The Victim the Wife of a North S[...] Doctor—Sad End of Domestic Inf[...]elicity.

Maria Stroinski, the wife of Dr. Oswald S[...]inski, whose office is at No. 188 South Clark st[...] and residence at No. 296 Division street, c[...]mitted suicide Monday night by means of [...] overdose of chloroform. The County Physi[...] held a post-mortem examination yeste[...] morning, and found that death had been ca[...] by oedema of the lungs and fibrous tumors of [...] uterus. In the stomach was found the evid[...] of the presence of a large quantity of chl[...]form. The Coroner held an inquest late[...] the day, and found a verdict in acc[...] ance with the facts developed by the Co[...] Physician, and that the chloroform before [...]ferred to had been taken with suicidal int[...] Inasmuch as certain suspicions had been en[...]tained by people in the neighborhood, the C[...]oner took special care to thoroughly ascer[...] the probabilities of the truth of the rumors [...] the deceased had been foully dealt with,[...] nothing of the kind could be established,[...] the suspected party, who was none less tha[...] husband, Dr. Stroinski, was, without being m[...]tioned at all, completely exonerated from [...] complicity in the affair. It was for a long [...] well known that the Doctor and his wife li[...] unhappily together. Whether his anyth[...] but loving treatment of the woman [...] prompted by failings of her own does not [...] appear. At all events, he scolded, swore at, [...] neglected her, and she left him to take up [...] residence at No. 168 Dearborn avenue, where [...] husband is said to have paid her board. A f[...] days before the Fourth of July she was ta[...] sick, and on the day of the general celebrat[...] of the Nation's independence she went back [...] her "hubby" at the Division street home. [...] husband was not at home when she arrived, [...] he returned shortly afterward, and was v[...] much enraged to find her in the house. [...] called into the room where his wife lay a g[...] named Annie Musolf, who is employed abo[...] the premises, and told her that Mrs. Stroin[...] was to be put out before he returned in [...] evening, and he was furious when he did retu[...] to find that the broad-shouldered domestic [...] not obeyed his imperious dictates. Mrs. St[...]inski gradually failed in health and spirits t[...] early Sunday morning she arose from bed a[...] at one drink, emptied a bottle of chlorofo[...] which had been left for her use for the pa[...] of her malady,—fibrous tumors of the uterus[...] and the consequence was her death abou[...] o'clock on Monday, Drs. Simpson and Gei[...] having been called meantime to prescribe [...] the patient.

Ever since the woman's death the chatterb[...] Annie Musolf, has kept her tongue going to t[...] extent of her capacity for gossip, and her stor[...] and suspicions have gained much creden[...] among a limited number of scandal-monge[...] living in the neighborhood. While her gabble [...] hardly in accordance with the facts as develop[...] by County-Physician Bluthardt and Coron[...] Matson, it is given here in part by way of e[...] lightenment as to the nature of a busybody[...] tattlings. She says that last Saturday the si[...] woman told her that her husband h[...] told her that he knew, from the expression [...] her eye, that she had but a day or two to liv[...] that on Sunday morning Dr. Stroinski called h[...] and Mrs. Schrall into the sick chamber, whe[...] Mrs. Stroinski lay foaming at the mouth, a[...] asked the sick woman in their presence: "D[...] you take the chloroform of your own accord[...] To this Mrs. Stroinski made assent. "Do y[...] know that you are dying?" asked the husba[...] "Yes," replied the wife. "If you could, wou[...] you live any longer?" And to this the wom[...] replied in the negative. A few other questio[...] were put to the dying woman, to which she [...]plied that the act was all her ow[...] that she took the chloroform because s[...] believed that she could not live much longe[...] The Doctor explained to the women that he h[...] asked for their presence because he had p[...]scribed the chloroform for his wife, and [...] wanted no suspicions cast upon him after [...] wife had died. The fact that Dr. Stroinski se[...] to a drug-store on Division street and had co[...] pounded a morphine prescription to be used [...] hypodermic injection has been magnified [...] an important feature of the case, but the f[...] that none of it was used retires it from t[...] prominent place which it occupies in suspicio[...] people's minds. The attempt to fasten M[...] Stroinski's death upon her husband has n[...] been successful.

WORDS.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—The thirteen[...] annual meeting of the Philological Soci[...] began here to-day, about thirty members [...] tending. In the afternoon the following [...]pers were read and discussed: "Homer a[...] Strabo," by E. G. Sihler, of Johns Hopk[...] University; "Latin Words in the Talmu[...] Prof. James S. Blackwell, University of M[...]souri; "The Home of the Original Semi[...] People," Prof. Troy, of Harvard Universi[...] In the evening the annual address was del[...]ered by Prof. Lewis R. Packard, of Yale C[...]lege, President.

THE HALSEY COURT-MARTIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The cou[...] martial to try Master Halsey convened [...] Mare Island Navy-Yard to-day. The charg[...] are drunkenness and scandalous conduct, [...]volving the necessity of replacing him [...] Master of the Arctic relief steamer Rog[...] on the eve of her departure for the Nor[...] The findings will not be made public u[...] submitted to the Secretary of War.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, Ireland, July 12.—Arrived, [...] Canadian, from Halifax.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—Arrived, [...] Hapsburg, from New York.

with interest to date of presentation. They cease to bear interest Oct. 1. There are upwards of $12,000,000 of coupon 5 per cent bonds outstanding, which cease to bear interest Aug. 12, and are redeemable after that date.

PETROLEUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The total value of exports of petroleum and petroleum products for the month of May, 1881, was $3,361,155; same month in 1880, $1,884,815; eleven months ended May 31, 1881, $34,762,328; eleven months ended May 31, 1880, $33,992,812.

FIRE-RECORD.

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OTTAWA, Ill., July 12.—The loss on the Shuler warehouse is $10,000, and insurance $7,000. On the elevator and machinery there is an insurance of $4,000,—$1,000 each in the Springfield of Massachusetts, Phœnix of New York, Newark of New Jersey, and Guardian Assurance Company of London.

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AT PITTSBURG, PA.

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The Victim the Wife of a North Side Doctor—Sad End of Domestic Infelicity.

Maria Stroinski, the wife of Dr. Oswald Stroinski, whose office is at No. 188 South Clark street and residence at No. 298 Division street, committed suicide Monday night by means of an overdose of chloroform. The County Physician held a post-mortem examination yesterday morning, and found that death had been caused by oedema of the lungs and fibrous tumors of the uterus. In the stomach was found the evidence of the presence of a large quantity of chloroform. The Coroner held an inquest later in the day, and found a verdict in accordance with the facts developed by the County Physician, and that the chloroform before referred to had been taken with suicidal intent. Inasmuch as certain suspicions had been entertained by people in the neighborhood, the Coroner took special care to thoroughly ascertain the probabilities of the truth of the rumors that the deceased had been foully dealt with, but nothing of the kind could be established, and the suspected party, who was none less than the husband, Dr. Stroinski, was, without being mentioned at all, completely exonerated from all complicity in the affair. It was for a long time well known that the Doctor and his wife lived unhappily together. Whether his anything but loving treatment of the woman was prompted by failings of her own does not now appear. At all events, he scolded, swore at, and neglected her, and she left him to take up her residence at No. 163 Dearborn avenue, where her husband is said to have paid her board. A few days before the Fourth of July she was taken sick, and on the day of the general celebration of the Nation's independence she went back to her "hubby" at the Division street home. Her husband was not at home when she arrived, but he returned shortly afterward, and was very much enraged to find her in the house. He called into the room where his wife lay a girl named Annie Musolf, who is employed about the premises, and told her that Mrs. Stroinski was to be put out before he returned in the evening, and he was furious when he did return to find that the broad-shouldered domestic had not obeyed his imperious dictates. Mrs. Stroinski gradually failed in health and spirits till, early Sunday morning, she arose from bed and, at one drink, emptied a bottle of chloroform which had been left for her use for the pains of her malady,—fibrous tumors of the uterus,—and the consequence was her death about 2 o'clock on Monday, Drs. Simpson and Geiger having been called meantime to prescribe for the patient.

Ever since the woman's death the chatterbox, Annie Musolf, has kept her tongue going to the extent of her capacity for gossip, and her stories and suspicions have gained much credence among a limited number of scandal-mongers living in the neighborhood. While her gabble is hardly in accordance with the facts as developed by County-Physician Bluthardt and Coroner Matson, it is given here in part by way of enlightenment as to the nature of a busybody's tattlings. She says that last Saturday the sick woman told her that her husband had told her that he knew, from the expression of her eye, that she had but a day or two to live; that on Sunday morning Dr. Stroinski called her and Mrs. Schrall into the sick chamber, where Mrs. Stroinski lay foaming at the mouth, and asked the sick woman in their presence: "Did you take the chloroform of your own accord?" To this Mrs. Stroinski made assent. "Do you know that you are dying?" asked the husband. "Yes," replied the wife. "If you could, would you live any longer?" And to this the woman replied in the negative. A few other questions were put to the dying woman, to which she replied that the act was all her own; that she took the chloroform because she believed that she could not live much longer. The Doctor explained to the women that he had asked for their presence because he had prescribed the chloroform for his wife, and he wanted no suspicions cast upon him after his wife had died. The fact that Dr. Stroinski sent to a drug-store on Division street and had compounded a morphine prescription to be used in hypodermic injection has been magnified into an important feature of the case, but the fact that none of it was used retires it from the prominent place which it occupies in suspicious people's minds. The attempt to fasten Mrs. Stroinski's death upon her husband has not been successful.

WORDS.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the Philological Society began here to-day, about thirty members attending. In the afternoon the following papers were read and discussed: "Homer and Strabo," by E. G. Sihler, of Johns Hopkins University; "Latin Words in the Talmud," Prof. James S. Blackwell, University of Missouri; "The Home of the Original Semitic People," Prof. Troy, of Harvard University. In the evening the annual address was delivered by Prof. Lewis R. Packard, of Yale College, President.

THE HALSEY COURT-MARTIAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The court-martial to try Master Halsey convened at Mare Island Navy-Yard to-day. The charges are drunkenness and scandalous conduct, involving the necessity of replacing him as Master of the Arctic relief steamer Rogers on the eve of her departure for the North. The findings will not be made public until submitted to the Secretary of War.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

MOVILLE, Ireland, July 12.—Arrived, the Canadian, from Halifax.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 12.—Arrived, the [illegible], from New York.

FOREIGN.

Speculation as to the Make-Up of the Prospective Land Court.

Probable Appointment of Lord Monck, William Shaw, and Justice Barry.

Progress of the Land Bill in the House of Commons.

Demonstrations Attending the Anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.

Preparations for a Great Celebration in Paris To-morrow.

Practical Suspension of Diplomatic Communication Between France and Italy.

Great Fire in the Railway Yards at Cette, in the South of France.

Snail-Like Progress of the Land-Slide in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland.

The Fire-in-the-Rear Citizens of the Transvaal Still Airing Their Woes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LAND BILL.

Special Cable.

LONDON, July 12.—As the success or failure of the Land bill turns altogether upon the Land Court in which the entire machinery of the act will be vested, great interest is felt in the probable composition of that tribunal. A court of landlords, however liberal, would destroy public confidence in the bill, while, on the other hand, if the extraordinary powers created by the bill should be placed in the hands of men notorious for their leanings toward the popular side, the landlords would at once set themselves to defeat the measure, and the result might be fraught with peril not only to the bill itself, but to the peace of the country. It is said on pretty good authority that

THE THREE MEMBERS OF THE COURT

will be Lord Monck, Mr. Justice Barry, and Mr. William Shaw, M. P. for the County Cork. If this report be true, the choice of the Government will assure the efficient working of the measure, and command the confidence of landlord and tenant alike. Lord Monck (better known to Americans as Governor-General of Canada from 1861 to 1868) has had large experience in dealing with the land question as one of the Irish Commutation Fund Commissioners. He is a poor Peer, and has had to work hard to support his family and his sisters, two of whom are afflicted with blindness, but probably no man in his station in Ireland enjoys the respect and esteem of the general public in a greater degree than Lord Monck.

MR. JUSTICE BARRY

is also an extremely popular man for an Irish Judge. He is a Limerick man, and obtained an intimate knowledge of the land question while he went the Munster Circuit, and as Solicitor-General and Attorney-General for Ireland in 1869–1870. He represented Dungarvan in the House of Commons for four years, and was considered the best authority in the Three Kingdoms next to the late Chief-Justice Whiteside and Mr. Butt upon the Irish system of land tenure.

MR. SHAW, OF CORK

(who hesitates about accepting the position), has long been identified with the land question as an earnest and consistent champion of fixity of tenure and compensation for disturbances. His letters, pamphlets, and speeches upon the subject have been of inestimable value to Mr. Gladstone in perfecting the Land bill. Mr. Shaw is a man of large means, being a considerable landowner, and Chairman of the Munster Bank. The Land Court, or "Land Commission," as it is termed in the bill, is the appellate court in which landlords and tenants may appeal from the decisions of the civil bill courts, and it also possesses very extensive powers to help tenants to buy their holdings by advances up to three-quarters of the price, and by purchasing estates and reselling to tenants.

THE TWELFTH

passed off quietly in Ireland. There were, as usual, a few skirmishes at Belfast and Lurgan, but the police were not called upon to interfere. The people of Ulster are too deeply engaged with the Land bill to pay much attention to the memory of the bad old days, and the League leaders, greatly to their credit, sent out a circular some days ago urging the Catholic population to let the Orangemen celebrate in peace. The celebration is gradually going out of fashion. "Ulster Scot" (the Rev. Mr. Henderson), John Rae, and other vehement leaders of the Orange body are dead, and others again like Mr. William Johnston, of Bally Kilbeg, have retired from active warfare against Popery into snug Government offices.

THE SPEECHES MADE TO-DAY

at the gatherings throughout Ulster were directed more against Mr. Gladstone's foreign policy than against Rome. Some of the speakers urged counter-organization against the Land League, and dwelt on the lenity shown by Mr. Forster to the eviction mobs. But, on the whole, the oratory was unusually flat. Reports were received early in the evening from Cork that a serious riot had broken out near Patrick's Hill barracks, but it turned out to be only the regular Twelfth fight between the Catholics of the Northgate, who attire themselves in Orange regalia and play Orange tunes for the occasion, and their co-religionists of the Southgate, who assail them with clubs and stones. It is an immemorial family affair arranged purely for diversion, and the police allowed it to proceed in "peace."

WANT THEIR DIVIDEND.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, July 12.—At a meeting of the preference shareholders of the Erie Railway yesterday it was resolved to form a committee for the purpose of seeking payment of the 6 per cent dividend for the last financial year.

TORY TEARS.

LONDON, July 12.—Lord Salisbury presided yesterday over a meeting in London to hear the views of delegates from the loyal inhabitants of the Transvaal. Lord Salisbury expressed the deepest sympathy with those men who, trusting in British promises after the annexation of the Transvaal, had invested money there, and had taken up arms in defense of British authority, and who now found themselves abandoned by England, and exposed to the hatred of their fellow-citizens, and the loss of their property. The delegates urged there would be no peace in South Africa unless British supremacy was upheld.

IN THE COMMONS

last night Northcote severely condemned the attack upon Forster by the Irish members as an abuse of the right to move an adjournment as inconsistent with the fair rules of party warfare, and deserving general reprobation and disavowal.

THE BRITANNIC.

WEXFORD, Ireland, July 12.—The Britannic is now leaving Wexford Bay with two tugs aft and one forward. She has her own steam on.

THE LAND BILL.

The House of Commons went into Committee on the Land bill to-night. On reaching Clause 26 Sir George Campbell (Liberal), member for Kirkcaldy, moved an amendment imposing as a preliminary condition that arrangements for promoting emigration shall be dependent upon obtaining sufficient security for the money advanced under that section of the bill.

Gladstone said he did not object to the amendment, but he believed its principle had been fully provided for in a subsequent part of the clause. It was inaccurate, he declared, to suppose the Canadian Government contemplated a mere emigration of laborers, but an emigration of families was effected, and that provision shall be made for them of means for their maintenance, as was done in Ireland. He did not view favorably the decrease of any population, but the Government felt it to be their duty, under the circumstances in which Ireland was placed, to provide assistance for those desiring it.

Sir George Campbell's amendment was rejected, and the House adjourned, leaving Clause 26 still under discussion.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

LONDON, July 12.—Orange demonstrations celebrating the battle of the Boyne took place in various parts of Ireland to-day.

At one demonstration near Newry a resolution passed declaring a firm determination to resist all attempts to destroy the unity of the British Empire.

During a demonstration at Belfast a Catholic mob attacked the Presbyterian Mission Hall.

At a large meeting near Armagh resolutions passed calling for a fair Land bill.

Viscount Sandon, Conservative member of Parliament for Liverpool, addressing 10,000 Orangemen at Ormskirk, Lancashire, spoke of the wave of lawlessness which has spread over the world, and of the attempt upon President Garfield's life. He condemned the Government for leaving the loyal people of Ireland to become a prey to a league connected with the revolutionists of all countries.

During a demonstration at Consett, County Durham, a fight occurred between Orangemen and Catholics, in which shots were fired and two men wounded.

A party of Orangemen returning from Newcastle were attacked by Catholics, when shots were exchanged and several men and women injured, one of the latter severely.

THE LAND LEAGUE.

DUBLIN, July 12.—The Land League has received £2,154 sterling since the previous weekly meeting. The crofters of Skye were voted £50 to assist them in their struggle against the Scotch landlords.

The assertions of the leaders of the League that the Orangemen had largely adopted the principles of the League were not corroborated by any testimony supplied by yesterday's demonstration. On the contrary, not for years have the Orange meetings been so largely attended.

LEFROY'S FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

have decided that a solicitor shall undertake his defense. The solicitor's clerk interviewed Lefroy, who stated that he was entirely innocent. He gave the clerk a narrative of what had occurred in the train, revealing some new circumstances which throw a different light on the prisoner's conduct.

The pawnbroker identified Lefroy as the man who redeemed the pistol.

FRANCE.

FETE OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, July 12.—The papers say that the fête of the Revolution and of the Republic, which occurs Thursday next (the ninety-first anniversary of the taking of the Bastile), will be celebrated with greater éclat than it was last year. The city has already assumed a semi-festive appearance. The official buildings are resplendent with bunting, while everywhere is visible the outlines of what will develop into a brilliant illumination. Hugh flagstaffs have been erected on all the open spaces. There will be a splendid Venetian fête in the Bois de Boulogne, with bands, music, and fireworks on the lakes. There will also be pyrotechnic displays at Montmartre, Belleville, Point du Jour, and other conspicuous points, and free performances at the theatres.

RECALLED.

PARIS, July 12.—Gen. Cialdini, the Italian Ambassador, has presented letters of recall to President Grévy. He stated that, having served his country for forty-five years, the time for his retirement had come.

NO SUCCESSOR.

BERLIN, July 12.—Specials say that, owing to the tension between France and Italy, the successor to Gen. Cialdini as Italian Ambassador to France will not now be nominated.

A GREAT FIRE.

PARIS, July 12.—A great fire broke out early yesterday morning in the yard station of the Chemin de Fer (railway) du Midi, at Cette, and, spreading with frightful rapidity, soon destroyed nearly 1,000 trucks and passenger cars. The flames are not yet extinguished. Happily no lives were lost. Between two and three square miles of sheds and warehouses are reported burned.

MLLE. PAULA MINK,

a foreign agitator, a bosom friend of Louise Michel, and a fiery defender of woman's rights, lately received a polite intimation that if she did not cease disturbing the public order she would be expelled from France. Nothing daunted, she has just sent M. Constans a letter announcing that, to baffle her unchivalrous persecutor, she has determined to change her nationality and marry a Frenchman.

A SOP TO ENGLAND.

PARIS, July 12.—The Senate passed the bill prolonging the treaties of commerce three months.

BULGARIA.

QUITTING THE COUNTRY.

SISTOVA, July 12.—Karaveloff and Slaveikoff, who were elected members of the National Assembly for Tirnova, have crossed into Roumania, and it is expected that several other Liberals will quit Bulgaria.

MILITARY PROTECTION.

VIENNA, July 12.—*Presse's* correspondent at Sistova says: "Peasant members of the Assembly are arriving at Sistova under military escort to protect them from the influence of the Liberals."

THE DIPLOMATS.

SISTOVA, July 12.—Prince Alexander arrived to-day. He was cordially received by twelve members of the diplomatic body, who addressed him as follows: "The representatives of Europe, on the eve of the meeting of the National Assembly, desire sincerely that the union of your Highness and the country be maintained indissoluble."

SISTOVA.

SISTOVA, July 12.—The town is surrounded with troops. Zancoff, the Liberal leader, says himself and colleagues will not enter the National Assembly, as the elections were not free.

SWITZERLAND.

A GREAT LANDSLIDE.

GENEVA, July 12.—The great landslip near Sigriswell, Canton of Berne, which was reported the 29th ult., is steadily moving towards Lake Thun at the rate of three metres a day. It is three miles long, one mile broad, and of unknown depth. The houses in its path are deserted. Sigriswell and neighboring villages are fortunately out of danger.

THE COMMUNE.

ZURICH, July 12.—The Grand Council rejected, by a large majority, the appeal of the Socialists against the prohibition by the authorities against holding the Universal Socialist Congress here.

CUBA.

NANIGOS.

HAVANA, July 12.—A secret society of outlaws, calling themselves "Nanigos," heretofore negroes only, has extended to the white population. The police surprised a meeting of thirty-five members while swearing in new members, arresting them, and capturing all the apparatus and paraphernalia. Thirty-three of the number were whites. Great indignation is manifested at the existence of such a society, and it is expected that the Government will act summarily. An attempt was made to burn the Santa Catalina Convent with the aid of petroleum, but the plot was discovered in time to prevent a disaster. The incendiary, being detected, drew a revolver on his would-be captors, and escaped.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

has ordered that all Custom-Houses on the island oblige the Captains of vessels loading valuable woods to produce a permit by the Forest Inspectors. The Treasury received $1,000,000 by the last steamer from Spain.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

NEWSPAPERS SEIZED.

VIENNA, July 12.—The police have seized nearly all the leading Vienna journals for publishing a resolution passed by the Constitutionalists belonging to a German club. The resolution was not an attack on the Taafe Ministry, but only the expression of the general feeling in regard to the arrogance of the Czechs and their menaces aginst the Germans.

ALGERIA.

AN INSURGENT ATTACK.

PARIS, July 12.—A dispatch from Algeria states that the insurgent chief, Bou Amena, with 1,000 Arabs, twice unsuccessfully attacked the town of Kreider, on the 7th instant. The place was defended by three companies of French rifles. Bou Amena fled southeastward, after losing 250 men.

ACTIVE MEASURES.

PARIS, July 12.—It has been decided to take active measures to preserve order in Algeria. Fortifications will be constructed and encampments established on the roads leading to Tell. Railways will be extended towards the south.

TURKEY.

DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The Sultan entertained the idea of having judgment in the case of the alleged murderers of Abdul Aziz annulled by the Court of Cassation, but it was represented to him that this would involve the necessity of a new trial and the danger of further scandal. The Sultan then decided to commute the death sentence.

SPAIN.

REINFORCEMENTS.

MADRID, July 12.—The Government has decided to reinforce the garrisons at Cuesta, Muerilla, and other stations on the Coast of Morocco. Several batallions of troops are about to embark, besides artillery and heavy guns for the fortifications being repaired. These preparations are taken in connection with the French ramifications in Africa.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, July 12.—Bismarck's health is greatly improved since his arrival at Kissingen.

BISMARCK.

BERLIN, July 12.—Besides the interview between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph at Salzburg, Baron Von Haymerle will visit Bismarck at Kissengen during the summer. There has been no renewal recently of negotiations between Germany and the Vatican.

ITALY.

THE BODY OF PIUS IX.

ROME, July 12.—The body of Pope Pius IX., in accordance with terms, will be removed to-day from St. Peter's to the Church of San Lorenzo. Ceremony private.

GRAPES.

ROME, July 12.—The Senate passed the bill to prevent the spread of Phylloxera and to attempt the acclimatization of the American vine.

THE EAST.

THE FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 12.—The Turkish war material has already been removed from the second zone of the ceded territory, and it is believed the treaty term for the final transfer to Greece will be shortened.

RUSSIA.

PERSECUTING THE JEWS.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—The Jewish inhabitants of Novo Tiberkask, on the River Don, have been ordered to quit the town by Sept. 13.

TUNIS.

FRENCH TROOPS.

TUNIS, July 12.—A transport has arrived with troops from France. She embarked six guns at Goletta, and is preparing to go to Sfax.

TRIPOLI.

TURKISH ARMS.

TRIPOLI, July 12.—A Turkisn man-of-war has arrived with Krupp guns, arms, and ammunition.

AN UNACCOUNTABLE DISAPPEARANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., July 12.—L. D. Garwood, a traveling man for H. W. Lowrie, of this city, has strangely disappeared. He left Keokuk on the 2d of July to attend to some business in Illinois, and has not been seen since. Garwood has the reputation of being an honest, upright man, and it is greatly feared he has been foully dealt with. He has a wife and children residing here.

John Burnside's Five Millions—A New York Actress Among the Supposed Heirs of the Rich Bachelor.

New York Sun, July 9.

John Burnside, who died at the White Sulphur Springs the other day, was called "the A. T. Stewart of New Orleans." He had a large dry-goods store in that city, and owned several plantations. He was a bachelor, and about 70 years old when he died. His estate is valued at $5,000,000, and it is believed that he never made a will. He was eccentric, and some of his acquaintances say that he seemed to think he was never going to die. He lived in a large one-story house, built of gray stone, which stands at the corner of Camp and Washington streets, and occupies a whole block.

Mr. Burnside was a great picture-buyer, and had the largest if not the finest private collection of paintings in New Orleans. Once a year regularly he threw the gallery open to the public, and once a year he invited all his friends to a party at his house. He took pleasure in entertaining distinguished persons, especially foreigners. Ordinarily, however, he and his servants were the only occupants of the house. It is said that he was disappointed in love when young. Some of his fellow-citizens thought him miserly because he declined to contribute to every charitable object that was presented to him, but he once gave a solid half-million to the State of Louisiana, to be devoted to charitable purposes as the State might direct.

Now that Mr. Burnside is dead, his fortune of $5,000,000 is awaiting his heirs at law. The next of kin appears to be Jean Burnside, now the wife of the Rev. Charles Carr, of Buffalo, and mother of Miss Jean Burnside (Carr), the actress who recently appeared at the Madison Square Theatre. Mrs. Carr is a first cousin of the late Mr. Burnside. She has three children—George Carr and Laury B. Carr, of Buffalo, and Jean Burnside Carr. There is another family of Burnsides in this city who claim relationship. Gen. Burnside is also said to belong to the same family.

A reporter called upon Miss Jean Burnside yesterday. She had heard the news, but did not seem to be in the least dazed by her prospective wealth. She said that she had met Mr. Burnside only once. That was at his house in New Orleans. He had been extremely courteous to her, as he was to everybody who visited him.

NEW YORK.

Railroad Tickets to Chicago Being Sold as Low as $12 and $13.

No Knowing Where the War May End When Once Inaugurated.

Arrival of Giuseppi Esposito, the Italian Brigand, from New Orleans.

The Long Catalog of Crimes with Which He Is Charged.

The Prisoner Acknowledges Having Committed Some Sort of Crime in Italy;

But Strenuously Denies Any Knowledge of the Misdeeds Laid at His Door.

Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale, Favors Uniform Marriage and Divorce Laws.

PASSENGER RATES.

THEY ARE BEING BADLY CUT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Tickets for Chicago were sold in this city as low as $12 and $13. They were the reduced rate tickets originally sold in Boston and used as far as this city, then disposed of to scalpers. Emigrant rates have not yet been affected, but remain fairly firm. At the railroad ticket offices on Broadway it is asserted that tickets through to Chicago and other principal points in the West are not being sold any lower now than they have been sold for several months; but the cutting is open. This open rivalry is said to have been started by the sale to students of New England colleges. Large numbers of students desire to go to their homes in the West, and return after the summer vacation, and there is considerable rivalry among the ticket-sellers of the various trunk lines for

THE STUDENT PATRONAGE.

It is said that if the reduction had only been made in the case of bona-fide students no open fight would have followed, but that a very large number of these tickets sold in Boston at the reduced rates found their way into the hands of New York ticket-brokers, and were sold by them to their customers. These tickets were over the Boston & Albany Railroad, and the New York Central and other Vanderbilt roads to Chicago, St. Louis, and elsewhere. A hidden part of the difficulty has its roots in the relations between the ticket brokers and different lines. The General Passenger Agents are forced to recognize with which the scalper wields him travelers from one road to another, unless a person is forced to stop at some town which can only be reached on a particular trunk line. He can usually be made to travel by

ANY ROUTE SUGGESTED BY THE BROKER

for a slight discount. At the Pennsylvania Railroad office in Broadway it is denied that they are offering tickets for $15, although it is acknowledged that they will sell a person a ticket for that price before they will allow him to go elsewhere. A ticket-broker said that in his opinion this cutting of rates had been allowed to become public in order to lower the price of a certain stock for a few days for the benefit of persons who wanted to buy it.

GUISEPPI ESPOSITO,

THE ITALIAN BANDIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The notorious Italian bandit, Guiseppi Esposito, alias Radazzo, arrived in this city in custody this morning on board the Cromwell line steamer New Orleans from the city of that name, where he was arrested last Wednesday. He was under the charge of Detectives Mooney and Boland, of this city, who were employed by the Italian Government to secure his apprehension. During the voyage he was kept constantly in his stateroom, and heavily shackled, although he was allowed the use of his hands. One of the detectives remained on guard over him day and night. The prisoner was well supplied with food, and usually showed a good appetite, except when the weather was a little rough. He speaks little or no English, and is very reticent. It is understood that he denies the many crimes with which he is charged, but tacitly admits that

HE WAS GUILTY OF SOME CRIME

in Italy, and expresses a desire to be executed as speedily as possible. The steamer New Orleans arrived at her dock, No. 9 North River, at about 8 o'clock this morning. Esposito was placed by the detectives in a carriage and driven in their company to Ludlow Street Jail. After a brief stay there he was conveyed to the Post-Office building and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, by whom he was committed to the charge of the United States Marshal. The prisoner was then removed to the United States District Court-room, where Commissioner Osborn was to hold the examination relative to the application for Esposito's extradition. Mr. Paul Fuller was present as the representative of Coudert Brothers, who are counsel for the Italian Government in the matter. There was a considerable gathering in the room of reporters and others, who were attracted by curiosity to see

THE FAMOUS BRIGAND.

The latter sat quietly in a chair, handcuffed, and rarely turning his head or looking about. The accounts of Esposito's career as a bandit are somewhat conflicting, but they agree in the main facts. For about fifteen years preceding the year 1878 a noted band of robbers infested the Island of Sicily, and especially the neighborhood of Palermo, robbing, murdering, and holding captured travelers for ransom. The band was for years known as Leone's, from the name of its chief. Leone was finally, however, pursued so hotly by the Italian authorities that he was forced to take refuge in Algeria, where, it is said, he was killed in a drunken brawl. The band, however, was not broken up, and, after Leone's flight, Esposito, who had been one of his Lieutenants, became its Chief, and in a little time gained almost as bad a notoriety as Leone himself.

THE CHARGES AGAINST ESPOSITO

are, first, with being a member of an outlawed band; second, with having extorted by violence 250,000 lire; third, extortion through violence of 40,000 lire; fourth, premeditated murder; fifth, extortion by violence of 8,000 lire; sixth, a second murder with premeditation; seventh, another extortion with violence of 30,000 lire. In the latter case the victim died after release through his injuries. In the eighth place, Esposito is charged with the seizure and mutilation of an English curate, the Rev. John Forester Rose, whose ears were cut off and forwarded to his wife for the purpose of securing a heavy ranson for the prisoner. Besides these, there are many other charges against the brigand. Esposito and others of the bandits were captured, and several of them

MADE THEIR ESCAPE IN PALERMO.

He came to the United States, and went from New York to New Orleans, where he was captured a fortnight ago. When the court proceedings began to-day, it appearing that Esposito had no friends or acquaintances in this city, Commissioner Osborne assigned Dr. Ullo as his counsel. The prisoner was informed that the Italian Government had made a demand for his extradition to Italy, there to stand trial for various charges of murder and extortion. The prisoner replied through the interpreter that he knew nothing whatever about the charges. He gave his name as Vincenzo Rebello, aged 38 years; birthplace Messina, Sicily, and his home at present New Orleans. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow, and meantime the prisoner was committed to the Ludlow Street Jail.

EX-PRESIDENT WOOLSEY.

HE FAVORS UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—An interview is published with the venerable Ex-President Woolsey, of Yale College, in which that gentleman sets forth the desirability for the holding of a convention for the preparation of uniform marriage and divorce laws for enactment in all the states. He is an authority in constitutional law, and he finds in our Constitution nothing to permit Congress to enact National marriage and divorce laws. He admits that uniformity cannot be effected except by voluntary action on the part of the several Legislatures, and he thinks the importance of uniformity sufficient to make it wise to have a convention of representatives of all the States for the purpose of framing uniform laws. He thinks that the movement for uniformity is likely to begin with a few States, most likely those composing New England, and that it will gradually extend from State to State until substantially

UNIFORM MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS

are established throughout the Union. The propensity of the average Legislature for needless meddling with existing laws is such, however, that he doubts if uniformity could be wholly maintained if ever effected. Dr. Woolsey says of the character of the measure he would recommend for a uniform marriage law: "It should not make marriage too easy, nor, on the other hand, should it exact too much. In the early days of New England the names of persons intending to be married were formally announced in church or pasted on the door of some public building in advance of the marriage ceremony. People would not be willing to have that custom restored, but, as a substitute, a license from the town clerk ought to be required. The requirement of a license and of a minister or magistrate to perform the ceremony is sufficiently simple. The exactions

SHOULD NOT BE TOO COMPLICATED.

The marriage laws of some of the States are now so complicated that they are not thoroughly understood by all the people. If the doctrine of the courts is to be that unwilling violations of marriage laws shall not violate a marriage so far as legitimacy of children is concerned, much of the evil resulting from complicated marriage laws will be removed. The requirements of a marriage law fit to be adopted by all the States must be simple and direct, but they should not be less than registration and the performance of the marriage ceremony by a magistrate or minister. Complicated exaction would be inconvenient, but a low tax enough to sanction marriage without license and without the services of magistrate or minister opens the door to abuses."

"Dr. Woolsey, how do the marriage and divorce statistics of the United States compare with those of other nations?"

"Unfortunately such statistics are

VERY INCOMPLETE IN THIS COUNTRY.

I regret that the census of 1880 did not furnish more. There are but few States in which such statistics are obtained. In Connecticut the record of births, marriages, divorces, and deaths is faithfully kept and published in a convenient pamphlet. In Massachusetts the work is done with great intelligence and fidelity by Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics and Labor, and his useful reports may soon lead to the preparation of similar statistics in many other States. Enough is known, however, to justify the statement that the number of divorces in the United States is much greater in proportion to the number of marriages than in other countries."

PRODUCE.

THE MARKETS STILL DULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The grain markets are still dull, without decided bullish or bearish tendencies to-day, as operators are yet mixed and undecided as to the situation based upon the new crop. So far as can be judged by indications in this market, the speculators are about evenly divided, the bulls talking much higher prices and the bears much lower. From well-informed correspondents of New York receivers and dealers, whose opinions are not so liable to be biased by speculation, we have gathered the following returns of threshing from all the winter-wheat States, and from them make an average for each State separately. The letters upon which their estimates are based are in answer to inquiries from here. Phillips & Co.'s correspondence shows 10 per cent less than last year in Central Ohio, better than an average in Northern and more than 10 per cent deficit in Southern Ohio,—making an average of the whole State of Ohio of 10 per cent

LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

With uniformly better quality from Indiana the yield is still less, varying from five to ten bushels per acre in central and southern to twenty bushels in northern parts of the State, averaging 20@25 per cent short of last year for the whole State. Illinois shows a still greater deficit, the central and southern portions being decidedly below last year, while the northern is good, but does not overcome the deficit in other portions as compared with last year into 25 to 30 per cent for the whole State. Michigan shows 20 to 25 per cent less than last year. Missouri is 20 per cent short of last year, while Kansas is better than last year, yet 20 per cent below an average. Patterson, Clapp & Co.'s correspondence shows an average of eleven bushels to the acre in Central Indiana, though the yield varies from six to seventeen bushels per acre, against eighteen to twenty-five bushels usually. Their advices from Central and Southern Ohio, tributary to Cincinnati, show an average of twelve bushels per acre, though ranging from five to twenty bushels, with

THREE-FOURTHS OF THE CROP HARVESTED.

Advices from Central and Southern Michigan to Thomas S. Young state that the yield near Kalamazoo is 60 per cent of an average, and that the whole State will average 70 per cent, while the oat crop is the largest ever raised in that State. The uncertain and unknown quantities now are our spring wheat crop and the outcome of the European crops, upon which latter reports are conflicting, yet generally favorable for an average crop, which is far more than has been raised for the past three years. The result of the harvest cannot in all probability vary much from the conservative estimates of an average crop throughout Europe, excepting Great Britain, which will doubtless have the best harvest by great odds in three years past. Europe as a whole will no doubt, therefore, have a quarter larger crop than a year ago, while, according to the above correspondence, we will have not over a quarter less, leaving the total supply of Europe and the United States

NOT FAR FROM LAST YEAR'S FIGURES.

This confirms the estimate made in these dispatches over a month ago, when the Bulls were rampant and predicting one-quarter to one-half a crop of winter wheat, and $1.50 per bushel for it before a month should elapse.

Since Fowler has got his stearine case off his hands, and has no further use for his presses, he has turned his attention to pressing out the shorts in lard, in which there is no doubt a bigger profit than there was in pressing stearine. The market still goes up, and the shorts want it more the higher it goes, as it has now passed the point—12 cents—predicted by the bulls.

ITEMS.

THE ITALIAN BRIGAND.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer City of New Orleans arrived here this morning, having on board Guiseppe Esposito, alias Radazzo, the noted Italian brigand, who escaped from his native country some years ago, and has since been living in New Orleans, where he was recently capturned at the instance of the Italian Consul. He is charged with a terrible catalog of crimes. He was the chief of a band of robbers who infested the Island of Sicily, and especially the neighborhood of Palermo, robbink, murdering, and holding captured travelers for ransom.

THE BRITANNIC AFLOAT.

The agents in New York of the White Star Line received a dispatch this morning from a Liverpool house saying: "Britannic safely afloat. Quite tight. Expected to proceed to-day."

THE MANHATTAN ROAD.

The Tax Commissioners have assessed the capital stock and personal property for taxation of the Manhattan Railroad Company for this year at $4,290,000. The Company obtained writs of certiorari to review the actions of the Commissioners, claiming they have paid the State tax and are not liable for the city tax.

DISSOLVED.

The United States & Brazil Steamship Company has been dissolved by the Supreme Court. The referee reported an indebtedness of $260,873, and the cash on hand $237.

A MYSTERIOUS PRISONER.

There is a prisoner at police headquarters about whom considerable mystery attaches. He is charged with being a suspicious person. The detectives give his name as Antonio Stadt, a German sailor. Late to-night it was said it was a case of larceny, in which a large amount was involved, but that the crime was not committed in this city. It was also said that Stadt's statement that he was a sailor by profession was false.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE

was celebrated by a picnic in Suburban Park. Bishop MacNamara, of the Irish Catholic Church, wearing a rosette of orange and green, joined with the festive Orangemen and made a short address.

TACHMYNTIS.

A Disgusted Patriot.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—Washington lost one of its well-known "cranks" to-day. "You might as well live in St. Petersburg as in Washington nowadays. A harmless patriot like myself is no better treated here than there. When American police become imitative of the brutes who are the minions of the despotism of Russia, it is time for me to return to Europe." All this was uttered in a soliloquy as he stood on the steps of the State Department, waiting for a passport. Dr. E. J. Tachmyntis, who to-day shook off the dust of his feet as he left this degenerate country, has been a resident of the Capital for several years, and has become well known to every pedestrian. Men on wheels cannot see his face, because of a great Italian bell-crowned hat. He is short and swarthy, but broad-shouldered and strong. He dresses in rusty broadcloth, wears his coarse black hair and beard long, and carries a mysterious skull-crowned walking-stick. He is of Greek extraction, and is by profession a patriot and physician. He practices the first half of his profession most of the time.

Years ago he came to New York an alleged political émigré. He had been, he said in fluent French (he spoke no English), a patriot in most of the effete despotisms of Europe. He had been ferreted in every one by the political detectives, and had been forced to emigrate. So he had been pushed from post to pillar, and had at last found refuge in the land of the free. He congratulated himself heartily upon having at last found a safe haven. Unfortunately he could neither speak English nor practice his profession, and, like another Thaddeus of Warsaw, he soon found himself a penniless stranger in a strange land. He was too fond of talking. He was a professional liberator, and he wanted everybody to know it, and all about himself.

After awhile he drifted down to Washington. He had an idea that there was a Government fund whose income was devoted to the support of indigent patriots from countries governed by despots. He haunted the Capitol and the Executive Departments, loaded down with voluminous testimonials to his character as a patriot and gentleman. Of course he got no money from the Government, but from time to time he did get small amounts through the charity of private individuals, and so he lived on penniless and harmless. But, in the excitement of last Saturday, some officious individuals informed the police that they had heard that some one had heard Tachmyntis inquiring from the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad Ticket-Agent, on Friday, whether the President was to leave for New York on the morrow, and making mysterious references to the explosion of bombs under railway-carriages. The able Chief of Police jumped to the conclusion that Tachmyntis had concocted a scheme comprehending the placing of bombs beneath the wheels of the special car in which the President was to leave for the North, and that, having been anticipated by Guiteau, he would use the bombs in some other diabolical way around the White House. So the police swooped down upon his humble home, tore open his closets and trunks, threw all of his belongings in the middle of the floor, and departed, having failed to find any traces of bombs or other explosives.

Tachmyntis' cup of bitter disappointment was full, and, borrowing $5 to pay for a passport, he trudged sadly up to the State Department. The officials of the latter have had all the experience with cranks that they desire. He was refused admittance at the lower entrance. He was in despair. He wanted to leave and he couldn't leave. He had his $5. He was a naturalized citizen. In the first burst of his enthusiasm upon reaching America he had gone through the forms of naturalization, and yet he couldn't get his passport. Chief Clerk Hogg of the Navy Department, to whom he applied, touched by his despair, interceded for him. Assistant Secretary Hitt would not permit him to come up-stairs, but sent a clerk to confer with him. In his hands his application for a passport was placed; he found, thanks to the borrowed $5, consideration at last.

PIPE-LINE.

BUFFALO, July 12.—A decision has been granted in favor of the Buffalo & Rock City Pipe-Line Company to acquire title to the lands in Cattaraugus County for the purpose of right of way for the proposed pipe-line. The people of Buffalo accept the decision as the defeat of the Standard Oil Company.

PARRICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENOMINEE, Wis., July 12.—Prof. Warner was shot by his daughter to-day. He was lying in his room when she appeared with a revolver, which she leveled at him, firing three shots into his abdomen, inflicting fatal wounds. The girl is believed to be crazy.

MATRIMONIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 12.—Otto E. Curtis, one of Decatur's best known society young men, and Miss Ida Satterlee, daughter of Prof. Satterlee, were married this evening at Rochester, N. Y. They will visit Lake Champlain, Lake George, Quebec, Chicago, and other points of interest and pleasure, returning to Decatur Aug. 1.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Redding's Russia Salve, best family salve in the world, and excellent for stable use. Price 25 cents.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by **STEELE & PRICE,**

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

ALBANY.

Forty-fourth Ballot Yesterday for Candidates for Senators.

The Conkling Faction Still a Stumbling-Block in the Way of the Party.

In Joint Convention: Lapham 68, Miller 70; 78 Votes Necessary.

Senator Foster, the Present Balance of Power, Coquetting with the Bucks.

The Thirty-two Conklingites Hanging to the Hope of Arthur's Chances.

Another Letter from the Buck Assemblymen to the Administration Senators.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—After balloting for three days for the caucus nominees without reaching an election, the Administrationists are not so confident of ending the fight as they were Saturday. The Conkling men continue firm in their opposition to the caucus candidates. There have been no defections since Saturday, and the whole force, with bulldog obstinacy, keep on voting for Conkling for the short term, and candidates other than Miller for the long term. On the forty-fourth ballot, to-day, all the members but five were present. The absentees were two Democrats and three Administrationists, two of whom were detained by sickness. Lapham came within ten votes of an election and Miller within eight. Assemblyman Butler, who has been away since Friday,

JOINED THE GUERRILLA BRIGADE,

voting for Evarts and Miller. On the long-term ballot Senator Davenport announced that Rogers was not a candidate, and that his name was used without his consent and against his wishes. The three Bucks who had voted for him then changed to Charles Daniels, a Judge of the Supreme Court living at Buffalo. Although the Administrationists continue to predict that Lapham and Miller will be elected this week, it is difficult to see what they base their hopes on. The signs of wavering, which were apparent in the Buck ranks immediately after the caucus, have disappeared, and there is a growing impression that it will be necessary to make another concession to that faction before the end can be reached, the Bucks having publicly announced that they will abide by a decision of a caucus called by the Caucus Committees of both Houses. Several members have expressed themselves in favor of yielding this point, in order to end the business.

ASSEMBLYMAN CRAPSER

is urging the Administrationists to do this. He says: "We can settle it up in a day if we will do this. We need simply to meet the objection of the Conkling men by going in for a caucus. Then we can nominate the same candidates that we have now, and Conkling won't have anything left to kick about. I think Conkling only wants a chance to withdraw publicly." There is a good deal of common sense about this talk, even if the course proposed does not seem very dignified. The members are becoming more anxious to get away every day, and it would not be strange if the fight might finish in this way.

SENATOR FORSTER,

of the Senate Caucus, and four of the Assembly Caucus Committee are willing to issue a call for such a meeting. If Gen. Rockwell, the other member of the Senate Committee, in addition to McCarthy, can be talked into the scheme, the caucus will be held. The chief objection to this plan appears to be a fear on the part of the Administration leaders that they cannot rely on their men to vote again in a second caucus for Lapham and Miller. One of the strong arguments used to keep the Bucks in line is the uncertainty of

GARFIELD'S RECOVERY.

If it was positively known that he would get well, there would be a break from Conkling, but, as long as any possibility exists that Arthur may become President, the thirty-two are likely to hold out. Some of the members, who are tired and disgusted with the contest, talk about a final adjournment this week. The Half-Breeds in the Senate think they can prevent any move of that kind. They are ready to talk against time, and assert that it will take them at least three or four days to express their views on the motion.

THE VOTES.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12.—In the Joint Convention the ballot for a United States Senator for the short term resulted.

Lapham	68	Fish	1
Potter (Democrat)	52	Woodford	1
Conkling	32	Evarts	1

Nenecessary to a choice, 78.

The Chair announced that no choice had been made, and directed a vote to be taken to fill the long-term vacancy.

When Senator Davenport's name was called, he said that as several members had voted for Sherman S. Rogers, he desired to state that the gentleman was not a candidate by his consent. The vote resulted as follows:

Kernan (Democrat)	52	Fish	2
Miller	70	Daniels	3
Wheeler	21	Bliss	1
Adams	2	Starin	1
Chapman	2	Evarts	1

Necessary to a choice, 78.

Adjourned by a vote of 83 to 70.

SENATOR FOSTER,

of the Senate Caucus Committee, has addressed a letter to the Buck Committee as follows:

I am in receipt this morning of your communication of yesterday. For the reasons and with the personal reservations expressed in the two personal letters to Senator McCarthy I am ready to unite with such other members of the Caucus Committee as are willing to sign a call of Republican members of the Legislature. I will sign such a call for this afternoon, this evening, or to-morrow, if presented to me in time to give notice to the members.

IN THE SENATE

a motion to reconsider the vote providing for the abolition of tolls on canals and the maintenance thereof by taxation was carried, and the question on final passage lost—10 to 15.

THERE WERE NO NEW DEVELOPMENTS

to-night beyond a request made by the Assembly Caucus Committee to the Senate Caucus Committee to join in a call for a caucus Thursday evening. Both sections seem to stand firm, though there is evidently an undercurrent at work, which may break the deadlock in a manner little expected.

LETTER OF THE ASSEMBLY CAUCUS COMMITTEE.

The following has been sent to the Senate Republican Caucus Committee to-night:

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, July 12, 1881.—*The Hon. Dennis McCarthy, the Hon. George H. Foster, and the Hon. W. W. Rockwell, Senate Republican Caucus Committee*—GENTLEMEN: In compliance with the request contained in the inclosed communication addressed to the Chairman and members of the Republican Caucus Committee of the Senate and Assembly, we respectfully urge your Committee to join the undersigned in a call for a caucus for the Republican members of the Legislature, to be held at the Assembly Chamber, Thursday, July 14, at 8 in the evening, for the purpose of nominating two candidates to be voted for to fill the vacancies now existing in the representation of this State in the Senate of the United States. The method of calling the caucus by individual members associating themselves together has not been heretofore resorted to, except upon the failure of the constituted authorities to perform their duty, and we indulge a hope that the honorable members of the Senate Committee will not seek to enforce the authority of the recent conference, or caucus, on the ground that they have neglected for weeks to exercise the only function committed to them in their creation. Such neglect has been the sole cause of the present deadlock. The conference, or caucus, above referred to was not open and free to all Republican members, because the contingency which made it possible for a large number to attend did not occur until the assembling of such conference, or caucus, which then proceeded to continuous session to make nominations. Awaiting a reply, we remain, with great respect, your obedient servants,

GEO. H. SHARPE,
E. A. CARPENTER,
JOHN E. GILLETTE,
A. S. DRAPER,
Of the Assembly Republican Caucus Committee.

CASUALTIES.

A RAILWAY DISASTER.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., July 12.—A passenger-coach of a train on the New Jersey Southern Road jumped the track approaching the bridge over Carasaly's Creek, and, dashing against the bridge, demolished the structure and pitched into the lake. Andrew Robbins, conductor of the train, is, it is believed, fatally injured. W. J. Parmentier, General Freight Agent of the road, was also severely injured. Mrs. Robinson, of Lakewood, had a thigh broken. W. H. Woodruff, of Bridgeton, has a leg fractured. Other passengers were more or less affected by the shock.

ENTANGLED IN A ROPE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., July 12.—A farmer named John Hendrickson, of this township, while operating a hay derrick to-day, met with a terrible accident. His horse ran away, entangled Hendrickson's right leg in the rope, and broke a whiffletree, in his efforts to escape drawing the rope so tight as to stop the circulation in the leg, which cannot be restored. The doctors fear a fatal result, but may save his life by amputation above the knee.

A FALLING BUILDING.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—The three-story building, 704 North Second street, adjoining the Packell candy factory, which was burned down a few months ago, fell about 5 o'clock this evening into the excavation south of it, made for the erection of a new building. The house was occupied by the Monro City Paint & Color Company, and had about a dozen men in it at the time, all of whom escaped, however, except Jerry Miller, a resident of Quincy, Ill., who was carried down with the building and instantly killed.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 12.—Intelligence of a fatal accident, which occurred near Locksburg, Ark., a few days ago, has been received here. A farmer named W. E. Lee had occasion to examine a lot of old weapons, and while handling a gun he accidentally touched the trigger, whereupon the contents were discharged, entering his head, killing him almost instantly.

LOCKJAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., July 12.—Last night Roy Loring, aged 11 years, died of lockjaw in this city, after an illness of a few days. He fired a toy pistol on the Fourth, and one of the wads was buried in his hand, which poisoned his nerves, affected his spine, and caused his death. Another boy, named Shafer, is at the point of death, hurt from the same cause.

KILLED IN A ROLLING-MILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—Joseph Shugard, a German, who had been in this country but a few months, and could not speak English, was killed at the rolling-mills by 750 pounds of iron falling on him. The very intelligent Coroner's jury decided he met his death from a natural cause.

FATALLY INJURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 12.—William Richards, employed at Carrier's mill, received fatal injuries this afternoon. An empty car on which he was riding on the tramway jumped the track, throwing it into the river and falling upon him.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 12.—The house of Michael Taylor, near this city, was damaged by lightning this morning. The lightning, striking Mrs. Taylor, paralyzed her limbs.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 12.—James T. Carter, of Dixon, this county, was drowned this morning in Mud Creek, near that place. He was a member and officer of the local lodge of the United Order of Workmen.

PHARMACY.

Organization of the State Board—George Buck, of Chicago, Elected President.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—The newly-appointed members of the State Board of Pharmacy met at the Governor's office this afternoon, all being present. The following officers and members of the State Pharmaceutical Association were also present: W. W. Marmon of Bloomington, President; George Buck of Chicago, F. C. Boarscheidt of Peoria, and P. M. Nichols of Pana, Vice-Presidents; Frank Fleury of Springfield, Secretary; Victor Dunbeck, of Peoria, Local Secretary; Henry Smith, of Decatur, Treasurer; and G. P. Englehart, of Chicago. Before business began Gov. Cullom briefly addressed the Board, advising the members to proceed very cautiously in the performance of their duties, never acting harshly, and always keeping within the bounds of the law, which was new to them and the people of the State, and should be put in operation with as little friction as possible. The members then took the oath of office and drew lots for their terms, as under the law the term of one member expires one Dec. 30 each year. As a result of the drawing, the terms of the members will expire as follows: George Buck, Chicago, 1881; J. E. Espey, Bloomington, 1882; H. Schroeder, Quincy, 1883; Frank Fleury, Springfield, 1884; C. W. Day, Allendale, 1885. George Buck was elected President and Frank Fleury Secretary, the latter's salary being fixed at $1,500. He gave the required bond of $10,000. The Board was in session during the afternoon and evening, forming plans for putting the Pharmacy law into operation.

FAT FOR LAWYERS.

A Prospective Libel Suit of a Chicago Publishing Company Against Citizens of Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—It is said that the Western Historical Society, a moneyed corporation of Chicago, which recently published a history of Milwaukee, intend to institute several suits for damages against the pioneers of Milwaukee, who recently questioned the correctness of the work in regard to the question whether Jean Baptiste Mirandeau or Solomon Juneau first settled permanently upon the present site of this city, and who otherwise sharply criticized the work, the Company claiming that the reflections were uncalled for, and that the course of the pioneers has had a damaging effect upon the present canvass in other counties of the State. An attorney for the Company is at present procuring affidavits to prove that the social standing of Juneau was just as they described it to be, and that the publishers were correct about other particulars called into question by the old settlers. As the wealthiest and most influential of the citizens of Milwaukee joined in the adverse criticism of the work, the litigation, if the Western Historical Company should venture into the courts, will be of rare interest, as it would definitly settle several mooted points in the early history of the city.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually costive to take Kidney-Wort,—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it.—*Translated from the New Yorker Zeitung.*

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Religious Monomaniac at Montreal Murders Her Cell-Mate.

Her Companion Appears to Her in the Guise of a Terrible Dragon.

The Combat with the Dragon, and the Bloody Fate of the Companion.

A Massachusetts Man Charged by His Wife with Obtaining a Fraudulent Divorce.

The Citizens of Desarc Turn Out and Hang Up a Black Fiend.

A SHE-GUITEAU.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 12.—A terrible murder took place at Longe Pointe Asylum yesterday, the circumstances connected with which are as follows: On Sunday night the inmates of the institution heard some singing coming from a cell occupied by two women named Delia Porier and Gertrude Roberts. This was continued for some time, and consisted of hymns and psalm tunes, but, as one of the occupants of the cell, Delia Porier, was known to be a kind of religious monomaniac, and in the habit of passing her time this way, not much attention was paid to it. About 4 o'clock on Monday morning Rosanna Laurin, a female attendant of the Asylum, visited the cell, and was horrified to find Gertrude Roberts stretched upon the floor cold and dead, and her body fearfully torn and lacerated. The murderess was sitting quietly in a corner of the cell, and gave evidence of no astonishment at the expression of horror uttered by the attendant. The whole Asylum, on hearing of the news, was thoroughly awakened, and inquiries were made as to how the deed had been committed. The murderess, with horrible calmness, stated that during the night she had seen a frightful dragon, and, for the safety of herself and all the other inmates, thought it better to kill it. This she proceeded to do, taking a piece of board about three feet long, one inch in thickness, and twelve inches wide, which had been left in the cell for the purpose of repairing the roof. She, of course, fancied that her companion was the dragon, and no idea can be formed as to how long it took her to commit the murder, as no noise whatever had been heard by any of the watchmen. The murdered woman was 40 years of age, and was admitted into the institution on the 1st of July. Delia Porier is 25 years of age, and came to the asylum on the 7th of June last. She is a native of St. Pie, Province of Quebec, and is unmarried. The piece of board which was used is broken in several places, showing the amount of force used to inflict the wound. Delia Porier was not considered a lunatic enough to be confined in a cell by herself. The Coroner opened an inquest, and the above particulars were elicited.

To the Western Associated Press.

MONTREAL, July 12.—A terrible murder took place at Longe Pointe Asylum yesterday morning. Two women named Delia Porier and Gertrude Roberts occupied the same cell. During the night Porier, who was known to be a religious monomaniac, fancied she saw a frightful dragon, and for the safety of herself and all the other inmates, attacked it with a piece of board, by pounding it on the head. The dragon was her companion Roberts. Inquest to-day.

THE MURDERED SHERIFFS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—One hundred and fifty armed men of Dunn and Pepin Counties, Wis., are patrolling the country in search of the Williams brothers, who killed the two Colemans at Durand. There are rumors that the vigilantes met their men early in the evening, and that a pitched battle was in progress, but the news could not be confirmed, for the pursuing party has not been heard from since the middle of the afternoon. The desperadoes will fight like wild beasts at bay if cornered, but it is very doubtful if they can be found, as they know the country fully as well as their pursuers, and are artful dodgers. The funeral services were held in Durand over both, and the elder brother was buried at Durand this morning, and was followed to the grave by a large concourse of people. Milton was brought to Menomonee, and was buried this evening. The largest procession ever witnessed at a funeral turned out. Business in Durand and Menomonee was entirely suspended and flags are furled at half-mast. The excitement is at fever heat, and has been intensified by the shooting of Prof. Warner, a music teacher, by a woman calling herself his wife. She shot him three times, but he is not dangerously wounded. A hydra-headed scandal lurks in the background, which to-morrow's preliminary examination may develop.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 12.—Sheriff Coleman, of Pepin County, Wisconsin, and Sheriff Coleman of Dunn County, Wisconsin, who were killed by the two desperadoes Williams while attempting to arrest them for stealing horses are from Bloomington, having lived here prior to 1857. Their murderers are two young men originally from Pope County, Illinois, who lived here and in Normal about four years ago, and who were respectably connected, being related to highly respected persons in Normal. The Colemans were the sons of a blacksmith who was a leading citizen of this city while he lived here.

TRYING TO SAVE THEIR NECKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—To-day the lives of three murderers—Kring, Kotovsky, and Ellis—sentenced for execution on Friday next depended upon the action of the Court of Appeals, where applications for supersedeas of stay of execution had been filed by counsel representing the respective criminals. In the case of Ellis a supersedeas was granted. Arguments were heard upon the application for a supersedeas in the Kring case. This is an exceptional occurrence, and many lawyers are of the opinion that it may be regarded as unfavorable to Kring. The opening remarks were made by Mr. L. D. Seward for Kring. He reviewed the court record of this remarkable criminal case, in which there have been several trials following an indictment returned in 1875, and one mistrial. The notable features in the history of the Kring case were touched upon. The entry of a plea of guilty of murder in the second degree by the prisoner in 1879, the reversal of the case in the Supreme Court, the setting aside by the Criminal Court of the plea, the application for a change of venue in December, 1880, the application for a special venire from St. Louis County, the Court's denial and subsequent order for a special county panel, and the last trial of the case before a special Judge. Mr. Seward was followed by Circuit Attorney Harris. The matter will probably be passed upon to-morrow morning, as will the motion in the Kotovsky case. The opinion prevails that Kotovsky and Kring will hang.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT DIVORCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 12.—A case of divorce in the dark, very similar to one unearthed in Chicago recently, came to light in Cambridge to-day. The culprit is Dr. De Noyer, of the regular school physicians, who represented to his wife last fall that he was obliged to go to Louisiana and Texas, broke up housekeeping, and sent her to his relatives to board. He frequently sent her money and letters expressive of love and fidelity, and late last February he returned and lived with her until June, when she found that February he had filed in the Supreme Court for Middlesex County a libel for divorce from her on the ground of desertion, gross and confirmed habits of intoxication, and cruelty of such a nature as to "endanger his life, limbs, and health"; that at the April term of the Court at Cambridge he alleged that her whereabouts was unknown to him; and that after a hearing he was granted a divorce nisi by Judge Devens. To-day she appeared before Judge Lord, stating that she had filed a petition asking for the setting aside of the decree granted the husband on the ground of gross fraud. After hearing the fact, Judge Lord expressed himself quite forcibly, and said he considered the action of the doctor a high-handed outrage upon the Court, and that the District-Attorney would be derelict in his duty if he did not have him indicted. The Court decided that the whole case would properly be considered when the wife's petition for annulment of the husband's decree should come up.

NEW ORLEANS LAW-BREAKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 12.—The criminal class seems to be made up mainly of officeholders. Two city officials were arrested last week for highway robbery. Another city employé recently pardoned from the Penitentiary by Gov. Wiltz shot and badly wounded a fellow-employé, without cause or provocation further than to show he was the best man. The Coroner's jury to-night held a Clerk of Court and Corporal of Police Court for knocking a driver insensible and then drowning him. Another Clerk of Court was put down to-day for attempting to kill a policeman. A keeper in the Insane Asylum committed a rape yesterday on a female at a time while she was chained up and could not resist. The woman belonged to a highly respectable Creole family, and the ravisher was caught in the act. His act was disavowed by the authorities in charge, and he was promptly dismissed from his situation.

KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CROWN POINT, Ind., July 14.—Information was received here to-day that an Englishman, whose name your correspondent was unable to learn, died yesterday from the effects of a wound received at Hobart, in this (Lake) county, July 4. The deceased, who had been working on the line of the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad in Porter County, went to Hobart to celebrate, and while there and under the influence of liquor, got into a drunken brawl with Hobart parties, in Stocker's saloon, receiving in the mêlée a blow over the head with a chair in the hands of Chauncey Wheeler, inflicting a terrible wound, which resulted in his death. The wound, though serious, was not considered fatal at the time. Wheeler has for years been considered a dangerous man when fired by whisky. None of the parties engaged in the affray have been arrested as yet. Wheeler has left for parts unknown.

POPULAR VENGEANCE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—Henry Smith, colored, was hung by a mob at Desarc Saturday night for ravishing a little orphan girl named Mattie Webb. The fiend, after ruining the little thing, cut her throat, stabbed her in the side and bowels, mashed her right shoulder into a jelly, and beat her brains out with a fence rail. After the Coroner's inquest the prisoner was lodged in jail. About 12 o'clock Saturday night some thirty or forty men took the keys from the Jailer and effected an entrance to the jail. They pounced upon the monster like avenging angels, dragged him out into the bright moonlight, and hung him until dead, and cast his body into the river. The lynching was the coolest and most quiet piece of business imaginable. The avengers were not masked, and the people followed them to the river. Not a hand was raised to stop the proceedings. The negro confessed his crime. Popular sympathy is with the lynchers.

HANGINGS POSTPONED.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—Joseph M. Kotorsky, for killing his sweetheart about two years ago; Charles Ellis, for killing Max Sanders; and Charles F. Kring, who killed Mrs. Dora Brozinsker three or four years ago, and has been tried five times, were to be hanged here on Friday, but it now looks as though there will be no execution on that day. Judge Laughlin, of the Criminal Court, has granted a stay of execution in the case of Kotorsky, pending a hearing in the Court of Appeals. The latter Court has granted a supersedeas in the case of Ellis, and an argument is now progressing in the Court of Appeals on a motion for a supersedeas in the case of Kring.

HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., July 12.—Horse-thieves are getting to be very bold in this vicinity. Last night at 9 o'clock was stolen from in front of George S. Wheeler's store a horse and harness belonging to J. B. Warren. The buggy attached to the horse belonged to George S. Wheeler. It was also discovered this morning that an attempt had been made to steal one of Dr. Price's best horses, but for some reason the thieves were frightened away. The man Scott who is under bail for $300 is still having his examination before Judge Sherman.

BEATING LIFE-INSURANCE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—A letter from Westminster, Carroll County, dated yesterday, says that Robert Bell, colored, died in that city last night, aged somewhere in the eighties. His life was known to have been insured in a large aggregate sum, and his death and the insurance policies were chief topics of conversation to-day. Quite a number are interested in the policies, and the whole amount is estimated at $200,000. It is said that $174,000 had been taken on his life in the past two or three weeks, one syndicate investing $55,000.

BOLD ROBBERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 12.—A special from Riverton, Fremont County, this State, says two masked men entered the bank of Davis A. Sexton at 4 o'clock this afternoon, covered Sexton with a revolver, robbed the bank of $4,000, and escaped on horses, which were in readiness for them.

A DENTIST ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 12.—Burglars robbed the dental rooms of Dr. Sudduth last night, getting away with $600 worth of stuff.

THE THOMAS CONCERTS.

There was a good attendance at the second of the Thomas concerts, in the Exposition Building, last evening. The program was of a more classical character than that of the night previous,—its leading features being the March Movement of Raff's "Lenore" Symphony, selections from Wagner's "Flying Dutchman," the "Andante Cantabile con Moto" from Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, and four numbers of Berlioz's "Damnation de Faust." These formed a rather solid foundation for the evening's entertainment, which, however, was reasonably balanced by four Strauss melodies, Soederman's "Swedish Wedding March," and the Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria,"—the overture to Kreutzer's "Night in Grenada," and the overture to Mendelssohn's "Midsummer-Night's Dream" forming a link between the two classes. The "Swedish Wedding March" and the "Ave Maria" obtained the warmest receptions from the audience, and their closing movements had to be repeated.

The program for to-night, given below, is, it will be seen, almost entirely of a popular character:

March—"Egyptian"	Strauss
Polka Fr.—"Kreuzfidel"	Strauss
Polka Schnell—"Express"	Strauss
Overture—"Martha"	Flotow
Swedish Folks' Song	Hamerick
Ballet music—Faust	Gounod
Overture—"William Tell"	Rossini
Traumerei	Schumann
Waltz—"On the Beautiful Blue Danube"	Strauss
Introduction. Nuptial chorus. March movement. (III. act "Lohengrin,")	Wagner
Carnival of Venice (burlesque).	
Marquis and Marquise	Morley
Waltz—"On the Beautiful Rhine"	Keler-Bela
Torchlight March, No. 1 in B	Meyerbeer

AN ASSESSMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 12.—An assessment on Best & Belcher of 50 cents a share.

An assessment on Hale & Norcross of 50 cents.

Far, far better for you than beer, ale, or porter, and free from the intoxicating effects, is Hop Bitters.

CANADA.

No Special Commotion This Year Over the Battle of the Boyne.

Quiet Celebrations in a Number of Places in Ontario Province.

The Orangemen of Toronto Pass a Resolution of Sympathy for President Garfield.

Sitting-Bull's Once Powerful Band Completely Broken Up and Scattered.

THE BATTLE OF BOYNE WATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 12.—There was no outward demonstration by the Orangemen here to-day. In the evening they held a social in their club-room.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, July 12.—The Orangemen are holding a social here to-night. There was no procession, and the day passed very quietly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., July 12.—The celebration of the Twelfth was the largest and most successful ever held here. Large excursions, both by rail and water, arrived early in the day, bringing immense crowds. It is estimated that over 10,000 strangers were in town,—the largest number here since the visit of the Prince of Wales in 1860. The procession, which was made up of forty lodges of Orangemen and young Britons and twenty-one fife and brass bands, after parading the street, marched to Sherwood's Grove, at the west end of the town, where they were addressed by several prominent Orangemen. The proceedings passed off very quietly, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The day was extremely hot.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., July 12.—The Orange demonstration here to-day was a success as far as attendance was concerned, but, unfortunately for the display, a furious storm broke over the town at 1 p. m., just as the procession was forming. The wind blew with great force, scattering fences, temporary booths, and loose material in all directions. Heavy thunder and lightning, and a drenching downpour of rain added to the fury of the storm. The gale abated about 2 o'clock though rain continued to fall till after 3 p. m., turning the streets into mud-puddles. About 3 o'clock the procession formed, and after parading Front and Christiana streets, proceeded along the London road to Lincoln Park, where addresses were delivered by District Master Randall Kenny, Mayor Leys, the Revs. Welch, Burwell, Campbell, and others. The procession, which numbered fully 3,000, included lodges from Port Huron, Mich., Middlesex, Elgin, Lambton, and Kent Counties. The number of strangers in town could not have been less than 10,000. Everything passed off quietly, and the visiting Orangemen and sight-seers left for their homes to-night well pleased.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., July 12.—To-day was a grand gala day among the Orangemen of Toronto. From early morning lodge after lodge filed into the city until the streets were alive with them. The city presented a holiday appearance, except that the stores were all open as usual. Flags floated from a number of private and public buildings, adding to the holiday aspect of things. Never before was there such a scene of bustle and activity as was displayed to-day on the esplanade from one end to the other. About 7,000 people came in on the Grand Trunk, 3,000 on the Great Western, and 1,500 on the Grey & Bruce, an equal number each on the Credit Valley Railway, Nipissing, and Northern, and about three thousand on the steamers Norseman, Empress of India, Southern Belle, and Queen Victoria from Hamilton, Lady Rupert from Charlotte, and Picton from St. Catharines, making a total of about 17,000 excursionists that reached the city in this manner alone. The crush on the shady side of King street between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock was immense, and it is doubtful if Toronto, or for that matter any other Canadian city, has ever presented such an animated appearance. It was hard work to get along at all, the only chance of doing so being by taking things coolly and moving with the stream. As the hour drew near when the procession was expected every window and house-top was crowded, and cheer after cheer greeted the boys and men in blue, purple, and orange. Coming down Yonge and turning on to King street the sight was brilliant. The gay uniforms and the banners flashing in the sun presented a scene as creditable to those concerned in its management as it was pretty. It is doubtful if Ireland, the home and birth-place of Orangeism, could turn out such a gathering. Passing a given point it took exactly thirty-two minutes from the time the police passed until the last carriage had gone by. By actual count there were 3,600 men, fifty horses, sixty-one banners, twenty carriages, and thirty-one bands in line. It would be impossible to describe all the banners, but many of them were most beautiful, and must have cost a large amount of money. The Pioneer Corps, twenty in number, were loudly cheered from time to time along the line, and were about the finest looking body in the procession. Arrived at the exhibition grounds in the west end of the city, the procession was assembled around the grand stand, where, among other resolutions, the following was carried amid vociferous cheers:

Resolved, That this body of Liberal Orangemen and Protestant friends assembled on this 12th day of July, 1881, in honor of the great achievements of the immortal King William III., view with horror and detestation the dastardly and cowardly attempt made on the life of Gen. Garfield, the good and wise President of the American Republic. In his pain and suffering we tender to him and his stricken family our deepest sympathy and feelings of distress, and for every dispatch that brings us the good news of hopeful recovery, for which we pray and watch anxiously, we offer our heartfelt rejoicing and thankfulness to Him who alone is able to restore and save life.

Addresses were then delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wild, W. J. Parkhill, M. P. P., Maj. Bennett, Chaplain, Dowler, and Marshall. After the addresses the lodges formed and marched back to the city. The utmost order prevailed. A squad of twenty policemen had been detailed for duty upon the exhibition ground, and only succeeded in arresting one man that was drunk. The Bay street fire company were on the ground in case of accident by fire, but their services were not required. So far to-night the city is very orderly considering that there are fully 20,000 strangers upon the streets, and the prospects are that the night will close without trouble. There are a good many drunken men, however, and probably the police docket will be crammed to-morrow.

A FLOOD—SITTING-BULL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 12.—Mr. McArthur, a Dominion land surveyor, who has been at work laying out townships in the vicinity of Fort Ellice, Northwest Territory, for a year past, arrived in town this morning. He states that the Assiniboin River had overflowed its banks, flooding the country. In places the river was a mile and a half wide where ordinarily it is not more than 200 yards. The town plat of Vicarville, or Grand Valley, opposite the syndicate Town of Brandon, was under water on the 2d of July, some of the frame buildings being afloat. The flood in the valley is said to be a most unusual one, as even the oldest Indian inhabitants do not remember anything of the kind ever happening before. The flood is attributed to heavy rains in the sections above Fort Ellice. The waters had begun to subside after the Grand Valley was left. The Canada Pacific Railway line has been located beyond Brandon in the direction of Qu'Appelle.

In regard to Sitting-Bull and the Sioux, Mr. McArthur says that the reports are conflicting, but this much is known: Sitting-Bull's band is broken up and scattered in sections over the country. Hunger and want were the causes of this. Sitting-Bull, with a small remnant of his once powerful following, is now in the vicinity of Qu'Appelle. Recently he had an interview with Mr. Dewdney, Indian Commissioner, in regard to securing a reserve on Canadian soil, but the request was not concurred in, Sitting-Bull being informed that reserves could not be given up to United States Indians. A band of Sioux are located at Fort Ellice and another band at Woody Mountain. The American Indians are all on the borders of starvation, and it seems only a question with them whether they will surrender to death or to the United States authorities by returning to their reserves.

CROP PROSPECTS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 12.—The exceeding hot weather still continues, the thermometer running as high as 98 and 100 nearly every day for over a week past; but one or two showers have fallen, and the ground is quite parched. Corn that got in late is suffering from drought, while that which is far enough advanced to shade the ground is doing well. The farmers are harvesting the rye, which is turning out comparatively well. The wheat is not much more than a half-crop through this section, and oats are in many low places very rusty. Potatoes are very nice, but it is with plenty of perseverance and Paris green that they have been made so, as the bugs have been and still are very bad.

BERRIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 12.—Berries of all kinds are coming into market by the wagon load, and many are being shipped away. Raspberries are exceptionally fine this year, being very large and sweet and great quantities. Grapes are doing well, and the outlook is fair for a large crop; but cherries are of little or no account, and are hardly worth picking.

DIED IN A CELL.

A Man, Supposed to Be from Chicago, Dies in a Cell in a Station-House in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—Last night Officer Hoehn met a man wandering about the streets. He said he was boarding at the Laclede Hotel, but was given a room near some men he believed were actors, who made so much noise that he was unable to go to sleep, so he started out to hunt a cool place. Later the officer met him in the vicinity of the Laclede Hotel. At 3 o'clock this morning Night-watchman Hughes informed Officer Hoehn that a man sitting in front of the main entrance in the Southern Hotel was flourishing a pistol about and would probably shoot somebody if he was not taken in charge. The officer at once identified him as the man he met last night. When he approached him he saw something hanging in his coat pocket, which he soon discovered was a revolver. The man was under the influence of liquor and was taken to the Chestnut Street Station, where Sergt. Sam Brown locked him up, and informed Sergt. Watkins, who took charge at 7 o'clock this morning, that the man was to be released when sober. At 9 o'clock this morning Sergt. Watkins went to Cell No. 3, and saw the prisoner sitting in one corner. He called to him but received no answer. He unlocked the door and went in, when he discovered that the man was dead. He had given his name as W. S. Peiffer, and letters found on his person were addressed to W. S. Peiffer, salesman of J. W. Massury, Nos. 138 and 140 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

DR. BARTLETT.

The President of Dartmouth College Undergoing an Investigation—His Queer Conduct.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HANOVER, N. H., July 12.—The investigation into the queer conduct of President Bartlett, of Dartmouth College, to-day brought out some very damaging testimony regarding that gentleman. Evidence was given showing his insolent and overbearing conduct towards the Faculty. On one occasion, when majority and minority reports were presented, he placed the minority report before the Board, as that supported his views, and suppressed the other, which was unfavorable. Students and Professors testified to his having openly humiliated and disgraced them, and affidavits from members of the class of '81 were presented, charging the President with having represented the Faculty as being desirous to press the election of Mr. Hewitt to the Greek chair; also that he had forbidden the editor of the *Dartmouth* to publish anything from any member of the Faculty in reference to the election of Mr. Hewitt, threatening in case of non-compliance with his wishes to suppress the magazine. Dr. Bartlett had, however, written an article for the paper favoring Mr. Hewitt's election, and demanded its publication. Another petition signed by sixteen resident members of the Faculty was presented reaffirming their previous allegations, and stating that their convictions that the best interests of the college régime that Dr. Bartlett should cease to be its head are strengthened by further consideration.

PAUPERS.

Argument in the Case of the Indianapolis Poor-Farm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—The argument in the Poor-Farm investigation took place to-day, ex-Gov. Hendricks opening in behalf of the Citizens' Committee. His address, while calm and temperate, was a strong arraignment of the Poor-Farm system as now conducted. The gist of his argument was that the officers of the Asylum should have disposed of the children to the various institutions provided for them, instead of doing which they had left them on the Poor-Farm, old and young, diseased and well, feeble-minded, idiotic, and insane, virtuous and vicious, all associated together. He charged that insane attendants were placed in charge of the insane and coarse and cruel nurses over the sick. He charged the Superintendent (Wright) with incompetency, and Dr. Culbertson with cruelty, and demanded that the Board should put fit men in charge of the farm. He closed with the statement that he believed the Poor-House of Marion County ten years hence would not be a reproach but an honor to the county.

Messrs. Norton, Woollen, and Hawkins spoke for the defense, arguing that the officers of the institution had done the best that was possible with the means at their disposal, and that, while there was much room for improvement in the farm, it could only be brought about by the liberal expenditure of money on the part of the Commissioners.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Appointed Public Administrator—Resignation and Appointment—Bonds Registered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—Gov. Cullom has appointed Julius Rosenthal, of Chicago, as Public Administrator of Cook County.

The Governor has accepted the resignation of T. T. Ranney, State Agent at East St. Louis for the enforcement of the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, which takes effect Aug. 1, and will appoint N. S. McKean, of East St. Louis, to fill the vacancy.

City of Springfield funding bonds to the amount of $11,000 were registered with the Auditor to-day.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Nettie Martin, a married woman 23 years of age, living with her husband at No. 359 North Market street, attempted to commit suicide about 8 o'clock last night by taking morphine. She was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station and pumped out by Dr. Cunningham, and at last accounts late last night was in a fair way to recover. Nettie is the wife of the manager of the National Theatre on Clybourn avenue, and is said to be jealous of her liege lord and despondent because of his treatment, which she calls neglectful and unkind.

ARRIVALS AT HOT SPRINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., July 12.—The following are among the late arrivals here: G. M. Harvey, D. H. Greer, Chicago; J. H. Bailey, J. C. Oliver, St. Louis; G. A. Knight, Cincinnati; William Smith, Buffalo; D. L. Williams, Portsmouth, O.; A. D. Armstrong, Evansville; F. W. Kerapeer, Jr., Baltimore; S. S. Martin, Leadville, Colo.; G. H. Bascom, Ashland, Neb.

POLITICAL.

Wisconsin Greenbackers Hold a Convention and Nominate a Full State Ticket.

Speculations on the Action of the Ohio Democratic Convention to Be Held To-Day.

Greenbackers of the Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Illinois Districts Hold a Camp-Meeting.

WISCONSIN GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., July 12.—The National Greenback party of Wisconsin led off with a very fair-sized State Convention, which was called to order at noon to-day, in Turner Hall. About one hundred delegates were present, and represented each of the eight Congressional districts. Woman's rights was recognized in its broadest sense by some lady delegates being reported. Such old wheel-horses in the inflation cause as Col. R. May, W. H. Barnum, D. W. C. Priest, George Godfrey, and others were on hand to give inspiration to the love-feast, and it was very evident that the assurance of the presence of ex-Congressman E. H. Gillette, of Iowa, and the Rev. De La Matyr, of Indiana, assisted in swelling the proportions of the Convention beyond what might otherwise have been expected. W. M. Lockwood, of Fond du Lac, was chosen permanent Chairman, with H. Miller, of Marathon, and L. G. Brunson, of Crawford, as Secretaries. After the preliminary business was transacted the Hon. E. H. Gillette addressed the Convention in a two hours' speech, in which he showed up the monopoly in both the old parties, and urged strongly for a union of hearts among the Greenbackers, to the end that bonded slavery might be put down. The platform adopted reaffirmed the Chicago Greenback platform, recognized in the attempted assasination a result of the spoils system, and favored the election of all public officers, as far as possible, by the people; favored woman-suffrage, and that the $360,000,000 of National bank loan be called in and applied to the payment of the National debt. The following State ticket was nominated by acclamation: Governor, E. P. Allis, Milwaukee; Lieutenant-Governor, David Giddings, Fond du Lac; Secretary of State, Wilson Hopkins, Chippewa; Treasurer, Gerhart Lammers, Sheboygan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Gaynor, Wood; Attorney-General, Joel Foster, Pierce; Railway Commissioner, T. G. Brunson, Crawford; Insurance Commissioner, L. Merril, Dodge. In the evening the Rev. De La Matyr addressed his fellow-Greenbackers in a stirring speech, conveying the idea that the success of the National Greenback party was the only salvation for the Nation.

OHIO DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.—If the Senatorial Convention to-day is taken as an indication of what the State Convention of to-morrow will be, it will be one of the most turbulent gatherings that have met in this city for years. At the Senatorial Convention no little bad blood showed itself, and, what is still worse, the selection of a candidate did not have the effect of quieting many of the rural delegates, who, upon leaving the hall, declared they would not under any consideration support the candidate, Mr. Horace Wilson, of this city, who, it is charged by some, secured the nomination through the free use of money. The Democratic State Convention of to-morrow can hardly be anything less than a discordant, unwieldy body, with nearly every delegation divided into fractions and factions. To-night, so far as can be ascertained, the leading candidate is Mr. J. W. Bookwalter, of Springfield. His friends are the most vigorous workers, and yet there is a very strong opposition apparent among the rural delegates, who strongly urge the nomination of a candidate for Governor whose Democracy is not questioned and whose record in the party is known. There is also another objection raised, and that is the argument used by many of his indiscreet friends that he is wealthy and will place $50,000 at the disposal of the Campaign Committee,—a club which the Republicans would effectively use during the campaign. Could the Cincinnati delegation agree upon any one of the four candidates from Hamilton County, they would at once be able to control the Convention, but, unhappily, the delegation is divided among the Cincinnati candidates and Mr. Bookwalter. Senator Pendelton has been here during the day, and in conversation to-night says that no person can tell what the result of the meeting of to-morrow will be. Judge John F. Follett, of Cincinnati, or the Hon. Theodore Cook, of the same city, would be most acceptable to the older members of the party, but at the present time the machinery is clearly in the possession of the Young Democracy. The Hon. Frank Hurd expresses the opinion that the Convention will hardly dare to carry out the threat of the young men that they will crush out any effort he may make toward incorporating in the platform any resolution affecting protection or free trade. Mr. Hurd is of opinion that the Convention will agree to the adoption of a resolution not unlike that introduced by Senator Eaton, which favors the appointment of a Commission to investigate and report upon the best means to bring about a remedy for the evils complained of.

ILLINOIS GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., July 12.—The members of the Greenback National party representing the Sixth, Ninth, and Tenth Districts met in this city to-day for the purpose of fixing upon a time and place to hold a Greenback camp-meeting. The Hon. A. J. Streeter, of Mercer County, was called to the chair, and W. H. Heator, of Keithsburg, was appointed Secretary. There were fifty representative Greenbackers from the three districts present, who resolved to hold a three-day camp-meeting. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to select the place of holding the meeting, giving the place the preference that should raise the greatest number of greenbackes to pay the expenses: Sixth District, Capt. Duhaty and Charles S. Sherman; Ninth District, A. H. McKeighan and James Hinmon; Tenth District, R. J. Cabeen and H. H. Stevens. The Committee are to report within twelve days to the Hon. A. J. Streeter. It was unanimously resolved that no games of chance or sales of intoxicating liquors should be allowed on the camp-ground. The selection of speakers for the camp-meeting was left to the Hon. A. J. Streeter and William H. Heator.

ALLEGED BASTARDY CASE.

Joseph T. Quinn, of the firm of Joseph T. Quinn & Co., No. 16 Dearborn street, and residing at No. 396 Webster avenue, was arrested yesterday upon complaint of Mary E. Hilger, a 15-year-old girl, who has since last January been employed in his household as a domestic and nurse for his four children. Mr. Quinn gave bail, and will have a hearing this morning before the North Side Police Court. The story which the girl tells is very short and concise, and to the effect that she yielded to the entreaties of her employer and is now in consequence liable to become the mother of an illegitimate child. The paternity of the alleged coming event is, of course, denied by the accused, but he manifested the liveliest interest yesterday after his arrest in attempting to bring about a reconciliation that would guarantee "no prosecution." It appears that he met the girl after the warrant had been served upon him and had almost persuaded her to sign a paper that should release him from all further concern in the matter when a certain attorney engaged on the side of the prosecution interfered and stopped the proceedings. He asked the girl what amount of money Quinn had given her to induce her to sign a release, and she holding out her hand containing a 25-cent silver piece said: "A quarter." It may be added that the child, for she is but a child in years and an infant in intellect, has been subjected to examination by Dr. Cunningham, who gave his professional opinion to the effect that she was not pregnant, but that there were evidences that she might have become so. As before said, the accused strongly denies the accusation, pronounces the prosecution one of blackmail, and protests that he will be able when the case is called this morning to fully establish his innocence.

RELIGIOUS.

Closing Exercises of the Conve[ntion] of the Rabbinical Literary Association.

Seventh Annual Council of the A[meri]can Hebrew Congregational Union.

Interesting Services at the [...] Bluff Camp-Meeting Yesterday.

JEWISH THEOLOGIANS

THE RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION

of the United States held its final session ye day morning at Sinai Temple. The Rev. Vorsanger, of Texas, opened the procee with prayer. The Committee to look afte organization of the Mutual Aid Association appointed by the Chair and instructed to r at the next annual meeting. Dr. Zerndorf essay on "The Encyclopedia of Jewish ology" was laid over until the next mee The President then gave a résumé of the done by the Association during its se annual session. Votes of thanks were ten the officers of the Association, the congreg of Sinai Temple, and the press for court extended. The place and time of the next m ing was left to the Executive Committee. Jacobs, of New York, pronounced the final ediction, and the meeting adjourned. o'clock the delegates partook of a dinner at Temple B'nai Sholom, on Michigan avenue, toasts and speeches were made.

HEBREW UNION.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL COUNCIL

of the Union of American Hebrew Congre tions was opened yesterday morning in Sta Hall, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirte street. The stage and hall were tastefully orated with plants and flowers, and the deleg were given a cordial reception, and shown e attention by the members of the Chicago gregations. In the Club dining-room wines cigars were served by the caterer, Mr. Hoff, no pains were spared to render the visitors c fortable, and make them feel perfectly at h

Prominent among the large number of d gates present were the following: Dr. Gu Gottheil, of New York; Dr. Vorsanger, of las, Tex.; Dr. Meyer, of Pittsburg; Dr. E. Hirsch, of Chicago; Dr. M. Lilienthal, of Cin nati; D. Adler, of Cincinnati; Dr. Lipma ler, of Chicago; M. M. Gerstley, of Chicago; Wise, of Cincinnati; Dr. Samuel Hirsch, of P adelphia; Dr. Kohler, of Chicago; Dr. B. Fel thal, of Chicago; Jacob Ezekial, of C cinnati; Dr. M. Mielziener, of Cincinn A. J. Friedlander, of Cincinnati; Julius Freib of Cincinnati; Dr. Bien, of Texas; Dr. Bo heim, of Columbus; B. Bettman, of Cincinn Dr. Weil, of Woodville, Miss.; Lipman Levi Cincinnati; M. Loth, of Cincinnati; Jacob Bl of St. Louis; the Hon. M. Ellinger, of New Y the Hon. S. M. Rosedale, of Albany; Sam Heule, of Louisville; Frank Bloch, of Lo ville; Dr. Jacobs, of New York; and Me J. Deitsch, L. Zunder, J. S. Isaacs, Isaac W man, Leopold Harris, B. Hysinger, E. H. F man, William Goodheart, and Julius Barkhu

About 11 o'clock President Loth, of Cin nati, called the meeting to order, and pra was offered by the Rev. Dr. Lipman Adler, Chicago.

Mr. M. M. Gerstley, of Chicago, was elec Temporary Chairman, and on taking the ch he made a brief speech of welcome to the de gates, extending to them the hospitality of C cago on behalf of its Hebrew congregations. hoped the deliberations of the 100 delegates fore him would be productive of a great dea good. Their appearance at this ti was looked upon with more than or nary significance. The Jews were willing afford every person the enjoyment of his o ideas, but they had been idle in the way of th own missionary work for the last eighteen c turies, and this should be remedied by h work at the present time. In conclusion, again bid them welcome to Chicago and to homes of the Chicago Hebrews. [Applause.] The Chair then appointed the following co mittees:

Credentials—Messrs. Lipman Levi, J. Deits L. Zunder, J. S. Isaacs, and Isaac Waldman.

Permanent Organization—Messrs. Leop Harris, B. Hysinger, E. H. Festman, Willi Goodheart, and Julius Barkhurst.

The Committees then retired.

In about half an hour the Committee on C dentials, through its Chairman, reported names of delegates entitled to seats the Convention, and the Committ on Permanent Organization reported following list of officers: President, the Hon. M. Rosedale, of Albany; Vice-President, Sam Heule, of Louisville; Secretary, Lipman Le of Cincinnati; Treasurer, Frank Bloch, of Lou ville. The reports were adopted.

President Loth then escorted the newly-elec President to the chair, and he made a few r marks, congratulating the Council on the s cess of the Cincinnati College, for the benefit which institution the Union had been formed.

The annual report of the President, Mr. Lo was read by the Secretary. It gave a résumé the history of the Council since its meeting New York in 1879, and spoke of the founding the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati w pardonable pride. The persecutions of th Hebrew brethren in the Old World were feelin ly referred to, and the address closed with reference to the attempt upon the life of Pre dent Garfield.

On motion of Dr. Jacobs, of New York, a seri of resolutions was adopted condemning the d tardly deed, and sympathizing with the Pre dent and his family in their hour of distress.

A recess was then taken to allow the Preside to make up a list of standing committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council reassembled about half-past o'clock, and the President at once announ the following list of standing committees:

Hebrew Union College—Josiah Cohen, the Re Dr. A. Huebsch, Benjamin J. Hart, Lewis Daubitz, and Abraham Stern. Subject: Th part of President Loth's report referring to t college, and the reports of the Board of Go ernors and of the Examiners.

Committee on Publication—Lewis Abrahan the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, Laf Joseph, Leopo Harris, and the Rev. Dr. H. Zerndorf. Subje —Report of the Committee on Statistics.

Committee on Finance—Henry Stex, S. Ul man, L. F. Leopold, B. Hysinger, and Isa Waldman. Subject—So much of the report o the Secretary relative to the receipts and di bursements, and the Treasurer's report.

Committee on Reports of Congregations—Ben jamin M. Weil, L. Rosenberg, Leopold Fer David Simson, and J. L. Isaacs. Subject—Ac counts between the Union and its members.

Special Committee "A."—A. L. Sawyer, Juliu Freiberg, N. Bloom, A. Burswanger, and th Rev. Dr. F. De Sala Mendes. Subject—Tha part of President Loth's report relative to th persecution of brethren in Europe.

Special Committee "B."—M. Ellinger, S Mosler, A. W. Rich, M. Loth, and Edward Rubo witz. Subjects—That part of President Loth' report relative to agricultural pursuits, and th report of the Committee on that subject.

Special Committee "C"—The Rev. Jacob Voorsanger, the Rev. M. Samfield, the Rev. D Gottheil, Isaac Cantrowitz, and the Rev. J Wechsler. Subject—That part of Presiden Loth's report relative to ancient preaching.

Special Committee "D"—Max L. Getman Israel Cohen, A. J. Friedlander, B. H. Feistman and Sigmund Mesur. Subjects—That portion o the Secretary's report relative to the formatio of local boards and the pending amendment t the constitution on that subject.

Committee on Correspondence—Julius Bark house, Lewis Hemsheimer, the Rev. J. S. Gold ammer, the Rev. Dr. M. Landsberg, and the Rev Dr. R. Lasker. Subject—Letters and letter books of the Secretary.

These Committees were instructed to prepar their reports and submit them at the sessio this morning.

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Dr. Gottheil, of New York, presented a resolu tion asking that the Union instruct the Com mittee on the Hebrew Union College to repo as to whether the plans of the curriculu agreed upon at the New York Convention ha been adhered to, and, if not, the resolution provided that three delegates to the Counc be appointed to assist the Board of Governor in devising ways and means for carrying ou these plans to the letter. This resolution creat ed a warm discussion, as several delegates ap peared to think that it was a reflection on th efficiency and honesty of the college authoriti The matter was finally referred to a specia committee of three.

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CHURCH AND STATE.

Dr. Huebsch, of New York, offered a re tion to the effect that the Union take such as deemed advisable toward the abolition o religious department of the Census Bureau that the Union prepare a petition to this and forward it to the Secretary of the Int In presenting this resolution Dr. Hu said he did not think the State the right to ask the people of country as to their religious belief, as Church and the State were separated by a gulf. He saw no need of such a depar anyway, and thought it should be abol This resolution brought forward a strong sition, and the general sentiment seeme that the Union had no right to meddle

OLITICAL.

reenbackers Hold a Con- and Nominate a Full State Ticket.

n the Action of the Ohio atic Convention to Be Held To-Day.

f the Sixth, Ninth, and llinois Districts Hold a Camp-Meeting.

IN GREENBACKERS.
atch to The Chicago Tribune.
, Wis., July 12.—The National y of Wisconsin led off with a State Convention, which was at noon to-day, in Turner ne hundred delegates were presented each of the eight districts. Woman's rights in its broadest sense by some being reported. Such old the inflation cause as Col. R. runm, D.W. C. Priest, George thers were on hand to give the love-feast, and it ident that the assurance ence of ex-Congressman of Iowa, and the Rev. De La ana, assisted in swelling the the Convention beyond what ise have been expected. ood, of Fond du Lac, was ent Chairman, with H. Miller, and L. G. Brunson, of Craw- aries. After the preliminary ransacted the Hon. E. H. sed the Convention in a two n which he showed up the both the old parties, trongly for a union of the Greenbackers, to bonded slavery might be e platform adopted reaffirmed enback platform, recognized l assassination a result of the d favored the election of all as far as possible, by the peo- oman-suffrage, and that the ational bank loan be called o the payment of the National owing State ticket was nomi- ation: Governor, E. P. Allis, ieutenant-Governor, David l du Lac; Secretary of State, kins, Chippewa; Treas- Lammers, Sheboygan; of Public Instruction, Wood; Attorney-General, ree; Railway Commissioner, Crawford; Insurance Com- Merrill, Dodge. In the even- La Matyr addressed his fel- rs in a stirring speech, con- that the success of the Na- k party was the only salva- on.

D DEMOCRATS.
ch to The Chicago Tribune.
, July 12.—If the Senatorial ay is taken as an indication ate Convention of to-morrow e one of the most turbulent ave met in this city for years. ial Convention no little bad self, and, what is still worse, candidate did not have the many of the rural dele- leaving the hall, declared under any consideration sup- ate, Mr. Horace Wilson, of is charged by some, secured hrough the free use of money. State Convention of to-mor- be anything less than a dis- dy body, with nearly every ded into fractions and fac- so far as can be ascertained, didate is Mr. J. W. Book- gfield. His friends are the workers, and yet there is a osition apparent among the who strongly urge the nomi- ndidate for Governor whose questioned and whose rec- arty is known. There is objection raised, and that ent used by many of riends that he is wealthy and 000 at the disposal of the nittee,—a club which the Re- effectively use during the ld the Cincinnati delegation one of the four candidates County, they would at once l the Convention, but, un- egation is divided among the idates and Mr. Bookwalter. on has been here during the versation to-night says that no what the result of the meeting l. Judge John F. Follett, r the Hon. Theodore Cook, would be most acceptable bers of the party, but at the machinery is clearly in the e Young Democracy. The rd expresses the opinion that will hardly dare to carry out young men that they will fort he may make toward in- the platform any resolution ion or free trade. Mr. Hurd t the Convention will agree of a resolution not unlike by Senator Eaton, which intment of a Commission to report upon the best means a remedy for the evils com-

GREENBACKERS.
ch to The Chicago Tribune.
ll., July 12.—The members National party representing and Tenth Districts met in r the purpose of fixing upon to hold a Greenback camp- on. A. J. Streeter, of Mercer ed to the chair, and W. H. hsburg, was appointed Sec- were fifty representative om the three districts pres- lved to hold a three- g. The following gentlemen a committee to select the g the meeting, giving the ence that should raise the r of greenbacks to pay Sixth District, Capt. rles S. Sherman; Ninth Dis- ighan and James Hinmon; R. J. Cabeen and H. H. mmittee are to report with- the Hon. A. J. Streeter. sly resolved that no games es of intoxicating liquors ed on the camp-ground. The ters for the camp-meeting on. A. J. Streeter and Will-

BASTARDY CASE.
n. of the firm of Joseph T. 6 Dearborn street, and resid- Webster avenue, was arrested omplaint of Mary E. Hilger, a who has since last January his household as a domestic s four children. Mr. Quinn have a bearing this morning side Police Court. The story is very short and concise, that she yielded to the en- employer and is now liable to become the illegitimate child. The alleged coming event d by the accused, but he liest interest yesterday after pting to bring about a recon- d guarantee "no prosecu- at he met the girl after the erved upon him and had al- to sign a paper that should all further concern in the tion attorney engaged on the tion interfered and stopped e asked the girl what amount d given her to induce her to d she holding out her a 25-cent silver piece ." It may be added that the a child in years and an in- s been subjected to exam- ningham, who gave his pro- o the effect that she was not t there were evidences that some so. As before said, the denies the accusation, pro- tion one of blackmail, and ll be able when the case is y to fully establish his

RELIGIOUS.

Closing Exercises of the Convention of the Rabbinical Literary Association.

Seventh Annual Council of the American Hebrew Congregational Union.

Interesting Services at the Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting Yesterday.

JEWISH THEOLOGIANS.

THE RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION of the United States held its final session yesterday morning at Sinai Temple. The Rev. Dr. Vorsanger, of Texas, opened the proceedings with prayer. The Committee to look after the organization of the Mutual Aid Association was appointed by the Chair and instructed to report at the next annual meeting. Dr. Zerndorf's essay on "The Encyclopedia of Jewish Theology" was laid over until the next meeting. The President then gave a résumé of the work done by the Association during its second annual session. Votes of thanks were tendered the officers of the Association, the congregation of Sinai Temple, and the press for courtesies extended. The place and time of the next meeting was left to the Executive Committee. Dr. Jacobs, of New York, pronounced the final benediction, and the meeting adjourned. At 1 o'clock the delegates partook of a dinner at the Temple B'nai Sholom, on Michigan avenue, and toasts and speeches were made.

HEBREW UNION.

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Prominent among the large number of delegates present were the following: Dr. Gustav Gottheil, of New York; Dr. Vorsanger, of Dallas, Tex.; Dr. Meyer, of Pittsburg; Dr. E. G. Hirsch, of Chicago; Dr. M. Lilienthal, of Cincinnati; D. Adler, of Cincinnati; Dr. Lipman Adler, of Chicago; M. M. Gerstley, of Chicago; Dr. Wise, of Cincinnati; Dr. Samuel Hirsch, of Philadelphia; Dr. Kohler, of Chicago; Dr. B. Felsenthal, of Chicago; Jacob Ezekial, of Cincinnati; Dr. M. Mitziener, of Cincinnati; A. J. Friedlander, of Cincinnati; Julius Freiberg, of Cincinnati; Dr. Bien, of Texas; Dr. Bonnheim, of Columbus; B. Bettman, of Cincinnati; Dr. Weil, of Woodville, Miss.; Lipman Levi, of Cincinnati; M. Loth, of Cincinnati; Jacob Bloch, of St. Louis; the Hon. M. Ellinger, of New York; the Hon. S. M. Rosedale, of Albany; Samuel Heule, of Louisville; Frank Bloch, of Louisville; Dr. Jacobs, of New York; and Messrs. J. Deitsch, L. Zunder, J. S. Isaacs, Isaac Waldman, Leopold Harris, B. Hysinger, E. H. Festman, William Goodheart, and Julius Barkhurst.

About 11 o'clock President Loth, of Cincinnati, called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Lipman Adler, of Chicago.

Mr. M. M. Gerstley, of Chicago, was elected Temporary Chairman, and on taking the chair he made a brief speech of welcome to the delegates, extending to them the hospitality of Chicago on behalf of its Hebrew congregations. He hoped the deliberations of the 100 delegates before him would be productive of a great deal of good. Their appearance at this time was looked upon with more than ordinary significance. The Jews were willing to afford every person the enjoyment of his own ideas, but they had been idle in the way of their own missionary work for the last eighteen centuries, and this should be remedied by hard work at the present time. In conclusion, he again bid them welcome to Chicago and to the homes of the Chicago Hebrews. [Applause.]

The Chair then appointed the following committees:

Credentials—Messrs. Lipman Levi, J. Deitsch, L. Zunder, J. S. Isaacs, and Isaac Waldman.

Permanent Organization—Messrs. Leopold Harris, B. Hysinger, E. H. Festman, William Goodheart, and Julius Barkhurst.

The Committees then retired.

In about half an hour the Committee on Credentials, through its Chairman, reported the names of delegates entitled to seats in the Convention, and the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following list of officers: President, the Hon. S. M. Rosedale, of Albany; Vice-President, Samuel Heule, of Louisville; Secretary, Lipman Levi, of Cincinnati; Treasurer, Frank Bloch, of Louisville. The reports were adopted.

President Loth then escorted the newly-elected President to the chair, and he made a few remarks, congratulating the Council on the success of the Cincinnati College, for the benefit of which institution the Union had been formed.

The annual report of the President, Mr. Loth, was read by the Secretary. It gave a résumé of the history of the Council since its meeting in New York in 1879, and spoke of the founding of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati with pardonable pride. The persecutions of their Hebrew brethren in the Old World were feelingly referred to, and the address closed with a reference to the attempt upon the life of President Garfield.

On motion of Dr. Jacobs, of New York, a series of resolutions was adopted condemning the dastardly deed, and sympathizing with the President and his family in their hour of distress.

A recess was then taken to allow the President to make up a list of standing committees.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council reassembled about half-past 3 o'clock, and the President at once announced the following list of standing committees:

Hebrew Union College—Josiah Cohen, the Rev. Dr. A. Huebsch, Benjamin J. Hart, Lewis N. Daubitz, and Abraham Stern. Subject: That part of President Loth's report referring to the college, and the reports of the Board of Governors and of the Examiners.

Committee on Publication—Lewis Abraham, the Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, Laf Joseph, Leopold Harris, and the Rev. Dr. H. Zerndorf. Subject—Report of the Committee on Statistics.

Committee on Finance—Henry Stex, S. Ullman, L. F. Leopold, B. Hysinger, and Isaac Waldman. Subject—So much of the report of the Secretary relative to the receipts and disbursements, and the Treasurer's report.

Committee on Reports of Congregations—Benjamin M. Weil, L. Rosenberg, Leopold Fers, David Simon, and J. L. Isaacs. Subject—Accounts between the Union and its members.

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Special Committee "B."—M. Ellinger, Sol Mosler, A. W. Rich, M. Loth, and Edward Rubowitz. Subjects—That part of President Loth's report relative to agricultural pursuits, and the report of the Committee on that subject.

Special Committee "C"—The Rev. Jacob Voorsanger, the Rev. M. Samfield, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil, Isaac Cantrowitz, and the Rev. J. Wechsler. Subject—That part of President Loth's report relative to ancient preaching.

Special Committee "D"—Max L. Getman, Israel Cohen, A. J. Friedlander, B. H. Feistman, and Sigmund Mesur. Subjects—That portion of the Secretary's report relative to the formation of local boards and the pending amendment to the constitution on that subject.

Committee on Correspondence—Julius Barkhouse, Lewis Hemsheimer, the Rev. J. S. Goldammer, the Rev. Dr. M. Landsberg, and the Rev. Dr. R. Lasker. Subject—Letters and letter-books of the Secretary.

These Committees were instructed to prepare their reports and submit them at the session this morning.

Mr. Joseph, of Louisville, offered a resolution embodying an amendment to the Constitution to the effect that, instead of holding memorial services at the death of any benefactor of the Hebrew Union College, the name of such benefactor be graven on a marble tablet to be placed in the college grounds. In presenting this he said he thought this expression would be more appropriate and lasting than the memorial services, which were soon forgotten. After some discussion the resolution was referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. Gottheil, of New York, presented a resolution asking that the Union instruct the Committee on the Hebrew Union College to report as to whether the plans of the curriculum agreed upon at the New York Convention had been adhered to, and, if not, the resolution provided that three delegates to the Council be appointed to assist the Board of Governors in devising ways and means for carrying out these plans to the letter. This resolution created a warm discussion, as several delegates appeared to think that it was a reflection on the efficiency and honesty of the college authorities. The matter was finally referred to a special committee of three.

Dr. Voorsanger, of Texas, offered a resolution to the effect that the President appoint a committee to report on the advisability of holding State Conventions of American Hebrew organizations under the auspices of the Union. The resolution was referred to the incoming Executive Board.

CHURCH AND STATE.

Dr. Huebsch, of New York, offered a resolution to the effect that the Union take such steps as deemed advisable toward the abolition of the religious department of the Census Bureau, and that the Union prepare a petition to this effect and forward it to the Secretary of the Interior. In presenting this resolution Dr. Huebsch said he did not think the State had the right to ask the people of this country as to their religious belief, as the Church and the State were separated by a wide wall. He saw no need of such a department anyway, and thought it should be abolished. This resolution brought forward a strong opposition, and the general sentiment seemed to be that the Union had no right in meddle with the Department of the Interior. Finally, Dr. Huebsch withdrew his motion.

Secretary Levy moved that the next Council, in 1883, be held in the City of Cincinnati, in view of the fact that it was the tenth anniversary of the formation of the Union and at that time the first graduates of the Hebrew Union College would take honors.

VICTIMS OF PERSECUTION.

Dr. H. S. Jacobs, of New York, read the following letter, which was referred to the Committee on Correspondence:

"LONDON, June 25, 1881.—*The Rev. H. S. Jacobs, New York City*—DEAR SIR: The terrible troubles which have come upon the Russian Jews have induced many persons to make the attempt of quitting their native country. In Elizabethgrad thirty families are desirous to emigrate and to settle in America. Will you be kind enough to obtain from your Committee of the United Hebrew Charities in New York the conditions under which they would encourage the immigration of the unfortunate victims of persecution in Russia. Ordinarily the rule would probably prevail that mechanics should be encouraged to settle, and that paupers should be kept away. Yet it would be of advantage to obtain an authoritative opinion of the Committee, which we would then bring to the knowledge of the unfortunate Russo-Jewish families. Possibly it might be necessary that the present communication be received as confidential. Be so kind as to recommend that the reply with which the Committee might favor us, and which should include a special consideration of the disastrous circumstances under which the Russian Jewish families desire to emigrate, should be sent to us as expeditiously as possible. I am, dear sir, yours truly,

"A. LOWY,
"Secretary Anglo-Jewish Association."

The Chair then appointed the Revs. Gottheil, Goldammer and Landsberg to act as the Special Committee to which was referred Dr. Gottheil's resolution on the college curriculum. Dr. Gottheil refused to serve, as he did not wish the Union to think he was prejudiced in offering the resolutions, but he finally consented to act.

The Union then adjourned until half-past 9 o'clock this morning.

LAKE BLUFF.

YESTERDAY'S SERVICES AT THE CAMP-MEETING.

The Lake Bluff Summer Assembly was continued yesterday with the presentation of an excellent program and a good attendance. The Assembly is now under full headway, and the question often forces itself upon one: "Why are there not more people here?" Some say this is but comparatively a young institution; its complete success will only be attained by the expenditure of much money and the exercise of great energy and enteprise. True, as far as it goes. But the Lake Bluff Association can never expect to attain success until Christian communities are thoroughly conversant with its character and aims. In the first place, it may be appropriate to say that Lake Bluff is primarily a Christian summer-resort, not a camp-ground. The secondary purpose of the promoters of this enterprise was to establish an association under whose auspices out-of-door exercises could be held which should be helpful and instructive to Christian workers. But since the establishment of the Association the original purposes of its promoters have taken a wider scope, and now together with the idea of a summer-resort is that of making Lake Bluff the Chautauqua of the West. Much progress has, however, been made. The beautiful grounds have been largely improved with a magnificent tabernacle, good hotel, and about 100 cottages. But a large amount of money has been expended foolishly. About $2,000 was expended in a canvas pavilion some years ago which proved of little use. This has been supplanted this year by a fine shingle-roof tabernacle,—a permanent improvement. A railway-track was laid, making connections with the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, so that the trains were taken into the grounds. Last year a change was suggested, and the tracks taken up. Consequently, several thousand dollars were lost here. But mistakes are nearly always made in a new enterprise, especially of this kind. This is not only true, but at times some of those interested, or rather indentified, with Lake Bluff have displayed

A REMARKABLE LETHARGY

in promoting its interests. To illustrate this: Early this season a committee was appointed to arrange for the Assembly now in session. Said Committee, after considering the matter for some weeks, reported back to the Assembly Committee recommending that no Assembly be held. The Rev. C. G. Trusdell, Chairman of the Assembly Committee, declared that the annual summer session ought and should be held, and with the able assistance of the Rev. J. E. Gilbert, of Milwaukee, prepared the program of the present session. To make a success then, people identified with the enpterprise must work unitedly and with enthusiasm. Lake Bluff has beautiful surroundings, and substantially improvement; the aims of the Association are good, and a number of wealthy gentlemen stand ready to furnish capital for improvements. It has been a partial success. It can be a complete success if the people identified therewith it will stand together and do good work.

THE SERVICES.

The program of yesterday was opened with the exercises of the Normal class. The topic discussed was "Bible Chronology."

At 11 o'clock the Rev. R. D. Sheppard, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Chicago, lectured on "The History of the English Bible." In the treatment of the long and eventful region of history, said the speaker, that must of necessity be traversed to rightly view the topic announced it would be possible for them only to stand on a distant hight of observation and view perspectively the long reach of events as an observer would view a distant landscape. The genesis of their observation was well-defined, and here and there along the line of ages a marked headland or towering peak of monumental industry or crimson sacrifice was specially observed until the whole tract was traversed in the swift movement of the vision up to that point which was nearest themselves. The speaker followed the history of the Bible from an early period as it was held, closely environed in the archives of the Roman Church until it was opened to the world by Wycliffe, Tyndale, and Luther. Tyndale paid with his life for his great work of presenting the Bible to the world, but he had rendered it possible for the English plow-boy to become more learned in the Word of God than were the ecclesiastics at the beginning of his life-work; and the Bible, faithfully translated especially in its New Testament part, that had been worthily perpetuated in later translations, was his enduring monument. From this period the speaker followed the introduction and development of the truths of the Bible, and said its history showed that spiritual despotism could not triumph. And, though revisions might be made, it would ever preserve its identity, "as the statue is the same, though the features be brightened when the dust is blown from it." They would treasure it as their chiefest wealth and the source of prosperity until higher revelations displace it.

THE AFTERNOON EXERCISES

were introduced with a song service, after which Bishop S. D. Fallows was announced, and addressed the assembly on the subject, "Workers Together with God." The speaker began with illustrations showing how wild fruits, ores, and uncultivated works of God were made useful and beautiful by the efforts of man. The reverend gentleman went on to show how man was more grand and glorious than any of the material results of his work or of his work, combined with God. So when a man aided God in the education of a soul he was engaged in a work which, for grandeur and importance, surpassed all other avocations. A child's mind could not, as some said, be likened to a sheet of paper, where anything could be written, but it was written all over with the invisible characters of duty, and it was the duty of parents and teachers to develop these characteristics to their utmost. In this connection the speaker touched upon the importance of Sunday-school work, and said that the teacher in this field occupied a position next in importance to the parent. The Christian world was waking up more and more in recognition of the importance of the Sunday-school. This was evidenced by the large number of assemblies like the present one to consider the best methods of work. In conclusion the speaker argued that these assemblies were doing much to break down denominational and sectarian boundaries between churches.

In the evening Prof. L. F. Griffin lectured on "The Glaciers," giving chart illustrations.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM.

Prof. W. H. Blackburn, D. D., will lecture this morning on "The Protestant Reformation." In the afternoon Prof. Griffin will lecture, and at 8 o'clock p. m. a concert will be given by the Cornell College Cadet Band, assisted by the Misses Cooley, of Dubuque. Thursday's program is as follows:

11 a. m.—Lecture by Prof. Blackburn, "The Missionary Periods."

2 p. m.—Platform meeting. Anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Lake Bluff, Mrs. J. F. Willing presiding.

8 p. m.—Entertainment. "Moses and the Magicians," by Dr. J. S. Ostrander. The lecture will be illustrated with photo-chromo and stereoscopic views of Bible lands.

The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle of Lake Bluff is announced to assemble at 4:30 o'clock Friday afternoon.

Late arrivals are the Rev. Thomas Clithero, Racine; Prof. W. H. Blackburn, Chicago; the Rev. and Mrs. B. T. White, Kenosha; Mrs. J. O. and Miss Grace Foster, Sandwich; G. G. Stewart and Edgar Blake, Evanston; the Rev. and Mrs. John Williamson, Mrs. G. W. Pickett, Bishop S. Fallows and daughter, W. W. and Charles Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Jorden, G. E. Marshall, G. W. Dorman, Miss E. Dryer, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hill, the Rev. George Chase, George E. Kellen, the Rev. R. M. Hatfield, of Chicago; the Rev. F. P. Woodbury, Rockford; the Rev. C. H. Richards, Madison, Wis.

ODD-FELLOWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 12.—E. D. Kerby, Grand Deputy, conducted the installation ceremonies of Streator Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 602, last evening. The following officers were installed: Harry Clippinger, N. G.; E. L. Harvey, V. G.; J. M. Hunter, Recording Secretary; J. N. St. Clair, Assistant Secretary; and W. J. Williams, Treasurer.

THE RAILROADS.

Vanderbilt's Lines Refuse Their Consent to an Advance in Freight Rates.

The Erie's Chicago Extension to Be Finished By Jan. 1, 1882.

No Abatement in the War on Passenger Rates Between the Trunk Lines.

THE WEST-BOUND WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The war between the railroad companies in cutting passenger and freight rates shows no sign of abating to-day. The passenger ticket agents throughout the city decline to say anything about the war, but they frankly admit that they are selling tickets to-day much cheaper than they were a week ago. The "scalpers" are very active, and sell Western tickets at from $5 to $6 less than the schedule price six days ago. It is, however, freely stated that the cutting of western-bound passenger rates was inaugurated by the Boston & Albany Road on Friday last. The New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad, and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad followed quickly in the footsteps of the Boston & Albany Road, and now passenger agents have no idea when the war will cease. The passenger who is unfortunate enough to neglect to buy his ticket before he arrives at the Grand Central Depot reaps no benefit from the war, as no reduction has been made in the price of tickets at the depot. The down-town ticket agents, however, do not now think of asking the regular price for Western tickets. About 20 per cent off from the schedule price is the average discount. Some agents think that the prices will steadily continue to decline until the railroad Presidents hold a general conference and decide upon some mode of checking the warfare. The Pennsylvania Railroad is cutting passenger rates the same as other roads, but they insist that they still hold firm to their freight rates. It is asserted that a number of railroads leading into the Metropolis are cutting freight rates hardly less than passenger rates. Commissioner Fink was absent from the city to-day, and the employés in his office denied having any knowledge of the freight and passenger war. The general opinion among the "scalpers" is, that a passenger is not very cute if he does not get a ticket at his own price. It is said the trunk lines determined to make rates to meet the prices charged by the canals, which are said to be lower than usual, but this is denied at the offices. One of the agents said a meeting of the representatives of the trunk lines was to be held at Commissioner Fink's office to-morrow; but at the office of Mr. Fink it was said that nothing was known there of such a meeting. It was claimed that Commissioner Fink had nothing to do with the passenger business, and while the cutting was confined to that his hands were free from the trouble, which from the "talk on the street" is evidently the source of some annoyance. The belief that a private understanding has been reached by the trunk lines gains strength, and the reports of cutting passenger and freight rates right and left are believed to be the final move in the game. It is construed as singular that the companies are willing to give so much information in regard to the cutting if they had not a purpose to serve. A sentence in the dispatch announcing the last reduction by the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road has also excited comment. The dispatch stated that the reduction was simply to prevent the diversion of grain in the elevators to water-routes. It is possible that the Fort Wayne Road meant by this clause in its official dispatch to notify other roads that it was not cutting except in accordance with some existing agreement. This view of the case is at least entertaining.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT RATES.

The efforts that are being made by the St. Louis and Indianapolis lines to bring about an advance in east-bound freight rates will hardly prove effective. The roads leading East from this city, and especially those controlled by Vanderbilt, are not in favor of an advance, and as things look now they are not likely to consent to an advance in rates until the close of navigation. The fact that the St. Louis lines, and especially those controlled by Gould, clamor for an advance in rates shows that Vanderbilt's war has been more effective than has been generally anticipated. It has had the effect of stopping the diversion of business to St. Louis to be taken thence to New Orleans by the barge lines. Business is once more coming to Chicago, and both the rail and lake lines are doing a heavy traffic. Therefore, while Vanderbilt does not make so heavy a profit on the business as when the rates were high, yet he does much better financially on account of the heavy increase of business which the New York Central receives at Buffalo both from the rail and lake lines. Vanderbilt does not care how unprofitable the present rates are to competing lines as long as he makes at them, and it is generally conceded that with a heavy traffic the four-track New York Central can afford to haul freight cheaper than any other line and make money. There is but one way by which Vanderbilt may ultimately be induced to consent to an advance in east-bound rates, and this is by his competitors forcing the the rates down so low that even the New York Central will lose money. Vanderbilt does not like to do business at a loss, and this might induce him finally to assent to an advance in rates. But as long as the tariff remains at 15 cents, which affords him a small margin of profit, he will no doubt keep up the war, as thereby he gains the very ends for which he commenced the present conflict.

HANNIBAL & ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—For the past few weeks it has been known along the line of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railway that ill feeling was brewing between General-Superintendent Woodward and W. C. Alberger, Superintendent of the Western Division, and to-day General-Manager Carson issued a circular abolishing the office of Western Superintendent, and Mr. Woodward is satisfied. The row has caused a great deal of talk in railway circles here, as Alberger came to the Hannibal Road at the commencement of the Carson régime, and was looked upon as a fixture.

DANVILLE & SOUTHWESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—A meeting of the Directors of the Danville & Southwestern Railroad Company was held to-day at the office of the Hon. H. S. Greene, one of the Directors. Steps were taken to consolidate the company with the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway within the next sixty days. The Danville & Southwestern is at present under the control of James A. Eads, as manager, and extends through the finest coal fields of Illinois, from Danville to Vincennes, Ind.

CAIRO & ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12.—In the United States Circuit Court to-day Judge Treat granted an order allowing Herbert Bowen, of Detroit, Mich., Assignee of the Wyandotte Rolling Company, to file an amended petition setting forth the claim of said Company against the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad Company. The petitioner sets up that there is due the Rolling Mill Company $30,207 on $150,756 worth of materials furnished, and seeks to have this claim made a first lien upon the railroad.

THE CHICAGO & ATLANTIC.

A first mortgage and trust deed to the amount of $6,500,000 given by the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company to the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company and Conrad Baker, of New York City, Trustees, was filed for record in the Recorder's office at Marion, O., July 8. The bonds that this mortgage has been given to secure have all been disposed of to Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., of New York. They are now quoted at 102¾. The proceeds of these bonds with local aid in stock subscriptions heretofore secured gives this company $30,000 per mile in cash with which to construct the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad from Marion to Chicago, a distance of 257 miles.

Work will be commenced this week on the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad between Kent, O., and Marion. The contract for the grading of the entire line will be let this week.

It is the intention to have this extension of the Erie and the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio completed to Chicago before Jan. 1, 1882. As heretofore stated, arrangements have been perfected by which the new line will enter this city over the tracks of the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad.

ITEMS.

The Michigan Central brought in yesterday 300 immigrants, and the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne 150.

The Iron Mountain contemplates constructing within the next year no less than 970 miles of additional road.

The gross earnings of the Chicago & Alton for the first week in June, 1881, were $141,139.02, against $166,506.22 for the corresponding week last year,—a decrease of $25,367.20. The gross earnings of this road have decreased thus far this season $242,283.66.

The Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago & Rock Island Railroads are busily engaged repairing the damage done to their roads in Iowa by the severe storm Sunday night. They expect to have everything in working order to-day, when trains will run through again as usual. The Burlington, which has suffered but little from the storm, has been doing much of the business for those roads during the last two days.

Mr. Samuel Smith, General Agent of the Chicago & Alton, has consented to remain with this Company until Aug. 1. After that date, Mr. H. H. Courtwright, General Western Freight Agent of the Chicago & Alton at Kansas City, will move his headquarters to St. Louis and assume the general supervision of the freight business of the Alton west of the Mississippi, under the direction of Mr. James Smith, General Freight Agent.

If the meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association to-day fails to find a plan for a settlement of the southwestern troubles, it will hardly be possible to avoid a general and serious war in Missouri River freight business. The St. Louis roads, it is understood, are more heartily in favor of a reorganization of the pool than they have been heretofore, and they will probably make some concessions to-day. But it is doubted that these concessions will be such as to be satisfactory to the Chicago lines. There is but little hope that an amicable arrangement can be perfected, and the various Missouri River lines are preparing for war.

OBITUARY.

DAVID THORNTON.

The genial "Dave" Thornton, known to nearly all Chicagoans as he of the "House of David," is no more. It has been known for some time past that he was in poor health, and that his last trip to Colorado—whither he went about the 1st of May last—had failed to benefit him. The dispatches a few days ago intimated that his condition had become somewhat serious and on Wednesday last his wife started West, in response to a telegram from him asking her to come out and see him. She telegraphed him she was coming, and he evidently acquainted his friends at Manato Springs with the fact that she was on her way. But the hand of death was already on him, and he passed away the next day, Thursday. The anxious wife arrived too late to see her husband alive, and, sorrowing, returned to Chicago with his remains, reaching here yesterday afternoon, a few hours after she had notified the family and friends of his death and the fact that she was on her way back. Although not entirely unexpected, the news was none the less crushing to the members of Mr. Thornton's family and his "troops of friends" in a city where for many years he has been so well known and so generally liked.

David Thornton was born in Cork, Ireland, and at the time of his death was 34 years of age. He came to Chicago in 1866, and shortly afterwards opened a saloon on the northwest corner of Madison and Dearborn streets. In 1870 he moved from there to the southwest corner of Monroe and Dearborn streets, where he remained until he was burned out in the great fire. In a short time thereafter he had put up a shanty on the lot, where he remained until the spring of 1872, when he opened a place at No. 181 Monroe street. In 1874 he opened his last—and by all odds his best—"House of David," at Nos. 162 and 164 Clark street, corner of Arcade Court. In many respects he was one of the most popular saloonkeepers and restaurant men in Chicago, his geniality and his big-heartedness tying to him a large circle of admiring friends. His all-night house—the only one down-town outside the lunch-counters on wheels—was indeed a boon to many a night toiler, not excepting newspaper men, who have reason to remember it and the comforts it afforded election nights and at other times when tired human nature needed bracing-up. The "House of David" man throve in business, married, and had every prospect of continuing to do well. The dark side of the picture first appeared a couple of years ago, when his health began to fail. His ailment was what is known as catarrh of the stomach. A trip to Colorado last summer apparently did him a deal of good, but he grew worse soon after his return. This spring he sought the bracing climate of the Far West again. He went first to Las Vegas, but, not receiving any benefit from his temporary residence there, started for Manato Springs. Instead of growing better he became worse, until the disease from which he had so long suffered finally carried him off.

Besides being so well-known in the saloon and restaurant business, Mr. Thornton was, at one time, a prominent light in Democratic politics in the First Ward, though of late years has stuck pretty closely to business, probably realizing that in politics, as well as in some other things, there is much of "vanity and vexation of spirit."

Mr. Thornton leaves a mother, a wife, one child, four brothers, and three sisters, all of whom, with the exception of one brother, live in Chicago. The funeral services will be held Thursday morning at 9 o'clock at St. Mary's Church, corner of Wabash avenue and Eldredge court, and the remains will be buried in Calvary Cemetery.

At a meeting of the new First Ward Democratic Committee, held at the Palmer House last evening, the following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the First Ward Democratic Committee, at a meeting held at the Palmer House on Tuesday evening, July 12, 1881, express ourselves as in deep sympathy with the wife and family of Mr. David Thornton, who died July 9 at Manatou Springs, Colo., to which place he had gone to better his health. Mr. Thornton represented the Democracy of the First Ward honestly and faithfully in the Democratic City Central Committee for a number of years.

Resolved, That the officers of this Committee attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family after being inscribed on the records of this Committee. Requiescat in pace.

OVID BUTLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 12.—Ovid Butler, Sr., died about noon to-day, after a long illness, in his 81st year. He was at one time a prominent member of the Bar of this city, but retired from the practice many years ago. He was the founder of Butler University, located at Irvington, under the control of the Christian Church, which was largely endowed from his means.

MRS. JAMES HUNTER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STREATOR, Ill., July 12.—Mrs. James Hunter, of this city, died last night at 12 o'clock of intermittent fever. The funeral-service will take place at her late residence at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

WILLIAM STIRLING.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—William Stirling, of the late firm of Stirling, Ahrens & Co., of this city, died to-day, aged 55.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—The National Commercial Travelers' Association commenced its annual meeting here to-day. A welcoming address was made by the Hon. T. H. Hinchman, President of the Merchants' & Manufacturers' Exchange. President James H. Eaton, of Syracuse, in his annual report, recommended immediate action toward reduced railway fares for commercial travelers. His idea is to appoint a committee to attend the next annual meeting of the Passenger Agents' Association and urge liberal action on the part of the roads. Resolutions condemning the murderous attack upon President Garfield were adopted. This afternoon the delegates are enjoying a carriage ride through the city as the guests of the Michigan Travelers' Association.

SPORTING EVENTS.

At the Expense of Worcester Chicago Maintains a Winning Lead.

Providence Beaten by Buffalo, and Cleveland by Troy.

Races at Coney Island—Opening of the New Track at Pittsburg.

CHICAGO VS. WORCESTER.

In the face of weather that threatened every moment to develop into a deluge of rain about 1,000 people attended yesterday's game between the Chicago and Worcester teams, and, while the rain did not come, the grounds were still sticky from the forenoon showers, and the atmosphere was sultry and disagreeable. The ball seemed to be permeated with dampness, and was hard to handle, and it was not until a new one was put in that the clean hitting began in earnest. There was a good deal of it before the game was over, and, as usual, Chicago did the chief part of it. Richmond was punished severely, though many of the hits were made after the side should have been out. Corcoran showed to poor advantage, being deficient both in judgment and accuracy. People are beginning to wonder what has become of his pitching ability, for it has been conspicuously absent for several games past. The notable features of the game were the batting and fielding of Williamson, the brilliant fly-catching of Dickerson, and the admirable field-play of Quest and Corey in their respective positions. It was a great day for Williamson, who scored a clean hit for every time at bat, and in one inning, the sixth, hit for a home-run and a two-baser.

Worcester scored an earned run in the second inning after two were out on consecutive hits by Corey, Creamer, and Bushong; four unearned runs in the sixth, after two outs, on a juggle by Burns, a passed ball, a base on balls, a fumble by Dalrymple, singles by Creamer and Stovey, and a double by Dickerson; and an unearned run in the seventh on wild throws by Burns and Nicol and one safe hit, Chicago broke the ice in the fourth inning with two tallies, one earned, on singles by Williamson, Flint, and Quest, aided by Creamer's muff of a thrown ball. In the sixth Williamson, who led off, sent the ball to the bottom of the fence at right-centre field, and before the ball could be found he scored a clean home run. Errors by Richmond, Dorgan, Dickerson, and Stovey, with singles by Corcoran, Quest, and Anson, and Williamson's two-baser, brought in eight more tallies before the side was out. In the eighth a base on balls, a passed ball, and the outs, with Williamson's single, produced an unearned run, and the score closed at 12 to 6. The same teams play to-day, being the last game in Chicago for two weeks.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	6	1	1	1	1	0	1
Nicol, c. f.	5	0	0	0	1	1	1
Kelly, r. f.	5	1	1	1	2	1	0
Anson, 1b	4	2	1	1	13	0	2
Williamson, 3b	5	3	5	9	1	4	0
Burns, s. s.	5	1	1	1	1	5	2
Corcoran, p.	3	1	2	2	1	5	0
Flint, c.	5	2	3	3	3	1	0
Quest, 2b	5	1	2	2	4	5	0
Total	45	12	16	20	27	22	6
Worcester.							
Stovey, 1b	4	1	1	1	7	0	1
Dickerson, l. f.	5	0	3	4	6	1	1
Hotaling, c. f.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Dorgan, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carpenter, 3b	5	1	1	1	2	3	1
Richmond, p.	4	0	0	0	1	5	1
Corey, s. s.	4	2	1	1	0	5	0
Creamer, 2b	4	1	2	2	2	1	1
Bushong, c.	3	1	1	1	5	2	1
Total	37	6	9	10	27	17	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	1	0	—12
Worcester	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	— 6

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Worcester, 1.
Two-base hits—Dickerson, Williamson.
Home run—Williamson.
First base on balls—Stovey, Hotaling, Dorgan, Bushong, Anson.
First base on errors—Chicago, 5; Worcester, 4.
Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Worcester, 8.
Struck out—Corcoran, Dalrymple (3), Creamer, Carpenter.
Balls called—Corcoran, 87; Richmond, 78.
Strikes called—Corcoran, 14; Richmond, 13.
Passed balls—Flint, 8; Bushong, 1.
Time—Two hours and ten minutes.
Umpire—Doescher.

TROY VS. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—To-day's game contained little of interest to the 300 spectators present, the base-running being rather light. It was a day of excellent pitching, light batting, and sharp fielding, in which the Troys fared best. Welch again bothered the Clevelands, who obtained but four safe hits off him. McCormick was quite successful, but the Troys managed to hit him in the second and fourth innings. The Clevelands went first to bat. They scored their only run on Glasscock's hit, his steal to second, Ewing's low throw to catch him napping, and a passed ball. The Troys scored two runs in the second inning on Caskins' single, Evans' triple, and Dunlap's high throw. In the fourth inning another run was secured. Gillespie reached first base by forcing Ferguson out at second, went to third on Kennedy's wild throw, and scored on Caskins' hit. Caskins made a hit every time he came to bat.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Troy	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	*	—3

Earned runs—Troy, 1.
Fielding errors—Troy, 1; Cleveland, 2.
Two-base hit—Caskins.
Three-base hit—Evans.
First base on balls—Troy, 1; Cleveland, 1.
Left on bases—Troy, 3; Cleveland, 1.
Struck out—Ewing, Ferguson, Hankinson, Welch, Kennedy, Remsen.
Balls called—Welch, 58; McCormick, 77.
Strikes called—Welch, 18; McCormick, 32.
Double play—Ewing-Hankinson-Ferguson.
Passed ball—Ewing, 1.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.
Umpire—Powers.

BUFFALO VS. PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—The game this afternoon between Buffalo and Providence resulted in another victory for the home team by a score of 3 to 0. Galvin pitched a good game, and the visitors failed to hit him for but three bases. Ward did the twirling for the Rhode Islanders, and was batted rather freely. Rowe received a foul tip on the end of his thumb in the fourth inning, and was replaced by Sullivan, who gave Galvin good support the remainder of the game. In the second inning Peters made a base hit to right, and Rowe's liner to centre sent him to second. Galvin forced Peters out at third. Force hit to right, and Rowe was cut off at the home plate. Foley's two-bagger sent Galvin home, and Force crossed the home plate on O'Rourke's baser to left. Foley was cut off in an attempt to follow Force. In the sixth White made a base hit, took second on a wild pitch, stole third, and came home on Sullivan's hit to left. The attendance was small.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Buffalo, 2.
Fielding errors—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 9.
Base hits—Buffalo, 11; Providence, 3.
Two-base hit—Foley.
Three-base hit—Ward.
First base on errors—Providence, 5.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 2; Providence, 2.
Struck out—Richardson, Radbourn, Sullivan.
Double plays—Peters-Force, Start-McClellan.
Passed ball—Gross, 1.
Wild pitches—Ward, 2.
Time—Two hours.
Umpire—Bradley.

SLAND.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At Coney Island today the race for maiden 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Betty M., Blackmore second, Sweet Home third; time, 1:16¼.

In the mile heat race two heats were run, Ingomar winning the first and Surge the second, and the race was then declared off on the ground that Engman's Malaisie, the favorit, was not ridden to win. Jockey Barrett was ruled off the course.

The Kings County Cup, two miles, was won by Glenmore; no time taken.

The one mile race for maiden 3-year-olds was won by Bernardine, Flirt second, Blackmore third; time 1:48¼.

The steeplechase, short course, was won by Ike Bonham, Speculation second, Strychnine third; time 2:54.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—The opening meeting of the Pittsburg Driving Park Association, and also of the Grand Circuit, was a success in every particular. The weather was beautiful, the track in splendid condition, and the attendance 2,000.

The first race, 2:30 class, purse $1,000, resulted as follows:

Lady Brownwell	1	1	2	2	4	1
Carry Velox	3	2	1	1	2	2
Valiant	5	5	4	4	1	3
Joyce	2	3	5	3	5	
Robert Brown	4	4	3	3	3	

Best time—2:27 1-2.

The second race, 2:23 class, purse $1,500, was the event of the day, the winner, So So, reducing his record to 2:18¼:

So So	1	1	1
Edward Thorn	3	4	2
Florence	2	3	3
Minnie R.	4	2	4

Best time—2:18 1-4.

Third race, two mile heats, 2:38 class, purse $500:

Lady Belle	1	1
Lewis	2	2
Bay Alex	3	3

Best time—5:25.

In the fourth race, running, purse $100, mile heats, three in five, there were only two heats on account of darkness:

Keno	1
Fairy Queen	1

Best time—1:45 1-2.

THE TRIGGER.

The South End Shooting Club held a match yesterday afternoon at Kleinman's Range, Grand Crossing, for their "Supremacy" Badge, which was held by H. L. Salisbury. The match was at fifteen birds, ground traps, thirty-one yards rise. The medal was won by Edward Williams, who, having now obtained it three times, takes it as his own property. The following is the score:

H. L. Salisbury	0 1 1 0 w
Edward Williams	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1—14
G. S. Farmer	1 1 0 0 w
L. N. North	0 1 1 1 1 0 w
D. B. Cook	1 1 1 0 1 0 w
E. J. Salisbury	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 w
H. A. Sloan	1 0 1 0 w
George Cook	0 0 0 w
A. P. Pond	0 1 0 w
C. J. Fiske	1 0 1 1 0 w
W. Adams	0 1 1 1 0 w
J. J. Gore	1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 w
H. L. Porter	0 1 1 0 w
P. D. Norcom	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 w
C. S. Cleaver	1 1 0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 w
A. Cook	1 0 1 1 1 1 0 w
M. J. Eich	1 1 0 1 0 w
Charles Turner	1 1 1 1 0 1 0 w
F. P. Taylor	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 w
N. G. Lydston	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 w
F. F. Thompson	1 1 1 0 0 w
W. Williams	1 0 1 1 0 w
Dr. N. Rowe	0 1 0 w
Dr. Norcom	1 0 0 w

In a match for three prizes, L. N. North took the Winchester rifle, E. G. Salisbury the hunting-coat, and H. G. Salisbury the gun-case.

AQUATIC.

The Pickwick Rowing Club of Chicago have made the following entries for the Northwestern Regatta at Diamond Lake July 27 and 28: Junior single, H. P. Darlington, F. Booth; Senior single, J. E. Muchmore, Jr., F. G. Stanley; Senior double, J. E. Muchmore, Jr., George T. Muchmore; Senior pair, C. S. Downs, George T. Muchmore; tub-race, George T. Muchmore.

CRICKET.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The cricket match between the Canadians and Young America Club was concluded this afternoon. The Canadians in the second inning secured 139 runs, making a total for two days of 232. The Young Americas then went to bat, and when the fifth wicket fell had scored 47 runs, winning the game by one run and six wickets to spare.

OUR COLLEGES.

Further Consideration of Them, and Comparisons—Reasons for Congratulation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, July 6.—Just now, when all the different colleges and universities of our country are closing up their year's work, and (in the language of business-men) are preparing to take an "account of stock" in their various commencement-exercises,—in this momentary lull between the sober quiet of scholastic labor and the approaching whirl of summer-festivities, the time seems appropriate enough as well for a retrospective glance over the victories of the past season as for a more comprehensive consideration of our American systems, and an occasional comparison of them with those of other nations. This letter is designed to be a continuation and conclusion of a communication to THE TRIBUNE of some few weeks ago upon the same subject.

In speaking of college-commencements, I would remark—quite "in parentheses," as it were—one striking difference between our arrangement of terms and that of universities upon the Continent of Europe, which indeed Oxford and Cambridge follow very closely. These universities have a long recess or vacation at Easter, which we have not, so far as I know, or, at most, only a week or two,—they having at least six weeks. This, however, brings their summer-vacation considerably later than ours,—usually beginning about Aug. 8. I must confess, from recollections of my own experience, that such a rest at Easter is very grateful, coming as it does directly after the hard strain of the winter, and just at that time of the year when one really feels the least like exertion of any kind. I may add, too, that the men always seem to return for the summer "semester" thoroughly refreshed, and do excellent work through the warm weather, which indeed never used to strike me as being very oppressive, although there is little difference between the temperature there and here. I think I have never seen the matter discussed in this country before, and I do not know that the Continental method is preferable; but, for my own part, I always liked it, and fancy it may be found worth mentioning. I imagine that our own arrangement had its origin at first in certain agricultural necessities, which have now lost their force. But I am not sure about this.

In a letter to THE TRIBUNE of May 27 there was occasion to speak of certain incentives strongly operating upon the young men of Continental Europe (especially of France and Germany), and urging them to a long-continued course of university-study,—incentives peculiar to and growing out of their professions and Government employments, which it would be vain for us to expect in the present condition of things with us, and which are possibly incompatible with a form of government so essentially liberal and popular as our own. Yet there are two other points of view from which the subject ought to be regarded, and a neglect of which would be at once unfair and misleading. On the one hand, we may find something to emulate abroad; on the other hand we shall unquestionably discover many reasons for self-congratulation and reassurance at home.

This absolute necessity, which a young man meets with in Germany, for instance, of taking a full course at their gymnasium and university is no less imperative upon him socially than in a business way. If without such training he is excluded from Law, Medicine, and from Holy Orders. Society, too, closes its doors to him almost as inexorably. There are few families of rank or wealth, at least in any of the "residence-cities," to which a young man equipped only with a "commercial education" can gain admittance; and it is curious to observe that, the more parvenu a family is, the more rigidly they enforce this rule. For those who have not lived in such a country so many years as to become intimately acquainted with the life of the people, it is impossible to realize the prestige which one of their university-titles—particularly if taken with honors—gives to a man. It is oftentimes of far greater value than wealth, and makes almost any position attainable for him,—placing a nearly impassable gulf between him and any of his old associates who have not followed in the same path with him. It makes presentment at Court possible, and commends him to the regard of every family in the best society. Nothing of this kind, to the same extent, is true with us. Undoubtedly a man who has graduated well at college is better received among certain families of his acquaintance, and his superior intellectual culture may enable him better to use his natural talents, and thus to rise higher than he otherwise could in whatever business or profession he has chosen. But still all these advantages go for nothing, and are soon lost sight of, if a neighbor's son, leaving the common school together with him, and not going to college, should outstrip him in the race for wealth,—perhaps developing keener business qualities than he has been able to acquire. If these men walk side by side, there is little to distinguish one from the other, and few will be found to remember that one is a "university man." There is no title inseparably attached to the name of the one, going with him everywhere, given him by every one, used upon even his visiting cards, so that strangers as well as friends may recognize his rank and honors at a glance. Those who are thoroughly acquainted with German life will agree with me that the force of such incentives as these can scarcely be measured, and the number hardly estimated of those who are induced by them to continue patiently, oft in the midst of great sacrifices, through a long term of years at a university.

But, if any in our own American social life should be inclined to regret the want of such inducements for study,—inducements which are certainly of the strongest, and must lead to the highest phase of intellectual activity,—still we shall find in this country other influences at work whose results are much the same, and which ought, I believe, to inspire us with the hope of a future as great, Nationally, in the world of Science and Letters as in the more immediately practical fields of human labor and research. Considering the comparative growth of our colleges, the great call for manual labor, and the high prices commanded by even the unskilled workman, I believe that we have a more encouragingly large proportion of students—and these, too, fine, capable fellows—than any other nation; and this for many reasons which we are apt not to appreciate, because we rarely think of them. It is true, perhaps, that our classes in society are not sharply sundered, but are constantly changing and shifting,—individuals going from one to another, up or down. It may even be true that we do not fully understand what the most thorough and scientific training really means, and what place it ought to occupy in a healthful social development. But it is equally true, and probably for that very reason, that many men in our country send their boys to college, who would never do so if they lived in Europe; and they do send them, because their boys have a perfectly equal chance with every one else of raising to distinction, and of gaining the highest social or political honors. In Europe, for instance, a merchant, designing his son to be a merchant like himself, will rarely send him to the university, for he is persuaded that it would be only time and money thrown away, beside unfitting him for the every-day life of his calling. Now in this he may be right or wrong; nevertheless there are in New England, and I dare say in other States also, scores of honest farmers and tradesmen whose greatest ambition it is to give their children "a good square education." And so they send them all to college, right and left,—and the girls too, Heaven bless them! The value of this to our people is incalculable. Many a tradesman, possibly now and then a mechanic, is made happier and better for it. Some of them, too, go, sooner or later, far out beyond the limits of our more densely-populated towns into new communities, where even the little knowledge and learning that they have remembered and treasured up through the bustle of life becomes a source of infinite blessing to the small circle about them, and makes them natural leaders in affairs of Church and School. Such men will seldom be godless or become social disturbers; and they are sure, by their intelligence and example, to incite others to a fitting reverence for Law and Order. In a country like ours, where the whole possibility of our National life depends upon the aggregate will of our individual citizens, these school and college influences may yet prove our greatest—in fact, our only—salvation.

So, too, in a country like this we incur little risk of wasting too much time upon intellectual acquirements. But, even if we admitted that so much study was a waste of time and strength for boys whose lives are to be spent in mercantile pursuits, and for girls whose horizon will be bounded by the portals of their homes, still we ought not to forget that very many of these boys and themselves impelled, by their attainments and newly-developed tastes, into other paths, and not a few of those, who at the outset of their course looked forward to a merchant's life, have later on become ornaments of learning and wisdom in the Pulpit or at the Bar,—men who, under the conditions of life abroad, must inevitably have been lost to these professions. I am sure that my friend, Mr. Thwing, who has of late years collected and published so much that is valuable about our American academies and colleges, could easily furnish me with statistics of such men.

But this great desire to give one's children an extended education is not found among our middle classes alone, or those who have possibly felt in their own lives a need of such culture, but Fashion, too, has taken the matter in hand, and has decreed that it is quite the proper thing for a young man of good family to graduate at Harvard, Yale, or some other college. In this respect Dame Fashion has deserved better of us than she has sometimes done, since she really makes it by no means comfortable for even a very wealthy young fellow, should he, though having entered college, not continue to the end and win a diploma honorably. In this particular, at least, that terrible and sovereign ruler, Public Opinion,—which in truth is our only final judge and protector in America,—contrasts very favorably with the social views of other countries, which are too prone to deal leniently with sons of a noble family, if those sons should be a little wild and have differences with university-faculties.

And here I have done with this subject for the present. I have written more at length upon it, because, after some opportunies for observation, I incline to believe that each nation developes for itself, on the average, such institutions as are suited to its best and fullest growth. And I have wished to see, by our inquiries, whether many of these peculiarities of our system, which are sometimes rather sharply handled by those who have lived abroad,—whether, I say, these peculiarities are not really normal and healthy symptoms of a truly national development, such as should inspire us with great hopes for the future.

TYLER B. KING, LL.B., LL.D.

REMARKS BY GARFIELD.

An Incident of the Chicago Convention—His Faith in Prayer.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Will the *Gazette* add to those eloquent sayings of Garfield which it gave its readers on Thursday these, which are remembered by one who heard them uttered? On the Sabbath preceding Garfied's nomination he, with a few friends, dined at the palatial home of Chicago's merchant prince, Marshall Field. The conversation naturally turned upon the suspense that the country was left in by the adjournment of the convention the night before at 11:50 o'clock. It was said that pressure was brought to bear upon Judge Hoar, Chairman of the Convention, to ignore the approach of the Sabbath, allow the work of balloting to be begun, with the hope that the work of the Convention might be completed that night. Judge Hoar replied: "Never. This is a Sabbath-keeping Nation, and I cannot preside over this Convention one minute after 12 o'clock." All honor to the man who thus honored his Nation and his Nation's God. But this suspense was trying. None would dispute that, and the guests at Mr. Field's table talked it over in its various phases. One spoke of the deadlock in business created by it; another of the quietus at Washington, where all were waiting for further developments of the Convention. One said one thing and one another. All, except Garfield said something, and when all were done he remarked quietly, but with earnestness, to one sitting beside him: "Yes, this is a day of suspense, but it is also a day of prayer, and I have more faith in the prayers that will go up from Christian hearts to-day than I have in all the political tactics which will prevail at this Convention."

The telegraph dispatch which went this week from the stricken President to his revered instructor, President Mark Hopkins, "God bless the dear old man; give him my thanks and my love," recalls another remark which President Garfield made on the occasion already referred to. The conversation had turned upon formative influences in personal character, how silently they are exerted, but how potent they are. "There is nothing so powerful," said President Garfield, "as the molding influence of a thoroughly good man. There is Mark Hopkins (and his eye kindled as he spoke his name), not a day has passed for years in which I have not in some way been made to recognize the fact that he, more than any other man, has left his mark upon me." Noble tribute given to one great man by another great man!

THE CITY.

IN GENERAL.

S. B. Mills, of Detroit, is at the Tremont.

John How, of London, Eng., is at the Tremont.

D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay, Wis., is at the Palmer.

N. Bloom, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Grand Pacific.

A. B. Almer and wife, of St. Louis, are at the Sherman.

Sir A. C. Stepols, England, is registered at the Sherman.

The Rev. J. Harries, Indian Agent, Idaho, is at the Leland.

J. J. Richardson, of the Davenport (Ia.) *Democrat*, is at the Tremont.

George L. R. Brown and G. S. Carpentor, U. S. A., are at the Palmer.

John T. Raymond and wife, of New York, are registered at the Grand Pacific.

James C. McCullum, of New York, the tragedian, is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Mme. de Virgin and Count Ehrensvard, of Stockholm, Sweden, are at the Sherman.

A. D. H. Bushnell and R. B. Day, of England, and E. and R. T. Macdonald, of Scotland, are registered at the Palmer.

Mr. Adolph Loeb left last evening for Cincinnati to attend the funeral of his mother, and will be absent about a week.

Prof. J. V. N. Standish, of Lombard University, Galesburg, Ill., and wife are guests of Mrs. E. G. Hall, 436 Wabash avenue.

Ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey, of Arkansas, passed through the city yesterday on his way home, accompanied by his family. They registered at the Grand Pacific.

Miss Ella Wheeler, the well-known Wisconsin poetess, is in the city, the guest of Mrs. C. E. Kramer, at No. 720 Congress street. Miss Wheeler will remain here for about a week.

Open-air concerts will be given in the South Park, commencing Saturday next at 4 p. m., and in the West Park. The concert for the succeeding Saturday will be given in the East Park.

Charles P. Peck, General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, and J. H. Cheney, Vice-President of the Lake Erie, Bloomington & Western Railroad, are at the Palmer.

At the meeting of the lumberdealers yesterday the price-list on timber, joist, and scantling was advanced 50 cents on each item, green and dry. The list on shingles in car-loads was advanced 15 cents on each item, and on lath 10 cents.

A meeting of the German bakers was held yesterday at the corner of Randolph and La Salle streets. It was ordered that an advance of 25 per cent be demanded, and that if the same be not granted a general strike be inaugurated. They will hold another meeting this evening.

A meeting of the delegates from the various divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Chicago was held in Burke's Hotel yesterday afternoon, and a committee appointed to arrange for a grand demonstration on the 15th of August. The Committee consists of Messrs. Burke, McKehoe, and Cahill.

Charles L. Colby, President of the Wisconsin Central Railroad; S. R. Calloway, General Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railroad; George C. Kimball, General Manager of the Lake Shore & Grand Rapids Railroad; and James E. Smith, General Ticket Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Peter Heim and H. Gundermann, saloon-keepers on Lincoln avenue, were arraigned before Justice Hudson yesterday afternoon on complaints of C. M. Albenson, agent of the North Side Citizens' League, charged with selling intoxicating liquor to minors. Both cases were continued until July 22 under bonds of $300.

Grace M. E. Church and Sunday-school celebrated their annual picnic yesterday at Rivergrove. The joyous company went out at 9:20 a. m. on the Wisconsin Division of the Northwestern Road. Expensive arrangements were made to give the children and their friends a pleasant day in the woods, which was highly appreciated by all.

A carpenter named James T. Sterling had a narrow escape from death yesterday morning. He was repairing a rotten balcony on Hambright's drug-store, corner of State and Twelfth streets, when the mass fell to the ground, carrying him with it, and nearly crushing him. He escaped by quickly jumping clear of it. Fortunately no one was hurt.

The annual election of Directors of the Chicago Dock Company was held yesterday at their office, in the Merchants' National Bank building, on La Salle street, and resulted in the choice of the following: C. B. Blair, C. J. Blair, Byron L. Smith, John C. Neeley, and George Watson. The organization of the Board will be perfected next Saturday.

The following appointments are announced on the staff of Commander-in-Chief George S. Merrill, of the Grand Army of the Republic: Quartermaster-General, William Ward, Newark, N. J.; Inspector-General, James R. Carnahan, Lafayette, Ind.; Judge-Advocate-General, George B. Squires, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Senior Aide-de-Camp, J. G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass.

Henry A. Wilder, the attorney, says that Democratic Aldermen are not profitable clients. He was Mr. Appleton's attorney in the late Aldermanic contest of Appleton against Billings, which resulted in favor of the Democrat; and now Wilder says he was unable to collect his fee, and has accordingly instituted a suit for $200 against Ald. Appleton before Justice Brayton.

The United Society of Italians enjoyed their fifteenth annual picnic at Washington Hights yesterday. It was in all respects successful. The retiring President, Antonio Caproni, was the recipient of a beautiful gold-headed cane, after which D. J. Lyon delivered an eloquent address on The Land of Song and Art, and paid a high compliment to the retiring President, who bore his honors modestly.

The City of Duluth brought in on her last trip as a part of her cargo 12,000 buffalo skins, also several hundred deer and antelope pelts. These were taken aboard at Duluth. The above point was expecting soon the arrival of 108 car-loads more ready for transportation. They come principally from Montana and Idaho. They are brought by water to Bismarck, whence they are shipped by rail to Duluth.

A few weeks ago a gentleman from New Zealand was visiting in this city. He carefully inspected several of the leading grain elevators. Upon leaving he left an order with Architect McLennan for plans for an elevator to be erected in his country. The plans have already been begun. The building will have a capacity of 500,000 bushels. Grain is usually handled there in sacks; the working of the building will be accordingly.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at the County Hospital upon Henry Meyer, who died of gangrene in a wound in his right leg, caused by a bullet fired by some unknown person on the Fourth of July. An inquest was also held upon Rufus Bowen, who died at St. Luke's Hospital of cerebral hemorrhage resulting from injuries received by being struck by engine No. 39 of the Michigan Central Railroad, near Kensington on the 6th inst. The jury found no one to blame.

The French national celebration and picnic will be held Thursday at Sharpshooters' Park, and the exercises which have been provided promise to be unusually interesting. Trains will leave the West Side Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, at 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., and return leaving the park at 6:30 and 9:30 p. m. The Committee of Arrangements have been thoughtful enough to secure fifteen passenger coaches and to otherwise provide for the accommodation of the guests.

The Canadian Club is a successful new organization, formed a few months ago, which has opened convenient club-rooms in the American Express Company's building on Monroe street. Nathan T. Fitch is President, Walter M. Jackson Secretary, R. Stevens Treasurer, and among the eighty members are Arthur Wickson, of the Merchants' Bank of Canada; J. G. Orchard, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce; Kenneth McLennan, Benjamin Giroux, and others. A special meeting of the Club will be held Thursday evening to add a dozen new names to the roll of membership.

A meeting of the Canvassing Committee having in charge the raising of funds for the family of Police-Lieutenant Timothy Mahoney, who was murdered while on duty, was held at the Sherman House last evening. There were present Capt. Bonfield, Superintendent McGarigle, Capt. Bulkeley, Capt. O'Donnell, Lieuts. Callahan and Lloyd, Assistant-City-Treasurer Thomas Brenan, and Secretary Doyle. The total amount paid to the Treasurer up to last evening was $4,136.35, with a number of precincts not yet reported. Another meeting will be held on Saturday morning next.

The brave little Missouri woman whose courageous struggle against misfortune was described in yesterday's Tribune has met with even more good fortune than was there mentioned. Besides the $12.75 raised by the boys of the West Side Car Company, and the $9.50 and provisions secured by Mr. Davis' exertions, it is learned that several very encouraging gifts came from the good people of Lawndale. The Baptist Sunday-school of that place raised $7.05 to buy provisions with, the Presbyterian Society subscribed $13.75, and the Episcopal Sunday-school $30.10; and Lawndale citizens contributed liberally of food and clothing. Mr. Rawson, of Franklin MacVeagh & Co., made her a map of the most advantageous route between here and her destination in Ohio, so that when the prairie-schooner, with its female commander and crew of five youngsters, started on its way, it did so under the most favorable auspices.

The new First Ward Democratic Committee met at the Palmer House last evening. There were twenty members present. The meeting was called to order by Jo Mackin, and an organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, J. K. Prindiville; Vice-President, Robert Bruce; Secretary, George P. Everhart; Treasurer, Joseph H. Suits; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Long. M. C. McDonald and Jo Mackin were elected to represent the ward in the County Central Committee, and the following Executive Committee was chosen: John L. Cranston, M. C. McDonald, Charles Matthews, Thomas McNally, Joseph H. Suits, Swayne Wickersham, and Mose Wentworth. Resolutions were passed in memory of the late David Thornton, which are published elsewhere.

Michael O'Reilly, a laborer living at No. 1536 State street, was taken to the County Hospital at 8:30 last night by the Armory police patrol to be treated for a bullet-wound in the head. The bullet struck him high up on the forehead, and, glancing between the skull and scalp, inflicted a long and painful wound, which, however, is not at all serious. O'Reilly was under the influence of liquor, but says he was shot on the corner of Third avenue and Twelfth street by a man whom he had arrested some time ago, and with whom he had some angry words immediately preceding the shooting.

SALE OF DECORATIONS.

An auction sale of pictures and other materials with which the Exposition Building was decorated during the Sängerfest was announced for yesterday morning, but was attended only by some half-dozen people, the majority of whom appeared to be mere spectators, for it was with great difficulty that bids could be procured for any of the articles, and E. W. Blocken and C. J. Raus were the only purchasers. The former purchased the figure of Apollo that was erected over the main entrance to the Exposition Building for $2.50, and the attendant deities were knocked down to the latter for $6.50. He also became the owner of the flags, canvas, and garlands, for which he paid $9.50, and of twelve of the oil portraits of the musicians that adorned the walls for $61, having the right to select those he chose from the list of forty-seven. These prices not being considered advantageous to the Sängerfest Committee the sale was adjourned for a more favorable season. Mr. Raus has not yet made his selection, intending to allow his pictures to remain till after the Thomas concerts are brought to a close.

A RUNAWAY BOY.

Napoleon McPherson writes from Hobart, Ind., warning the public against harboring a Chicago lad named Frank Roe. He is described as being 15 years old, stoop-shouldered, dark hair and eyes, dark complexion, large scar on left cheek, end of left middle finger cut off. Mr. McPherson, who is an invalid, gave the boy a home in response to a newspaper advertisement a few weeks ago, and treated him as one of the family. A short time ago, while the family were all away from home, the boy betrayed the confidence that had been so fully reposed in him by robbing the house and leaving for parts unknown. Fortunately no valuables were secured, though he carried off a pistol used by his benefactor when a member of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteers, and prized as a relic of his war experiences. Mr. McPherson thinks the public ought to look out for the "unprincipled young scamp."

THE LAND LEAGUES.

A hundred Land Leaguers filled the small hall of the Third Ward organization to suffocation last night. The Chairman, Mr. Crane, introduced Father Waldron, who delivered an impassioned address on the old-time question of Irish liberty. He advocated more patriotism, greater unity, fuller contributions, and sterner purpose in the coming struggle that fills with anxiety the breast of every true Irishman. The scandalous and false aspersions that had been cast at the character of O'Connor, the State Treasurer, should not be allowed to influence their naturally generous impulses. Nearly $20 was contributed, which the Treasurer was directed to remit to the Central League, with all other moneys which might be collected.

The Thirteenth Ward Land League held their regular meeting last evening at 541 Indiana street. There was a very small attendance and considerable talk of disbanding the organization, but it was finally decided to go on with the work and hope for better things. A few stirring speeches were made on the condition of the Irish poor, and the relation—or rather want of relation—between landlord and tenant. The sum of $25 was voted to the State Land League to be forwarded to Ireland.

The Seventeenth Ward Land League held a special meeting last night at Svea Hall for the purpose of reorganization. Hereafter the Society is to act independent of the State Land League, and will be known as the Patrick Ford Land League of the Seventeenth Ward. The following officers were elected: President, Daniel A. Cochran; First Vice-President, A. Gould; Second Vice-President, J. Q. Shortall; Recording Secretary, L. P. Nelson; Financial Secretary, W. C. Hill. The office of Treasurer was left vacant till next meeting. It was decided to attend the Michael Davitt Land League picnic on the 4th of August. The following resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, That the object of this organization will be to collect funds and forward them, at least once a month, through the *Irish World* to the Land League in Ireland, and to educate ourselves on the rights of all men to a share of the land created for us all."

A NICE SCHEME.

A nymph rejoicing in the name of Mattie Freelove walked into the West Side Police Court yesterday morning and expressed her desire to pay a fine which had been imposed some two weeks ago. Justice Walsh informed her that she would have to see Whalen, the Bailiff of the Court.

"Yes, I know," she returned. "I have been waiting here all the morning for him to come. He promised to meet me here. I have to go away now, and if you will give me a receipt for $24, of course it will be all the same. You can hand it to the Bailiff when you see him. You remember about two weeks ago I was fined by you for being disorderly $10 and costs. He will understand the $24."

The Court reiterated that it was beyond his jurisdiction to interfere with the Bailiff after he obtained possession of the execution papers, and said she would have to hold the money.

Desirous of ascertaining what had inflated the fine from $10 to $24, a reporter made inquiry of the woman, who answered substantially as follows:

"Some time ago I was arrested and fined $10. I did not have the amount, so I requested the officer to accompany me to a friend's. He did so, but I did not make the raise. He says: 'Well, Madam, you will be a passenger in to-day's Black Maria if the money is not forthcoming.' 'I can't help it,' said I, 'but I greatly dislike it.' I paid him for his trouble in going with me in search of the money. On our way back, he told me that, if I was very anxious to avoid the Bridewell, and willing to pay a little for the use of the amount of the fine, he would obtain it for me. I then gave him my gold watch and chain, and promised to pay the sum of $24 on redemption. These he now holds, and I expect to get them when I pay him this money. Thirteen dollars seems to me a good deal of interest for so small a sum for two weeks."

The Bailiff's duties, after receiving the execution papers from the Court Clerk, are to either get the fine and costs imposed or ship the prisoner to the Bridewell the same day. Whalen, according to Miss Freelove, does business differently.

CITY-HALL.

The receipts from saloon licenses yesterday were about $4,000. They are coming in exceedingly slow.

There was $600 received yesterday towards the Mahoney fund, $2,600 having to date been handed in to the Treasurer, Thomas Brenan.

Up to date there have been issued 670 saloon and 12,690 dog licenses. The latter are over 2,500 less than last year, while there are more dogs.

The contract for building the Twenty-second street nine-foot sewer from California avenue east was yesterday awarded to Provost & Meany at their bid of $12,600.

The Commissioner Public Works has granted permission to the Young Men's Christian Association to hold open-air meetings Sunday afternoons in Union and other city parks.

Saturday evening the visiting New Orleans firemen will arrive in this city, and will be received by an escort of Chicago firemen and a band of music and taken to the Palmer House. A banquet, excursion, etc., are the things to be arranged for by the Chicago boys for their visitors.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: Eliza Kehoe, two-story dwelling, 20x30 feet, 478 West Taylor street, to cost $2,500; Frank Huber, one-story cottage, 20x34 feet, 218 Mohawk street, to cost $1,000; P. H. Audenburg, three-story dwelling, 21x50 feet, 22 Semple street, to cost $3,300.

The deaths yesterday numbered fifty. Compared with such cities as Cincinnati and St. Louis, the ratio was over 50 per cent in favor of Chicago. The thermometer in the Health Office showed 94 at noon, 90 at 2 o'clock, and 85 at 4. Dr. De Wolf says that precaution is a great preventive of sunstroke. Use but little ice-water or artificially-cooled drinks, no spirituous liquors, and a nourishing, healthy diet, and keep the head cool. Iced tea, taken in moderate quantities, is in part a preventive of diarrhea. Ripe fruit is wholesome, but green fruit should be carefully abstained from.

A Tribune reporter met Jo Mackin in conversation with Walt Williams in the Water Office yesterday. The reporter asked: "Jo, are you going away on a vacation this summer?" "I think I'll go East and knock the eye out of a week." "Where are you going?" "Guess I'll take in Atlantic City, Cape May, and Jersey seaport resorts; make a full tour." "Anything political?" "No, I'm not going to work any political racket down there. Rest, my boy, that's what I'm going for. To get away from these tarriers that are always rooting around for a copper still." And Chesterfield vanished.

Since Jan. 1, 1881, 460 small-pox patients have been treated at the Hospital, and 213 have been cared for at home. As showing that the patients at the Hospital are better cared for than those at home, it is but necessary to state that the percentage of deaths among patients at the Pest-House was 22½ per cent, while among those left at home it ran over 37 per cent. Five new cases and one death were reported yesterday at the Health Office. The death occurred at 651 Hinman street. The mother had treated her child as if for a case of measles until it was in its death throes, when a doctor was called in. He at once pronounced it a case of small-pox, and the health authorities looked after its burial. Other cases were reported from 440 Dudley, 170 Jane, 117 Wright street, and 111 Hickory avenue. A case of diphtheria was reported from 165 Harrison street.

MOSES TAYLOR VS. THE CITY.

The suit of Moses Taylor vs. the city, begun day before yesterday, and in which the alleged damages are placed at $25,000, grows out of the permission granted by the Council to the Western Indiana Railroad Company to raise the Eighteenth street bridge. Mr. Taylor is a resident of New York, and is one of the principal men in the Delaware & Lackawanna Coal Company, whose property here is situated near the bridge. The Railroad Company obtained permission to raise the bridge about three feet for the purpose of enabling it to run its locomotives under the east approach. In doing that they raised the west side three or four feet above the grade of Lumber street as formerly established, so that it left the Coal Company's office building, improvements, etc., three or four feet below the new grade. Besides raising the arch of the bridge to the necessary hight, the Railroad Company made the west approach to the bridge steeper, and therefore more difficult for draft horses and teams drawing heavy loads from the approach to the crown of the bridge in passing from west to east. It is contended that all this has greatly depreciated the value of the property, though the question of actual damages will, of course, be determined by experts when the case comes to trial, and the figures are not unlikely to fall considerably below the amount mentioned in the bill.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The steam fan in the basement of the building was put in operation yesterday for the first time this season.

The Eyster habeas corpus case will be heard before Judge Rogers to-day in his room on the South Side.

Judgment will be entered in the County Court this morning against all delinquents for taxes where objections have not been made.

August Macht, an escaped inmate from Jefferson, and Dora Dibbern, charged with being insane, were brought to jail yesterday.

Aldrich and Isaacs were yesterday granted an extension of twenty days in which to file a bill of exceptions. But for this they would have gone down to-morrow.

John Mulloy, indicted for selling liquor to a drunkard, whose bond was declared forfeited Monday, was brought to jail late yesterday afternoon. His friends were anxious to pay costs and furnish him new bail, but they got around a little late.

The Committee on Charities granted a few passes. They also examined a plan of a sewer to carry off the refuse from the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, but took no action about it. The Trustees of the Town of Irving Park will hold a meeting to-day at which the matter will probably be considered.

The Sheriff's custodians, who have been doing so much jury service recently in the County Court, are not at all pleased with the prospect of their supplies being cut off, and their mutterings are deep and loud. The complaint is not so much, however, that they have been favorites as jurors as it is that they have been jurors at all, and here the responsibility of the Bailiff in charge comes in. He may not have had any interest in summoning them so repeatedly and regularly, but it looks bad, and, in view of some of the verdicts recently obtained, the matter is worth looking into. And while on this subject it might not be amiss for the Sheriff to investigate the class he allows to act as custodians.

MOVING IN.

The interior work on the new Court-House is being pushed along, and an effort will be made to have the Sheriff's rooms ready for occupancy Saturday. The Recorder has already moved into his premises in the south end of the basement. The Judge and Clerk of the Probate Court are comfortably accommodated on the first floor. The County Treasurer, County Clerk, and County Court will not move from the North Side until September.

On the second floor the County Board, with its Clerk and its committee-rooms, and the County Attorney are firmly established. On the third floor the County Board of Education has moved in, and several of the court-rooms are ready for occupancy. Still nearer the sky is the Law Institute and several of the court-rooms, those under charge of Judges Tuley and Barnum being in running order. Most of the Judges will wait until after the vacation before moving in. The County Surveyor, Mr. Walcott, has already preëmpted his apartment on the top story, and has got down to work.

U. S. A.

At the Sub-Treasury yesterday $20,000 in god and $5,000 in silver was disbursed, $7,000 in silver representing the receipts.

The Canadian banks yesterday paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue, their assessable taxes, but pray for a rebate of the penalty. The back taxes are still in dispute, and will have to be sued for.

The internal-revenue receipts yesterday amounted to $136,053, the principal item being one of $97,635 from the banks, the other items being $31,137 for spirits, $4,503 for tobacco and cigars, and $2,627 for beer.

The Collector of Customs has received notice of a ruling requiring yachts and tugs to carry three sets of certificates, of which two shall be exposed to view. This settles a disputed point, and is of interest to vessel-men generally.

The Hubbard case has been revived by the prospect of the President's recovery, and, as indicated in the dispatch to The Tribune of yesterday, it is more than probable that Hubbard will not be retained, although his friends claim the contrary, and will push the fight.

The following is a list of the dutiable goods received at the Custom-House yesterday: F. C. Fedon & Co., 1 case of church goods; Fowler Bros., 240 sacks of salt; Lowenthal, Kaufman & Co., 10 cases of manufactured leather, 5 cases of pipes; Wilson Bros., 5 cases of cotton; Eddy, Harvey & Co., 3 cases of cottons; Lyon & Healy, 1 case of musical instruments; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 5 casks of sausage caskings; Downing, Sheldon & Co., 2 cases of cutlery; Hitchcock & Foster, 8,656 railway ties. The collections were $13,141.

ACCIDENTS.

SEVERAL MISHAPS MORE OR LESS SERIOUS.

William Comer, an engineer in the employ of the Indianapolis Air Line Railroad, while attempting to board switch engine No. 48 on the Eastern Illinois Railroad, near the corner of Twenty-third street and Stewart avenue, at 10:45 yesterday forenoon, accidentally missed his footing and fell in such a way that the wheels of the engine passed over both his legs. He was taken to the County Hospital by the Armory police patrol, where he died late last night. The deceased left a wife and family of little ones at Logansport, Ind.

Charles Williams, a colored bootblack 16 years of age, while attempting to board an outgoing freight train at Oakland Station on the Illinois Central Railroad at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell under the wheels, and had both legs crushed off above the knees. He was taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but can scarcely recover. The boy says he intended to steal a ride as far as Richmond, Ind., where his father has a farm.

William Carney, 35 years of age, living with his family at No. 122 West Thirteenth street, had his left foot badly mangled Monday evening by a train on the Rock Island Railroad. He was returning from his work on a Lake Shore train, and carelessly jumped off directly in front of the incoming Rock Island train.

Byron Tanzie, a flagman of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, stationed at South Chicago, was run down by freight train No. 36 going east about 8 o'clock Monday evening. At the time he was looking at a train on the Fort Wayne track, which adjoins at this point. He was taken to his home on One-Hundredth street, where he died about 11 o'clock. He leaves a wife and several grown-up children. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday and rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

John Johnson, a carpenter employed upon a building in process of erection at Nos. 240 and 242 Randolph street, accidentally fell from the wall of the building to the roof of a building below, a distance of about thirty feet. He received severe gashes upon the nose and chin, and a dislocation of both wrists, and was taken to the County Hospital for treatment. His fall was occasioned by the carelessness of workmen in placing planks upon the top of the wall. Johnson stepped upon one which was improperly secured, and it tipped with him. He is a Norwegian only three months in the country.

THE SMOKE-NUISANCE.

GRADUALLY ABATING—LOUIS WAHL'S DEVICE—THE ORVIS BURNER.

Perhaps the comet is responsible for it, or it may be the new ordinance on the subject, but there certainly is less smoke issuing from the chimneys of manufactories and large buildings in this city just now than ever before. This fact shows that the nuisance can be abated, and, as citizens generally are interesting themselves, there is no doubt that it will be. A reporter met Mr. Louis Wahl yesterday and, as he has one of the largest establishments in Chicago, asked him to relate his experience with the smoke-nuisance.

"We used to have a perforated pipe running right behind the bridge wall," said he, "which threw a very fine spray of water on the coal. Steam was made at once, the gases ignited, and the smoke was burned up pretty well, but not any better than it is now. The holes used to get stopped up, and I wouldn't recommend that plan to any one. We substituted a blast,—

AN ARTIFICIAL DRAFT.

There are two large fans which force air into a four-foot pipe, from which small connecting pipes run under the boilers. The grate bars are perforated, and the air reaches the coal through the holes. The result is that very little smoke escapes, and that little is thin and of a gray color, which is not objectionable."

"What kind of coal do you use?"

"The meanest kind we can get—Illinois screenings."

"Then it is economical?"

"Yes. We used to burn sixty tons a day under seven boilers, and now we burn the same quantity under thirteen."

"Suppose the fire under one boiler gets low, can you shut off the draft?"

"Yes; the air under each boiler is controlled by the engineer."

Mr. Wahl further said that, if all the factories were fixed like his, there would be no noticeable smoke in the city. Smoke ought to be burned, he said, both for the comfort of the people and for economy's sake. He intends to add the spray to the blast, believing that, by using both, even the thin gray smoke can be destroyed.

A Tribune reporter called yesterday afternoon upon the representative of Mr. O. D. Orvis, patentee of the smoke-consumer, whose excellent work, exemplified in The Tribune Building, the Union National Bank, the Northwestern Railroad Depot, the *Daily News* Building, and the Libby, McNeill & Libby packing-house, has attracted much attention of late. The gentleman stated that, in the absence of Mr. Orvis, not much had been done by the Company formed to supply the burners, but that the party having the contract for Cook County had been very busy of late. Before the proclamation of the Mayor calling attention to the new anti-smoke ordinance, people were very apathetic in the matter; but since that occurrence they had

AWAKENED TO THE NECESSITY

of a compliance with the law, and were looking up the offices of those having an interest in smoke-burners. Two very large corporations had opened negotiations for the Orvis burner, and many others had been making inquiries regarding it, so that there was every prospect of a good business before long. The gentleman stated that he had heard from Mr. Orvis, who is in England, the day before, and that he expressed himself as sanguine of success in his efforts to form a company in London. He also sent a copy of the *Railway Supplies Journal*, containing a six-page illustrated article highly commendatory of the Orvis smoke-consumer, and predicting for it a wide-spread patronage in the Old Word.

HYDROPHOBIA.

A FATAL CASE AT THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

Michael McMahon, a laborer about 36 years of age, living at No. 119 Seward street, died at the County Hospital at noon yesterday of hydrophobia. About eight weeks ago while fooling with a little house-dog at home, he was bitten by the canine on the right thumb. One tooth sank into the quick beneath the thumb nail, and the wound was some little time in healing, but at no time was it thought necessary to put more than a plaster or a rag upon it. It had healed completely, and was almost forgotten, until Sunday night last when McMahon experienced stinging pains in the hand and arm, and a curious dizziness in the head. The following morning he was much worse, and was acting so curiously that his family called in Drs. Lee and Murphy. After examining the patient, and noting his symptoms both before and during their visit, they reached the conclusion that it was unmistakably a case of hydrophobia. The patient was so much worse by nightfall that it was deemed best to remove him to the County Hospital. A hack was the conveyance used, and upon reaching the corner of Ashland avenue and Congress street McMahon in one of his paroxysms jumped out of the vehicle and attempted to escape from his captors. It was 9 o'clock before the hospital was reached, and the poor man was then in a most pitiable condition. He grew rapidly worse during the night and yesterday forenoon, and finally at noon yesterday, after unspeakable suffering, death came to his relief. The case was similar in every respect to hydrophobia cases which have been reported heretofore by local physicians, and exhibited few, if any, new phases. During most of the time the patient panted and lolled his tongue like a dog in hot weather, and the sight of water, or anything bright, or the splashing of any liquid, and even an extra puff of wind threw him into the most violent and horrible convulsions. It required a half dozen men to hold him in his cot at the hospital, and to prevent him from tearing with his teeth not only himself but every one within sight or reach.

The deceased was a well-to-do laborer along the docks, was about 36 years of age, and left a wife and family.

THE DOG "TOLU."

THE FAITHFUL ANIMAL TO BE SACRIFICED.

Among the secured creditors of the lately insolvent firm of Lawrence & Martin was the National Bank of Illinois, which held their note for $3,128, secured by a quantity of whisky. The note fell due recently, and the whisky was sold, but its proceeds failed by several hundred dollars to cover the amount of the indebtedness. The bank sued and obtained judgment for this amount, and also brought suit to have the note, which was signed only by Morris Martin, also signed by Henry Lawrence, the other partner. Deputy-Sheriff Burke yesterday levied upon the effects of Mr. Martin, who, however, held that the only possessions he now owned in the world consisted of the spotted coach-dog "Tolu," which, in the time of the firm's prosperity, acted as night watch-dog, but which of late has done day duty only, his savage instincts and rare sagacity being directed toward the exclusion from the premises of creditors who do not feel inclined to accept the cash composition without a protest. The dog's ability to identify a recalcitrant creditor has been wonderful, and the celerity with which he runs such out of the establishment is not less remarkable. The dog is valued by Mr. Morris at $150, and Deputy-Sheriff Burke made up his mind to seize it, but the dog objected very seriously, and Mr. Burke decided that after all, perhaps, it was best to allow the animal to remain where it was, and Harry Lawrence was appointed custodian of the animal, which will be sold under the Sheriff's hammer ten days from yesterday.

This capture has enabled the Sheriff to make a joke which was well received by his deputies and bailiffs. It is not yet in smooth running order, but will be in a day or two. The main features of it are that *Rip Van Winkle* had a dog named *Schneider*, and that the President of the Illinois National Bank is named Schneider.

THE SAENGERFEST.

CLOSING UP THE DEAL.

The Board of Control of the National Sängerbund held a meeting yesterday afternoon at Feldkamp's saloon. They were not long in session, and the only subject of consequence under consideration was a claim for a rebate of 25 per cent from the saloonkeepers who had paid the Association rental for the privilege of wine and beer stands at the Sängerfest picnic. They claimed that, inasmuch as the Control Committee had not had a procession with music preceding the picnic, the attendance thereat and their profits were greatly diminished. The Finance Committee had had the matter under consideration, and, though they had decided not to allow the rebate, they did not report adversely to the claim to the Control Committee, who referred it back to them for reconsideration and report. The Committee refused the application of half-a-dozen gentlemen for membership in the Bund, on the ground that their applications, made after June 25, were too late. The Committee then adjourned. The Finance Committee will meet at 3 p. m. to-day for the purpose of preparing a report upon the saloonkeepers' claim for rebate.

The Committee on Music also held a meeting, at which they audited all bills for music, amounting to $22,600, which is put $400 less than the amount appropriated.

In the morning an auction was to have been held of the forty pictures in the Sängerfest Hall, which were prepared at a cost of $800. There was only one bidder present, and he wanted to purchase twelve selected pictures for $60,—a proposition which could not be accepted. The sale was, therefore, indefinitly postponed.

SAND-FLIES.

THEIR BIRTH, GROWTH, AND DEATH—AN EXISTENCE IN A DAY.

About this time of the year, sometimes earlier and occasionally later in the season, everybody must have noticed the appearance of immense swarms of insects, which seem to come from the lake, and which may be seen lying dead in heaps around the lamp-posts and around window-sills. They are generally called sand-flies or shad-flies, and their sudden appearance, the brief duration of their existence, their exquisit beauty, and the enormous swarms of them that invade our shores may have excited in the minds of the curious some wonder as to their destiny in this world. Whence come they? And what mission do they come here to fulfill? Nearly every year Chicago is visited by blinding swarms of these insects, and they have already begun to make their appearance in the evenings around the borders of the lake.

Few studies can be found more interesting than to watch and patiently observe the characteristics of this delicately-formed creature, which flashes into being at night and is dead at the rise of the sun. Literally as well as proverbially they are the creatures of a day. Their little span of life, the numberless ills which that life is heir to, the accidents, trials, and dangers which they have to endure in their passage through this vale of tears, might be suggestive of excellent sermons. Let the preacher select for his text on Sunday one of these curious insects, let him stick it on his desk in place of his Book, and study it well, and he will find rich material for a discourse on life, death, and immortality which his hearers would not soon forget.

The name of ephemera has been given to these insects, so called, in consequence of the short duration of their lives when they have acquired their final form. They are not sand-flies, as is commonly supposed, but are generated in the water,—in rivers and brooks,—and here principally in the waters of the lake. There are some of them which never see the sun. They are born after sunset and perish before it reappears on the horizon.

In some countries they are called, indifferently, May-flies and day-flies. In the countries watered by the Seine and Marne they make their appearance in such countless myriads that the fishermen of these rivers believe they are showered down from Heaven, and call the living cloud of them "Manna." In the Austrian Duchy of Carniola they are produced in such swarms that the countrymen cart off loads of them for manure.

EPHEMERA HAVE AN ORIGIN.

Their existence is governed by the same fixed laws which govern the course of suns. This is what the naturalist has found in regard to these creatures with bright, gauzy wings that flit across our window-panes in the latter months of summer. Maternal instinct, wonderfully guided by Paternal Providence, directs each parent fly to drop her eggs into the water while she hovers above the surface. From each of these issues in due time a wingless six-legged grub, which bears no resemblance to the perfect, except, perhaps, in the triple appendage of bristles issuing from the tail. This little animal is provided with a set of breathing tubes running along each side of its body, adapted for the extraction of air from water; also on each side eight fins, which, by the aid of the microscope, are clearly discernible. The first care of the larva's life is to excavate for its habitation within the soft bank of the river or lake a hole proportioned to its size, and below the level of the water, of which it is in consequence always full. This cavernous abode serves the double purpose of protecting it from the jaws of its finny foes, and of providing it with a ready supply of that slimy earth on which it is supposed chiefly to exist. In this submerged, sunless existence the streams of life and of its native current glide for four and twenty successive moons of our as yet misnamed ephemera, which, during the latter part of the same period, exchanges the first or larva for the second or pupa state of insect life. It is then that on some fine morning or evening it bids adieu forever to its dark, subaqueous dwelling and rises to the surface prepared

TO ENTER ON ITS THIRD ESTATE.

Having burst from the pupa skin, it quits the water for the air in the shape, to all appearance, of a perfect fly. But it has yet to pass through another and fourth stage of development. After its release from pupaism the little ephemera fixes itself by its claws in a vertical position to some conspicuous object, and withdraws every part of the body, even legs and wings, from a thin pellicle which has inclosed them as a glove does the fingers, leaving the exuvia attached to the spot, retaining the perfect form of the living insect. This interesting process may be observed any evening by whoever has patience to watch them as they alight upon the window-sills, and it is a highly curious operation, reminding one of some fairy divesting herself of her little hoops just as human creatures sometimes do. When arrayed, so to speak, in their bridal vestments they roam abroad, and love and pleasure form the brilliant consummation of their lives.

It is in this final form, when they are new born into air, finished, and perfect, that they appear before our eyes. Look at those four unequal wings, with nervures so delicately reticulate, resembling the finest lace, the meshes filled by yellowish, glossy membrane, and freaked with dark-brown spots or squares. On the narrow chest and long flexible body the same colors are harmoniously displayed in spots and rings, and even the three slender filaments which form the tail are ringed en suite with black and yellow, the white being covered with a natural varnish. How nicely pointed, also, and finely polished are the six tapering legs, of which the two foremost are much longer than the others, forming, when placed together and stretched forward, a sort of counterpoise in flight to the filaments of the tail. Besides the large compound eyes, which occupy a great portion of the head, we can faintly discern three shining spots disposed in a triangle close behind them. These are the ocelli, or simple eyes, common to most other perfect insects.

Four or five hours is the supposed limit of existence with those permitted to reach a patriarchal age. And even in this brief span they are beset with constant perils, and are liable to continual accidents by flood and field.

IN HOT PURSUIT.

A FORGER BROUGHT TO JUSTICE.

Although C. W. Haskins has never been heard to boast of his swiftness as a runner, he was called upon at quite a late hour night before last to give an exhibition of his talent, and he acquitted himself most admirably. About 9 o'clock he arrested on Clark street a young man named J. P. Patterson, who was wanted for forgery, and, it being too late to get a mittimus on which to jail the prisoner, the Constable took him over to the West Madison Street Station. They went over there in Haskins' buggy, and, just as the horse was reined up in front of the station, Patterson suddenly leaped from the buggy and bolted for Halsted street with the speed of an Indian. But Haskins was not long in discovering the absence of his man, and in a second was in hot pursuit of the fugitive. He had the advantage over Patterson in that his limbs, which are long, flexible, and much turned up at the ends, enabled him to clear about two yards at every step; and it was evident to the crowd of interested spectators who rushed after the racers that Haskins had a "walk-over." He had. Patterson turned the corner of Halsted street toward Washington and was overhauled about the middle of the block. He offered no resistance, and, after explaining that he had "only started out to look for bondsmen," was piloted back to the station, and lodged for the night.

The warrant on which Patterson was arrested was sworn out before Justice Hammer by the firm of Cross & Co., sign-makers, at the corner of Twelfth and Clark streets. Patterson was employed by the firm to solicit trade, being paid a commission of 10 per cent on all orders he secured. A day or two ago he brought in what purported to be an order for 1,800 signs from different sewing-machine companies, and he was accordingly paid $71 as his commission. Later it was discovered that the orders had been forged, and Patterson admitted that such was the case when arrested.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

The Town of Lake is threatened with a water famine. The capacity of the present water-works for the rapidly increasing demands for water in the Village of Hyde Park and the Town of Lake is entirely inadequate. This fact was recognized by the authorities of the two towns some time ago, and an agreement was entered into last spring whereby the Town of Lake took the old works and Hyde Park was to erect new ones, which were to be ready within one year. So far nothing has been done except to advertise for proposals for the erection of the new works, and there seems to be no prospect for the immediate erection of the same. The Town of Lake is preparing to put in new and additional pumps, but, in the meantime, the present pumps are kept working at a fire pressure, without intermission, in order to supply the largely-increased demands for water on account of the hot weather. For the last three or four days they have been unable to supply water in some portions of the town at all, and in others the water could only be drawn from the ground faucets intended for hose. At the Stock-Yards there have been loud complaints, that section being the farthest away from the pumps. The matter is said to be aggravated here by the large manufactories which, by their suction-pumps, draw the water from the mains and from the supply-pipes of residences. At Fifty-fifth street, near Englewood, a row of five houses on La Salle street has been without water for three days, and were compelled to carry water from a block away, where they could occasionally get it from the hose-faucet on the ground. Some of the authorities were seen about the matter, but they seemed to be ignorant of any cause why the supply should be short at this time, and were apparently indifferent about applying any remedy. They said the pumps were being pushed to their utmost capacity, and they could do no more. In case of a fire in some of the thickly-built portions of the town there would be no means of stopping its progress, and, should there be a high wind, there is no telling where the damage would end.

EVANSTON.

President Joseph Cummings is expected to arrive in Evanston to-day. His stay will be short, only long enough to look over the situation and make arrangements for bringing on his family next month.

HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met last evening. The report of the Village Treasurer for June, showing $145,866 as cash on hand, was received.

An order was issued prohibiting the use of lawn-fountains between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m. until Sept. 1, and the Captain of Police was ordered to stop persons from letting their hose run through the night. Adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. Leslie Lewis, Superintendent of Public Schools, who has been taking the census of School District No. 1, has just completed his work, and submits the following report:

	Over 21 years.	Total.
Greenwood avenue district	240	426
Kenwood district	366	587
Hyde Park district	949	1,585
South Park district	360	622
Woodlawn district	148	274
Park Side district	182	319
Cornell district (west side)	738	1,266
Cornell district (east side)	193	313
South-shore district	240	426
Total	3,419	5,818

The total number of males over 21 years of age was found to be 1,172, of females 1,230; number of males between the years of 6 and 21 758, of females 786, showing in each instance a marked difference in favor of the fair sex. The present population is found to be 16 per cent greater than last year's. The number of teachers employed is twenty-four, only three of whom are males.

SOUTH CHICAGO.

The schooners Howland and Hackley arrived yesterday from Escanaba with a cargo of iron-ore for Rose & Bradley's rolling mill. The Howland delivered 582 tons of ore, the Hackley 460.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

John J. Sims and Thomas Shaw, colored, hired a rig yesterday from James Carney, of No. 450 State street, and drove the horse in a way that the owner did not think was proper. He protested, and after they had returned the rig and departed attempted to overtake them. He caught them at the corner of Clark and Harrison streets and a fight ensued. Officers Leonard and Shanley ran to quell the disturbance. Shaw drew a revolver and pointed it at Officer Leonard, who arrested him and locked him up upon a charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to do bodily injury, and also booked both men for disorderly conduct. The two claim to be employés of the Pullman Palace-Car Company. Shaw was found to have in his possession $289 in money, a gold watch and chain, and a valuable ring.

Belle Stephens, a girl of respectable parents, about two weeks ago left home in Joliet and came to Chicago to enter upon a life of shame. At the time of her departure her father sent a photograph and description to the police authorities here, and Detectives Reid and Stanton were detailed to find her. Yesterday she was arrested in a house of ill-fame and brought to the West Madison Street Station, where she now occupies a cell. On her arrest word was telegraphed to the sorrowing parents, and Mr. Stephens came on immediately. When he arrived at the station he was shown at once to his daughter, to whom he ran with open arms for an embrace. Belle wouldn't have it, though, and, striking a dramatic attitude and extending her arm at full length toward her approaching sire, ordered him to "stop that funny business," and then informed him that she had left home for good and would not return until compelled by the authorities.

The girl is well educated and exceptionally beautiful and fair to look upon. She is 17 years of age, and says that if her father succeeds in bringing her back she will become of age in a year, and then she will again enter upon an abandoned life.

ANNOYING NUISANCES.

A List of Minor Offenses Now Punishable Under the Revised Ordinance.

Under the head of "Miscellaneous Practices" the revised ordinances which have just gone into effect, provide penalties for a number of annoying nuisances which have long been in existence but, until the passage and publication of the Municipal Code, have never been made punishable offenses.

One of the first of these—Sec. 1,593—is aimed at the practice of ornamenting fences and railings with sharp spikes intended as a deterrent to the sedentary lounger, who likes to swing by the hour on a comfortable seat. As a means of abolishing this lazy occupation the spiked railing is well enough; for years some of the outer window-sills of the City Hall building were fitted with rows of upturned nails with excellent results; but what is a practical and abiding rebuke to the lazy, may by accident become a source of injury to the well-meaning citizen through a tail. The new ordinance, stripped of legal repetition, provides that "no person shall erect on or about the stairway in or the entrance to a building, or on or about its exterior building line, or upon any portion of the sidewalk adjacent to the building, any railing, fence, guard, or protection of any kind upon which there shall be affixed any spike, nail, or other pointed instrument of any kind, under the penalty of not less than $25 for each offense, each day's continuance of such spiked railings, after notice to remove them, to constitute a new offense."

There need be no fear that the removal of the spiked guards and railings will promote the habit of lounging. This is effectually guarded against in Sec. 1,595, which provides that "no person shall obstruct or incumber any street corner or other public place of the city by lounging in or about the same, and after being requested to move on by any police-officer, the person so offending shall be subject to a penalty of not less than $5 for each offense." This ordinance will insure a healthy circulation of the streets' occupants all day long. In London, England, the quiet "move on" of the police-officer is a mandate essential to the city order, and its operation in the crowded business streets of Chicago will be hardly less beneficial.

The section dealing with the dangers arising from the littering of sidewalks with fruit peelings has already been alluded to in The Tribune. It will do no harm, however, to repeat that the practice is now constituted an offense, and that offenders will be arrested and fined $2 for endangering the lives of citizens with banana and other dangerous peelings.

Another nuisance which has long been an eyesore to the community is disposed of in Sec. 1,612, which provides that "any person who is diseased, maimed, mutilated, or in any way deformed, so as to be an unsightly or disgusting object, or an improper person to be allowed in or on the streets, etc., shall not therein or thereon expose himself or herself to public view, under the penalty of $1 for each offense." Provision is made in this section for the proper care by the county of such persons. The ordinance, of course, is directed at the exhibition, for the purpose of securing alms, of such deformed mendicants as the unfortunate deformed wretch who sells leadpencils from the sidewalk or the one-legged individual who, with drooping eye and painfully lugubrious countenance, holds forth his hat for pennies on the corner of Clark and Washington streets. The sight of either of these unfortunates is a shock to ordinary nerves, and their removal to the County Poor-House

WILL BE A PUBLIC BENEFIT.

Sec. 1,625 may be a trifle hard upon the "Heathen Chinee," but its workings will be very beneficial to the general community, checking the growth of a vice which already numbers its votaries among other than Mongolian residents of the city. It provides that "no person shall within the corporate limits of the city keep or maintain or become an inmate of or in any way contribute to the support of any place, house, or room where opium is smoked or where persons assemble for the purpose of smoking opium or inhaling the fumes thereof, under the penalty of not less than $5 for each offense." The section, too, has the virtue of being patriotic, for, while the teeming acres of prairie-soil go on producing corn in abundance, the impropriety of sending money to foreign lands for a stimulant much less cheering in effect than that extracted from the native product is clearly apparent. Mr. Jameson was a statesman as well as a moralist when he framed the anti-opium section of his deeply-interesting volume.

In Sec. 1622 the same gentleman looms up in all the glory of a public benefactor. In it he strikes low a nuisance which is abhorred by all who have ears to hear. The peanut man and the organ-grinder may rue the passage of the ordinance, but all others will hail its enforcement with joy. The section is a long one, and it will do to state in brief that it provides that no person shall, without a permit from the Mayor,—and it is apparent that no Mayor desirous of reëlection would grant such a permit,—shall beat any drum or other instrument, or blow any horn or other instrument, for the purpose of attracting the attention of passengers on the streets, or shall perform with any handorgan or other musical instrument for pay, or in expectation for pay, in the streets before 9 a. m. or after 9 p. m., under a penalty of $10 for each offense. The provisions of the section apply only to itinerant musicians and circuses, sideshows, and menageries, and do not affect bands of music or musical societies engaged in serenading, or any civic or military parade. The section might have included the tally-ho coach horn, so as to hinder the possible ingrafting upon Chicago of this transatlantic frivolity, and it might also have been so framed as to prohibit handorgans from 9 a. m. of one day until the same hour of the day following, but even as a compromise measure the ordinance will be found beneficent in the extreme.

Sec. 1,949, which provides that "no person shall drag any wheel or hand barrow," is good as far as it goes. It effectually puts an end to the wild vagaries of the servant-girl who, in her attempt to shove the baby-carriage along one sidewalk while her attention is intently fixed upon some object upon the opposite one or in the street, runs the vehicle into and throws down the unconscious pedestrian in front of her. If the section had been made to include the bicycles with which young boys endanger the lives of passers-by it would have been more benevolent in its purpose, and the suspicion is irresistible that Mr. Jameson has a bicycle in his family, and that filial influences have, in a weak, domestic moment, caused him to abandon public duty. In the same section it is made illegal to place any coal, goods, wares, or merchandise or any other article upon the sidewalk under penalty of $5 for each offense. This is evidently not Mr. Jameson's amendment. It seems to have claim to a higher source. Mr. Harrison has at last gotten even with the South Water street merchants who buried him in effigy in the mud of that busy thoroughfare.

SAFE-BLOWING.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning a loud explosion in Lautenschlager Bros.' provision market at No. 79 and 81 North Wood street awakened the inmates of that and neighboring houses, and those who were the first to reach the windows saw two young men running away from the store. Upon investigation it was found that burglars had effected entrance to the store by forcing open the large double doors, and while inside had bored three holes into the safe-lock. The work would look as if done by experts in the safe-blowing line were it not for the fact that they used altogether too much powder. The safe-door was blown clear across the store, and everything in the immediate vicinity of the safe was smashed. The contents remained unmolested, the thieves having taken to flight at once after the explosion.

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS.

Cincinnati, O., July 12.—Bishop Elder, after pontifical mass this forenoon, addressed the delegate Convention of the Catholic Knights of America, and was followed by Mayor William Means in a brief address.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SAYS:

"The Mackinnon Pens have been in use in our office for over two years, and have given good satisfaction. Mackinnon Pen Co., 192 Broadway, N. Y.; 93 Madison street, Chicago.

Feeble ladies, aged persons, weakly children, persons of sedentary habits, all need Hop Bitters daily.

Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder is a harvester that reaps roaches by the million.

Cummins does not advertise teeth for $7 and charge more. 70 State.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name.	Age.	Residence.
F. F. Kellogg	25	Chicago.
Elvina C. Schwarz	21	Chicago.
Eigen Lutz	24	145 Jefferson.
Rosa Bonald	20	145 Jefferson.
P. W. Murphy	23	Chicago.
Maggie McGinn	22	Chicago.
Robert Ryerson	28	Chicago.
Sarah Thompson	23	Chicago.
George Cunningham	41	Carthage, Ill.
Grace L. Hobbs	25	249 Hermitage-av.
W. Kelsey	65	Columbus, O.
Mrs. Amelia Richards	51	Columbus, O.
E. S. Shipard	31	Troy, N. Y.
Minnie L. Taylor	26	Utica, N. Y.
H. W. Angell	25	Chicago.
Mary A. Nevils	26	Chicago.
Rudolph Salling	23	104 Canalport-av.
Lizzie Herman	21	104 Canalport-av.
Algernon V. Djialinsky	51	2513 Butterfield.
Mrs. M. L. Trein	31	375 North Franklin.
Alfred Hawkins	24	249 West Monroe.
Margaret Nolan	21	Chicago.
George F. Paul	21	93 Cornell.
Carrie Noyle	18	265 Larrabee.
Edward R. Champlin	25	1328 Wabash-av.
Kittie Willmot	25	1328 Wabash-av.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Alex. F. McMillan	27	Hyde Park, Ill.
Mary Brown	26	Hyde Park, Ill.
Miner J. Storey	23	Chicago.
Carrie E. Dumond	18	Chicago.
Walter M. Howland	40	Chicago.
Mida D. Warne	30	Chicago.
Stephen Curtner	21	Chicago.
Mary O'Neill	18	Chicago.
Josef Unseitig	28	Chicago.
Anna Klekau	19	Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

SHEPARD—TAYLOR—In this city on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Watson Trauter, Edward S. Shepard, of Troy, N. Y., and Minnie L., daughter of W. S. Taylor, of Utica, N. Y.

DEATHS.

SCHULZ—July 10, at the residence of his father 2540 Cottage Grove-av., of apoplexy, Dr. O. A. Schulz, aged 36 years.

Funeral from vault of Oakwood Cemetery Wednesday afternoon, July 13. Friends and relatives invited. Take 3 o'clock train from Illinois Central dept. foot of Lake-st.

All members of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club who can attend the funeral are requested to meet at the train at 2:30 o'clock.

THORNTON—At Manitou Springs, Colo., July 7 David Thornton, aged 34 years.

High Mass will be celebrated at St. Mary's Church on Thursday morning next, the 14th inst., at 9 o'clock, and thence by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services without further notice.

SWIFT—Tuesday, July 12, at her residence, 188 Egan-av., Mrs. Charlotte Hopkins Swift, relict of the late Col. Lyman P. Swift, in her 59th year.

Funeral notice hereafter.

PORTER—July 11, from an accident caused by a toy-pistol July 4, William Richard, the beloved son of William and Mary Jane Porter.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, corner of Forty-third-st. and Ashland-av., on Wednesday, July 13, at 1:30 p. m. by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery.

☞ Lindsay (Canada) papers please copy.

LOEB—July 12, at Cincinnati, Helene Loeb, mother of Adolph Loeb, of this city, aged 82 years.

MOLONEY—July 11, James, beloved son of James and Hannah Moloney.

Funeral Wednesday, July 13, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

GLOMEY—On the 12th inst. at 436 West Twelfth-st., Patrick, son of Patrick and Ellen Glomey, aged 3 years.

Funeral from residence on Wednesday at 12 m. by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends respectfully invited.

ANDREWS—On Tuesday, July 12, at his residence, 1201 Wabash-av., Martin Andrews, in the 53d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEVENS—At 4 Washington-st. July 12, the Rev. J. Milton Stevens, assistant minister of St. James' Church, aged 29 years.

Funeral at church corner of Cass and Huron-sts. Wednesday at 3:30 p. m. Interment at Stonington, Conn.

REEVES—On Tuesday morning, July 12, of lockjaw, Applin S., oldest child of Applin S. and Mary A. Reeves, aged 9 years 11 months and 7 days.

Funeral services Thursday, 14th inst., 3 p.m. at residence, 3129 Butterfield-st., thence by carriages to Oakwoods Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited. Gone to meet his little angel brother.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE NINETEENTH Illinois Volunteer Infantry Veteran Club are requested to meet at the 3 o'clock funeral train of Illinois Central Railroad to go to Oakwoods Cemetery to bury Comrade Dr. Otto A. Schulz.

MR. WATTS DE GOLYER WILL CONDUCT the noonday prayer meeting to-day.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Woman's Christian Association, an important one, will be held at 1516 Wabash-av. Thursday at 10 a. m.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

BUYERS OF Boots & Shoes WILL FIND AT OUR REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, A fine assortment of good Custom-Made, Seasonable Goods. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

Thursday, July 14, at 9:30, Regular Weekly Sale of CROCKERY. We shall sell in lots to suit the trade, 50 crates of desirable goods in W. G., C. C., Hotel, Rock., and Yellow Ware; 100 Decorated Chamber Sets. Goods packed for country merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, AND GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, At Auction at 9:30 this Morning, By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SELTZER APERIENT.

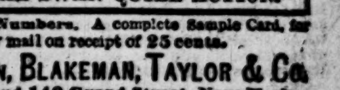
TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

Dyspepsia is the costly price we pay for luxuries. All civilized nations suffer from it more or less, but none so much as the people of the United States. It is here in the New World that the disease has become domesticated; and we, as a people, have threatened to monopolize its miseries. Let us check its further progress by the use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPENCERIAN PENS.

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of point. REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION. In 20 Numbers. A complete Sample Card, for trial, by mail on receipt of 25 cents. IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & Co. 138 and 140 Grand Street, New York.

GAS STOVES.

THE SUN DIAL GAS STOVE is the very best in the world. OVER 50 SOLD in the last three weeks. References given as to their utility and economy. Call at 126 DEARBORN-ST. and see the wonderful work done by these Stoves. Cooking done daily. NO. 126 DEARBORN-ST.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

Candy PARIS STYLES. An entirely new confection ONLY found at KRANZ'S, 80 State.

TRUNKS, &c.

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists should visit CHAS. T. WILT'S For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay. No. 144 State-st.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted. [illegible] E. BURNHAM, 71 State-st. [illegible]

PETROLEUM.

Organization of Companies in O
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Monopoly.

They Have Come to S
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Through.

An Official of a New Comp
Gives Some Interesting
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Sufficient Oil Above Ground to
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Various Tricks of the Monopoly t
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Special Correspondence of The Chicago Trib

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SOME VERY INTERESTING STATISTIC

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or one is struck by lightning. The liab
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that will put the fire out when it is c
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Various Tricks of the Monopoly to Put Their Product on the Market.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 11.—Hardly a generation ago petroleum was an unknown element in the world's marts of trade. To-day its production and refinement is a business in certain parts of the country second to none in importance, and every household in the land is interested in it. The refining business has passed through two stages, and would now seem to be just entering upon its third stage. First the refining was done by a large number of small firms in various portions of the country. Then these firms were bought up and consolidated into what is known as the Standard Oil Company, which has controlled the refining business of the world for many years past, and bids fair to continue to do so for some years to come. Many small refiners from time to time started into business for the purpose of being bought out by the Standard at handsome figures, and thus quitting the business. It is well understood now that the Standard is through with their buying out policy. A number of new companies have recently started in, and do not intend by any means to go out of the business. They are, of course, working on a comparatively small scale, but are doing, it is understood, a good paying business.

I had a long talk last night with Judge Jesse H. McMath, who, with ex-Mayor Rose, of this city, is the principal man in the Superior Oil Company, one of the new refineries that have recently gone into business. The Judge gave me

SOME VERY INTERESTING STATISTICS

on the oil business, which cannot fail to be of interest to the public in general.

"How many refineries are there outside of the Standard at the present time?"

"There are in all twenty-nine. These have mostly sprung up during the last eighteen months."

"What is the capacity of these twenty-nine refineries?"

"They can produce 15,000 barrels of refined petroleum daily. In other words, they can supply the United States. The average daily consumption of oil in the United States is 14,880 barrels. Of course the consumption is much larger in the winter than in the summer."

"Can you give the amount of crude oil produced per day in the United States?"

"The average daily production of crude oil in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia is 75,000 barrels. The daily consumption in the entire world, so far as can be ascertained, is about 45,000 barrels per day."

"What is the maximum capacity of the Standard in the production of the refined article?"

"It is, in their works at Cleveland, 14,000 barrels. In their refineries at the East and in West Virginia they can manufacture 20,000 barrels more,—thus making in all 34,000 barrels per day. Of course they do not by any means make that amount every day, because there would not be market for so much. They actually make about on the average from 24,000 to 28,000 barrels per day."

"What is the capacity of your works?"

"Oh, we are only a small element in the market thus far. We can make 400 barrels per day, and have arrangements by which this can easily be increased to 1,000 barrels per day."

"How much is made on a barrel of oil by the refiner?"

"The Standard claims that it makes only 10 cents per barrel on its refining. But I know they make much more, and any one who will think of it will know instantly that the business could not be done on that margin. They have

A VERY LARGE AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED

and their losses are great in one way and another; did they not make much more than this they could not run. For instance, they kep a large amount of oil in tanks. These tanks are very expensive. A tank that will hold 35,000 barrels costs at least $10,000. They have a large number of these, and every once in a while there is a fire which destroys one or one is struck by lightning. The liability of these tanks to lightning, when full, is very great. There is a current of hydrogen gas constantly escaping. This makes the best kind of a conductor for any electricity that may be in the atmosphere, and the first that is known is that the oil is all on fire. There is nothing that will put the fire out when it is once caught. Water simply sinks to the bottom and allows the fire to progress uninterrupted on the top of the tank. These losses are very imminent all the while. The Standard is also to very great expense in the way of paying heavy salaries to men they have retired from the refining business. Then interest must be paid on the large investments in pipe lines, etc. A moment's thought will show that all this cannot be done on a margin of 10 cents per barrel. The best and most firmly established business principles underlie every movement of the Standard. Whatever they do one may rest assured there is the best of reason for doing."

"How much oil is there now above ground?"

"There is just about enough to supply the market of the world with the needed supply of light for twenty months. After that time it would be necessary to find

SOME OTHER LIGHT."

"How do your people expect to compete with the Standard?"

"Primarily we expect to compete by making a better oil, grade for grade. That is, when they make any grade we will make the same, only better. In the second place, we expect to be enabled to compete with them because the world regards them as a monopoly and understands that the same principle applied will strike down any and every kind of business. As an illustration of this, I may say that we sell all the oil we can make. They make the price, and we sell daily at the price they have made. One of the methods the Standard pursues by which to strike down all outside refiners is to cut the price they have made. The press in Cleveland, for instance, publishes only the prices made by the Standard. Outside refiners have, in this way, no voice whatever in fixing the price at which their productions shall be sold. The quotation we will say for a certain grade of oil free on board cars is nine cents per gallon. Now, that price is made by the Standard; then, after the price is thus made,

THEY SEND THEIR EMISSARIES ON THE ROAD

and agree to deliver this oil at places on the lines of certain railroads at from one to two cents per gallon less than their own price. They get such decided advantages on certain railroads that they are able to do this. (The Pennsylvania Railroad is now said to be otside of this domination of the Standard.) Notwithstanding all this, the outside refiners are able to sell their oils at the Standard prices."

"How is this done?"

"In this way: The outside refiners have no old stock on hand. They are constantly putting on the market new, freshly-refined oil. The older mineral oil becomes after it has been refined the less valuable it is. It deteriorates after it has been treated. The knowing purchaser knows the difference between this old stock and that which is fresh and will willingly pay the difference."

"Why is it that the Standard puts old oil on the market?"

"It is in pursuance of a well-known business principle that the overproduction of the refineries during the winter season must be got rid of during the summer months, hence the rebatement in prices during the summer months."

"Why should they produce more during the winter than during the summer?"

"During the winter months the Standard runs at its daily maximum capacity, because there is more demand, and they always overproduce. When the 1st of May comes they shut down to their minimum capacity. This is for the purpose of

FORCING UPON THE MARKET THEIR OWN PRODUCTION

during the winter. They also lower the price. In looking back over the prices for the past ten years it is seen that they have every year pursued the same line of policy. It is generally supposed that this is for the purpose of hitting outside refineries; but in point of fact it is in pursuance of a well-known business principle. Every department of manufacture in the world seeks to get rid of its own production at a low price at such time of the year as business is dull. The merchant does the same thing, even if he has to make an auction in order to get rid of his old stock to have room for the new when it comes. The Standard desires to have the world suppose that this lowering of price is for the purpose of crushing out the outsiders. There are a large number of the outsiders who suppose the same thing. But the peculiarity of the thing is that the Standard pursued this line of policy before there were any outside refiners to fight."

"Are not the superior facilities which the Standard have

THE WORST THING YOU HAVE TO COMPETE WITH?"

"No, sir. I'll say this, the Superior Oil Company and most other outside refiners have all the modern appliances which the Standard has. In other words, we have everything of advantage that they have, and actually make better oil than they do. We have proof of this in the fact that we can sell all the oil that we can make, and at their price, without cutting at all. Of course they make much more than all others put together, but we claim its quality is inferior."

"Doesn't the Standard get its crude oil at Cleveland much cheaper than other refiners?"

"Inasmuch as they own and control their own pipe line from the oil regions to Cleveland they get their crude transported at about 10 cents per barrel, while the outside refiners transport by railway at about 25 cents per barrel."

"How does it cost the Standard even 10 cents per barrel by their pipe line?"

"You must take into account

THE COST OF THE PIPE LINE

in the first place, then the cost of running it, and the amount of oil transported through it, which, when ascertained, shows that it actually costs this amount. The pipe line itself cost in the beginning say $500,000. Then they must have had to pay a large amount for right of way, etc., and the cost of operating it. The interest on the money thus invested is no mean item. The moment the pipe line was completed war was declared on the railroads. The railroads had first enabled it to become a monopoly by their system of rebates by which they transported crude and refined oils for it, then it turned by its pipe line and sought to carry its own crude. The railroad companies made a larger percentage of profit in carrying the crude oil before the pipe was laid than they did in carrying the refined, because they could wash out the same car that had brought the crude and carry refined back to the seaboard. The Standard, understanding this, constructed their pipe to carry the crude, and now the railroads must carry the refined at the old rate without the profit of carrying the crude."

I learned from other sources that the Pennsylvania Company was taking considerable shipments of oil from the Standard and that in all probability there was some reason for the move. The President of the Pennsylvania Company is well known to be hostile to the Standard, but the purchasing agent is said to own stock in that corporation.

In conversation with others of the outside refiners here the opinion was expressed that about the only way in which to successfully compete with the Standard was by manufacturing lubricating oils. With the lubricating business as a sort of backbone to the business the outsiders can gradually get a hold in the markets of the world. GARY.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Wisconsin Board of Regents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 12.—The Board of Regents of Normal Schools met in their annual meeting this morning at 10 o'clock in the office of the State Superintendent. All the members of the Board except one were present. A communication was received from Mayor Brown, of Milwaukee, tendering in behalf of the Common Council of that city five sites from which the Board can select one for the Normal School to be established there. The site selected and approved will be donated by said city in pursuance of the terms of the act, together with a suitable building to be built by said city according to plans to be approved by the Board. A committee of five, consisting of W. H. Chandler, James MacAlister, Carl Doerflinger, T. D. Weeks, and C. A. Hutchins was appointed by the President to take into consideration the subject of the above communication and report to the Board. President D. McGregor, of the Platteville Normal School; President J. W. Stearns, of the Whitewater Normal School; and President W. D. Parker, of the River Falls School, presented their annual reports of the condition of their schools, with recommendations in respect to the changes in the departments of instruction and in the arrangements or the school-rooms in the buildings. A resolution was passed inviting the Presidents of the Normal Schools to present their views of the relative merits of teaching Latin, as compared with the English language, and literature, and the natural sciences.

Bad dreams, disturbed sleep, indigestion, stomach gas, all vanishes before Hop Bitters.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR numerous patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.:

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

JUDSON S. JACOBUS, Druggist, 3037 Indiana-av., corner Thirty-first-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

L. SCHREIBER, Druggist, 482 West Lake-st., corner of Sheldon.

F. A. DRUEHL, Druggist, 802 South Halsted-st., corner Canalport-av.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

MILLS' PHARMACY, J. W. WAINWRIGHT, 572 West Madison-st., corner Ogden-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 182 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggist, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SMALL WALLET ON Prairie-av., containing a sum of money, which the owner can have by proving property and applying at 28 Portland Block.

LOST—OR STOLEN—A LIGHT BAY mare, 6 years old, weighs about 1,000 pounds; a little white on one hind foot; tail short; was hitched to a square-box top buggy, Columbus, O., make, with end springs, patent spring under body, belonging to Stafford & Murphy, corner Wells and Ontario-sts. Liberal reward will be paid for the return of the above.

LOST—ON SUNDAY EVENING NEAR Thirty-fifth-st., Scotch terrier dog with nickel collar; answers to the name of "Sandy." Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving him at 3517 Ellis-av., or 78 Michigan-av., Room 9.

LOST—A BEAD BAG, TUESDAY, 12TH, on Indiana-av. car north to Lake-st., on South Water to Clark, or on Clark-st. car to Ontario. Liberal reward by returning to 2601 Indiana-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SUNDAY last, gold-headed ebony cane, engraved with owner's initials, etc. Address A 24, Tribune office, where it can be had, and receive above reward.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:

BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Splendid brick block, 74x124, rented for $4,400, North Side; price $40,000.

60x80, with 3-story and basement brick block, corner Clark and Ohio-sts., $32,000.

Brick building, 3 stories and basement, lot 25x110, Clark-st., near Superior, $15,500.

Frame building and lot, Clark-st., near Superior, $6,400.

Lake-st., near Franklin, 4-story building and lot; $30,000.

Finest building on West Madison-st., near Halsted; $25,000.

50x100, corner West Lake and Green-sts., with buildings, $12,000.

60x100, corner Blue Island-av. and Maxwell-st., with 3-story marble-front block; $16,000.

Two stores and dwellings above, Blue Island-av.; cheap.

313 Milwaukee-av., store and lot; $5,500.

Store and lot, Wells-st., near Huron, $4,500.

Large stone-front, North Wells-st.; cheap.

Three-story and basement stone-front, State-st., near Taylor, rented for $2,000; $18,000.

50x110, with 4-story block, South Side, rented for $2,400 a year; $18,500.

172x150, vacant corner, Clark-st. and North-av.

NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

Three marble-fronts, Erie-st., near Dearborn; $8,500 to $11,000.

Fine block, northeast corner Clark and Ohio-sts., 60 x80.

Two-story and basement brick, Dearborn-av.; $8,000.

Three-story and sub-cellar stone-front, 12 rooms, and lot 25x150, North State-st., for $9,000.

Eleven-room brick house, Rush-st., near Chicago-av.; $6,500.

Nine brick houses, 10 rooms each, Franklin-st., north of Wisconsin-st.; $5,000 each.

Fifteen brick and marble-front houses, one block from main entrance to Lincoln Park; $4,800 to $5,000 each.

Block of 3 brick houses on Cass-st.; $24,000.

Three first-class marble-fronts, 3 stories and basement, all modern improvements; $9,500 each.

Three-story marble-front, a corner, Dearborn-av.; $11,500.

Three-story octagon marble-front, North La Salle-st.; $7,750.

Large brick house, and lot 32x108, Oak-st.; $7,500.

30x108, Oakwood-st., near Lake Shore drive, with small cottage; $2,750.

42x108, Oakwood-st., near the above; $130 per foot.

85x150, Fullerton-av., near Lincoln-av.

20x100, Illinois-st., near Dearborn-av.

25x150, North Clark-st., near Oak, east front.

24x150, North Clark-st., near Goethe; $125 per foot.

22x150, North Clark-st., near Schiller, east front.

44x150, North Clark-st., north of Schiller; cheap.

25x137, Hurlbut-st., near Lincoln-av.; $1,500.

50x125, Seminary-av., near Sophia-st.; $1,350.

146x125, northwest corner Halsted and Dunning-sts.; this is a sacrifice; only $4,500.

Two nice houses on Dunning-st.; cheap.

Three-story brick houses, 490 and 494 Webster-av., near North Clark-st.; $5,000.

312 Orchard-st., 10-room brick house; $4,000.

298 Orchard-st., brick basement and lot; $3,000.

292 Orchard-st., 2-story and brick basement; $3,400.

No. 469 Sophia-st., 2-story marble front, $5,300.

178 Howe-st., 10-room brick house, $4,500.

332 Hurlbut-st., 6-room cottage and barn, $2,500.

Small store and 40-ft lot, Clybourn-av., $3,500.

No. 93 Bissell-st., 8-room cottage and lot, $1,500.

No. 32 Burling, cottage and lot, $1,800.

Beautiful 3-story marble-front, 635 North Clark-st., fronting Lincoln Park, $7,500; possession at once.

UNIMPROVED NORTH SIDE PROPERTY.

40x100, corner Dearborn-av. and Division-st.

25x100, Dearborn-av., near Huron-st., $170 per foot.

50 ft. on Illinois-st., near State, $110 per foot.

25 ft. on Rush-st., at $125 per foot.

6 25-ft. lots, Hurlbut-st. near Lincoln-av.

56x137, corner Sophia-st. and Lincoln place.

8 lots on Dunning-st. at $800 each.

Lots on Lill-av., near Lincoln-av. cars, $700.

100x140, corner Fullerton-av. and Larrabee-st.

LAKE VIEW PROPERTY.

100x125, corner Belmont and Sheffield-avs., $2,300.

8 lots Belmont-av., near Clark-st., $525 each.

10 lots, Sheffield-av., $500 to $600.

50x128, Wellington-av., near Dummy road, $2,200.

125x106, Wellington-av., near Halsted-st.

12 lots, Green Bay road, $625 each.

8 lots, Dunning, east of Lincoln-av., $800.

3 acres with good house on Green Bay road; this is certainly cheap at $5,000.

50 ft. with fine house, corner Sheffield-av. and School-st., $3,000.

75 ft. with splendid brick basement house, northwest corner Sheffield and Montana-st.

45 lots, corner Lincoln-av. and Ashland-av., $525.

8 lots, Lincoln-av., near car-stable.

63x125, Dummy road, near Belmont-av.

20 acres on Lincoln-av.

Brick basement house, Dummy road, near Belmont-av., at a bargain.

SOUTH SIDE PROPERTY.

1639 Wabash-av., residence and lot, 30x160, $10,000.

82x124, corner Forest-av. and Thirty-third-st., cheap.

2715 Dearborn, brick basement cottage and lot.

3-story marble front, Wabash-av., near Eighteenth.

3-story marble front, Thirty-fifth-st., near Lake-av.

50x121 ft. on Groveland park, $130 per foot.

150x163 Michigan-av., near Forty-ninth-st.

Fine residence, Wabash-av., near Seventeenth-st.

25x160, Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st., cheap.

100x150, corner Fifty-sixth-st. and Washington-av.

58 lots corner Halsted and Sixty-second-st., for $15,000.

WEST SIDE PROPERTY.

2-story and basement marble front, brick barn, and 50x125 Peoria-st., near Van Buren.

5-story stone front, Madison, near Halsted-st.

75x136, corner Desplaines and Indiana-sts.; this corner can now be had at a bargain.

22x116, Curtis, near Indiana-st., $1,150.

450 West Chicago-av., good store and dwelling above.

40x100, Clinton-st., at $80 per foot.

A first-class residence, Throop, fronting Jefferson Park.

238 Marshfield-av., 2-story brick house, $4,500.

3-story brick house, 99 Centre-av., $3,800.

3-story marble front block, 60x100, corner Blue Island-av.

Nice 2-story store, Blue Island-av., near Eleventh-st., $5,500.

50x130, Congress, near Robey, $55 per foot.

80x117, Morgan, near Randolph, east front.

10-room cottage, West Monroe-st., $2,000.

200x200, corner Madison and Central Park, cheap.

200x125, fronting Central Park and boulevard.

No. 238 Jefferson and Congress-sts., only $2,800.

50x115 ft., West Sixteenth, near Canal-st.

75x124 ft., corner Clinton and Mather-sts.

146x125, corner Milwaukee-av. and Cornelia-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

120 acres at South Lawn, with house, barn, and improvements, $60 per acre.

10 acres near Pullman.

10 or 20 acres north of South Chicago.

17 acres at Auburn; very cheap.

30 acres, South Englewood.

20 acres river front at Riverdale.

20 acres Lincoln-av., Lake View; $600 per acre.

10 acres near Marine Hospital; choice and cheap.

80 acres, Elmhurst, with fine brick house, $165.

125 acres, East Grove; depot on the ground.

Besides a large list of other property.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION.

THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
(The only Real Estate Auction house in Chicago), will hold their
TENTH PUBLIC SALE,
by catalogue of
SEVENTY PIECES OF PROPERTY
TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), JULY 13, AT 3 P. M.
At the Exchange.
BARGAINS FOR BUYERS
AND
QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS.
W. K. NIXON, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Real Estate.
CHANDLER & CO., 72 Dearborn-st., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—
THE CHICAGO
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
(The only exclusively real estate auction house in Chicago),
WILL HOLD THEIR
ELEVENTH PUBLIC SALE
WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT 3 P. M.,
AT THE
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.
Nos. 116 and 118 Dearborn-st.
☞ An early entry of property is requested.
THE TWELFTH PUBLIC SALE
WILL TAKE PLACE
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 17, AT 3 P. M.
THE THIRTEENTH PUBLIC SALE
WILL TAKE PLACE
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, AT 3 P. M.
SPECIAL AUCTION SALES
OF
REAL ESTATE
AT THE EXCHANGE, 116 AND 118 DEARBORN-ST.,
EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.
OUT-DOOR AUCTION SALES
OF
REAL ESTATE
A SPECIALTY.
A GENERAL COMMISSION
REAL ESTATE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
THE MOTTO OF
THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
IS
"BARGAINS FOR BUYERS
AND
QUICK SALES FOR SELLERS."
W. K. NIXON, Real Estate, President.
CHANDLER & CO., Mortgage Bankers, Treasurers & Trustees.
WM. A. BUTTERS, Manager and Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE and brick barn, Michigan-av., No. 3220, deep lot; very cheap at $16,000.

Marble front house, Michigan-av., No. 2971; $9,500.

Marble front house and brick barn, No. 2404 Prairie-av., in complete order and cheap at $11,000.

Twenty-fifth-st., No. 192, brick, 10 rooms, $8,500.

Indiana-av., No. 3817, brick, 10 rooms, $4,500.

Johnson place, No. 3735, brick. Price $3,400.

Third-av., cottage and lot near Harrison-st., $3,750.

Butterfield-st., cottage and barn, $2,650.

HENRY L. HILL, 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

THIRTY-NINTH-ST.—150x173 feet, between Grand boulevard and Vincennes-av.; a good investment.

THIRTY-FIFTH-ST.—131x181 feet, corner Forest-av., on the boulevard; very desirable.

COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—124 feet front, near Thirty-fifth-st. A block of brick stores, if built on this property, could be rented immediately.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK residence near Thirty-second-st.; $9,000.

Two-story and basement frame house with brick extension, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.; $6,500.

Lot on Fifth-av., north of Polk-st., 50x106, $175 per foot. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL LEASEhold, $40,000; building cost $70,000; rents $4,000 net. Look at it. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEment brick building, 125x125 feet, about 3½ acres of ground, railway facilities, centrally located, suitable for furniture factory, packing-house, or any large manufacturing establishment. J. L. LEE, 76 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—25X100 ON SHERMAN-ST., east front, north of Van Buren-st.; bargain. 300 feet on Drexel-boulevard, corner Forty-third-st., with stable lots; bargain. B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY-MEN AND TEAMsters attention—Choice piece of property on North La Salle-st., with a large brick barn; would be a fine location for livery, teaming, or undertaker. R. KENNEDY, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st:

INDIANA-AV.—48 feet near Thirty-first-st., $130.

PRAIRIE-AV.—25 feet, near Thirty-second-st.

INDIANA-AV.—24x158 feet near Eighteenth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE residence in Hyde Park, choice location, with 100 feet, corner lot, easy of access by Hyde Park trains; price $12,000. Will exchange for a residence in city. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON CLARK-ST., near Humboldt House; also lots in Holstein subdivision; also cheap house and lot at Lakeside. GEO. M. GAGE, 107 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON THE South Side for builders, 96x164 feet, at $80 per foot. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

INDIANA-AV.—House and lot near Eighteenth-st., 2-story, basement, and mansard, with large extension room on parlor floor, $8,500.

INDIANA-AV.—Octagon stone-front, 25 feet wide, near Twenty-ninth-st., $7,000.

INDIANA-AV.—Octagon-front brick house, near Thirty-fourth-st., $7,500.

MICHIGAN-AV.—A handsome residence, near Eighteenth-st., heated by steam.

FOR SALE—A LARGE CORNER LOT with two houses, corner Brown and Maxwell-sts.; also a long-established and well-located saloon business will be sold cheap on account of sickness. JULIUS KAUB, 129 Brown-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY C. H. MULLIKEN, Room 13, 95 Dearborn-st.

Agent for the care and management of property.

A very fine residence in Waukegan with out-buildings, with seven acres of land about the buildings.

It is an hour and a half's ride from Chicago, and the fare 30 cents per day.

The house is of brick substantially built, 2 stories and French roof, all finished and in nice order, having 18 rooms, with fine view of Lake Michigan.

The land is in a high state of cultivation with an abundance of fruit,—apples, pears, cherries, peaches, plums, etc.

Also a fine vegetable garden.

Will be sold at a great bargain, or exchange for city property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE residence in Hyde Park, choice location, with 100 feet, corner lot, easy of access by Hyde Park trains; price, $12,000; will exchange for a residence in city. MATSON HILL, Room 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—13 ACRES, SIXTY-SEVenth-st. and Calumet-av; nice ground. 50 acres, or part, Thirty-ninth-st., east of Johnson-av. 8 acres at Jefferson, very cheap. I. P. COATES, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A PLEASant home in Winnetka. House consisting of 9 rooms, attic and cellar, in excellent condition. Lot 176x200 feet; handsome lawn and shade-trees; vegetable garden at the back; well stocked with grapevines, apple, pear and cherry-trees; currant and raspberry bushes. Apply to owner, 106 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE LOTS in Lake View, convenient to street-cars, and in good neighborhood; lake water, and sidewalks laid in front of each lot; some with good sewer connections; will sell cheap on favorable terms. McCONNELL BROS.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—LOTS ON THE shore of Lake Michigan, 80 feet above lake, at $100 each, on $5 monthly payments; good schools, churches, and cheap railroad fare; will show lots free any day. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—33 ACRES ON CICERO parkway, east of Riverside; bargain. T. D. HULL, Kendall Building.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE, SEVEN miles from Chicago, beautiful residence lots at $40, $50, $75, or $100; near hotel; $15 down, and $5 monthly. (I won't be undersold.) Lots shown free. Abstract free. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—THE GAGE PLACE AT Lakeside; no finer or more commodious suburban residence and grounds can be found in the vicinity of Chicago. GEO. M. GAGE, 107 Randolph.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES SOUTH OF city, close to depot, $500 per acre. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES NEAR THE NEW Chicago, Burlington & Quincy car-shops at a great bargain. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARMS—BY LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.:

260-acre farm in Walworth County, Wis.; improvements very extensive, brick house costing $5,000, etc., living water, exceptionally fine orchard and small fruits; ten acres heavy timber. Cheap for cash or will exchange for good town or city property.

Fine stock or grain farm of 396 acres 2½ miles from Ripon, Wis., and 3 from Green Lake; finely improved and well watered; very cheap for cash; will take in part payment small farm or other good property.

250 acres, fine improvements, near Kingston, Green Lake County, Wis. This farm is well stocked, and can be bought very cheap and on easy payments, or will exchange for good property in or near Chicago.

FOR SALE—IN PICTURESQUE LOCAtion, 15 acres, house, barn, stable, well, and cistern, stock and implements. Fishing and shooting in their seasons. W. A. HARRIS, Salem, Kenosha County, Wis.

FINANCIAL.

A. GOLDSMID, LOAN OFFICE, 99 EAST Madison-st. (licensed). Established 1865. Diamond broker and bullion dealer. Cash paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, etc., etc. Colorado Branch, 403½ Larimer-st., Denver.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture without removal, pianos and other good securities. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOANED ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on diamonds, watches, and jewelry at TOM N. DONNELLY & CO.'S loan office. 118 Dearborn-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 121 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS, FROM $50 TO $1,000, to loan on furniture, pianos, etc., at low rates, or other good security. 95 Dearborn-st., Rooms 11 & 12.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker. 86 Washington-st.

LOANS MADE UPON CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates. CHAS. J. HAINES, Room 6 Kendall Building.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT on improved city or country real estate in sums from $1,000 to $20,000. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT in sums of $20,000 and upwards. Security must be unexceptionable. Apply by letter with full particulars to T. W. GROVER, 40 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO, 152 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in sums of $1,000 to $100,000 at lowest rates. HENRY WALLER, JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARM OR CITY property at 6 per cent. No commission. J. W. HOUSTON, 78 Monroe-st.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE HAVE $3,500 TO LOAN ON COOK County improved real estate at 6 per cent; money in bank; no red tape. An extra chance to a party wanting this amount. LEWIS & KNOTT, Rooms 5 and 6 Borden Block, 99 Randolph-st.

$50,000 OR MORE TO LOAN ON Chicago or Cook County property. CHAS. GARDNER, 94 Washington-st.

$20,000 ON A LARGE AND VALUable property near the Stock Yards for 3 years, at 6 per cent interest. Money to be used in building and enlargement of a profitable manufacturing business; security three or four times the amount of the loan required. Principals desiring a safe investment will be furnished satisfactory proof of the value of property and high character of parties interested. Address, A 56 Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

CARRIE A. JOHNSON, TEACHER OF elocution and dramatic art. 179 South Ashland-av.

I HAVE PUT THIRTY SHORTHAND writers and type-writer operators in situations during the past month, and have demand for many more. DAN BROWN, Secretary Shorthand Writers' Association. The best place to learn these useful arts is with BROWN & HOLLAND, 50 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

PROF TOWNSEND, THE GREAT Psychologist and Phrenologist, will remain in the city for a short time, AND WILL TEACH Clairvoyance and Psychology! Will guarantee satisfaction and a perfect knowledge of the Phenomena. Also will make phrenological examinations. The Professor will give most satisfactory references. Address or call, 255 Indiana-st., Chicago.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A BETTER PLACE TO SELL YOUR cast-off clothing, carpets, etc., cannot be found than J. Gelder's, 394 State-st., who pays the highest cash price. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. Mail orders promptly attended to.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A CLAM-SHELL DREDGE, double engine, gearing, chains, and clam shell, complete. Apply to GEO. M. BOGUE, 8 Reaper Block, 97 Clark-st., or to JOHN A. PETTIGREW, Superintendent Oakwoods Cemetery, on the grounds, or by letter to him at Box 166, Hyde Park, Ill.

MACHINERY.

A DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER CANNOT explode; gives most steam for least money, and its durability is established by three years' service without repairs. Engineers and steam users invited to examine, or send for descriptive circular to DUPLEX SAFETY BOILER COMPANY offices, 34 Cortland-st., New York, and 45 Franklin-st., Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, ETC. AT LOW CASH PRICES,
On easy payments.
Splendid stock. Fair dealing.
Open evenings.
J. W. & J. B. STOREY, 253 State-st.

BOOKS.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE LIBRARY; ONE of the best collections of books, with fine bookcases, in fine bindings—a gentleman's library; will exchange for residence or improved farm, or sell cheap for cash. Address, for five days, HENRY, care Clifton House, City.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE 1522 WABASH-AV., first-class brick and stone house in thorough repair.

Very light and dry basement, corner Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

Store and basement 358 Wabash-av., with living-rooms in the rear.

Barber-shop, furnished, 364 Wabash-av.

Store, 322 South Clark-st.

Good flat at 322½ South Clark-st.

Store and basement, 90 Franklin-st., near Washington. Good for light manufacturing purposes.

B. P. HUTCHINSON & CO., 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS ON Twenty-ninth-st., near Michigan-av., $35. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 137 Park-av., $25 per month. R. M. OUTHET, 146 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—FINE, LARGE HOUSE ON the North Side, furnished, or for term of years unfurnished. Apply to LYMAN & GIDDINGS, 101 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

2021 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement brick, stone front, all modern improvements, all in good order.

2½-story frame, east front, water in kitchen, 34 Evans-av.; $18.

Fifty-fourth-st. and Egandale-av., two-story and basement brick, all modern improvements, good barn and large grounds, cheap to a good tenant.

Fifty-first-st. and South Park-boulevard, two-story and basement brick house, good barn, and large grounds.

WEST SIDE.

582 West Washington-st., corner Wood, an elegant 2-story and basement brick, with brick barn, modern improvements, in first-class order.

604 West Washington-st., 2-story and basement house, with barn; will be put in good order.

298 Warren-av., 3-story and basement brick; every room in house heated by steam; all in first-class order.

220 South Morgan-st., near Van Buren-st. cars, 3-story and basement brick, a beautiful house with ground about it, in nice order, all modern improvements.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FRENCH FLATS—BY J. GUY OWSLEY, 89 Randolph-st., Room 17; hours, 10½ to 12½: 111 Robey-st., 6 rooms, $25 per month. 115 South Robey-st., 6 rooms, $22 per month. 115 South Robey-st., 5 rooms, $12 per month.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A 7-ROOM FLAT, BRICK house, second floor, cellar and bath, 3245 Butterfield-st., $20. WILSON G. BAKER, 93 Washington-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—5 PARK-ROW, BETWEEN Michigan-av. and the lake, handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Landlady permanent. Parlor.

TO RENT—$2 PER WEEK, WELL lighted, nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen only. 376 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOM WITH BATHROOM, hot and cold water; pleasant for two gentlemen; parlor floor, 1414 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL front, for gentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House. Apply at Room 17.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLORS and basement (seven rooms) on favorable terms; two folding beds and piano included; from three to nine months. 1401 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—FRONT PARlor and other cool rooms. Lake Front, at 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—SUITE OF 2 or 3 elegant rooms, south and east exposure, on avenue, walking distance from business centre. Address A 30, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished front room overlooking Jefferson Park; side room with folding bed suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. 474 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—BY A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st., 3 front rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, in brick building, 541 Madison-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE, FRONT alcove room, unfurnished; good location; convenient to business centre. 238 North La Salle-st.

TO RENT—234 ONTARIO-ST.—NICELY furnished double south room, to gentlemen only. References.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED front alcove room, all conveniences, for middle-aged gentleman; widow's family. G 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—LARGE FINE STORE, 267 South Clark-st., desirable place for grocery or clothing. D. HORTON, Room 11 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 376 STATE-ST. For sale, money making grocery, 161 Fourth-av.; also lease and furniture of 20 rooms, doing good business. Apply to JOEL BIGELOW, 161 Fourth-av.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—VERY LIGHT PLEASANT rooms for offices or light manufacturing on second floor of buildings Nos. 168 and 170 Madison-st. Call on GEO. F. HARDING, owner, or E. R. BOWEN, agent, Room 16, 170 Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DARK BASEMENT, CHEAP, at 193 South Clark-st., under clothing store.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM AUG. 1 or Sept. 1, a new or perfectly clean house of about 8 rooms, in a good neighborhood, by a first-class tenant; price not to exceed $40 per month. Address A 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 OR 4 front rooms, ground or second floor, for offices. Address A 20, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE, a fresh stock of dry goods and carpets, also good will and lease; store 48x135; plate-glass front, best fitted in Wisconsin; stock not large; can do a large, profitable trade; good cause for selling. Apply to A. D. FLEMING & CO., Appleton, Wis.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE—AN old and well established wholesale tobacco and cigar establishment, with stock and fixtures, doing a good and profitable business; good location and moderate rent; reasons for selling, the proprietor has urgent business in Europe. Address Letter A., 226, St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE A—FIRST-CLASS STOCK of boots, shoes, harness and gents furnishing goods. Also store in Brick Block, 20x80 feet. Located in a live town of 1,800 inhabitants; first-class seminary and graded school; best farming country in the State. An established trade of fourteen years. A rare chance to step into a first-class business. Address WINTER & SON, Onarga, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST-PAYing retail stores in Chicago, doing a business of $20,000 yearly, can be made to go to $40,000; been established twelve years. A fortune can be made in it within ten years. Reason for selling, ill-health—must change climates. Address for five days, A 95, Tribune.

FOR SALE—GROCERIES—ONE OF the best stocks and locations in Quincy, Ill.; also stock of fine groceries in this city, splendid store and stock. Address Y 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LUCRATIVE MANUfacturing business for $8,000 cash; large profits; goods sell in every town. Call or address A. P., 156 South La Salle-st., down-stairs.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE WITH ELEgant fixtures; will be sold at a bargain. Call immediately at the store 2906 Cottage Grove-av., between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m.

FOR SALE—ELEGANTLY-FITTED sample room on West Madison-st., doing good business. One-half cash, balance on time. Apply at Room 3, 328 West Madison-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND BUSINESS-men.—Rock Falls, Ill., located at the junction of the C., B. & Q., C. & N. W., and R. R., I. & St. L. Railways, is the largest manufacturing town of its age in the West, and offers unusual advantages to manufacturers of almost any commodity. It has a large and enduring water-power, which, when fully developed, will support a city of 50,000 inhabitants. Its railway facilities are No. 1 in every respect.

Improved water-power for sale in large or small quantities at low figures and on easy terms. Also, room and power to rent for large or small business, in new brick building, very low.

Every possible encouragement is offered to manufacturers and others to locate here.

$250,000 worth of unimproved water-power and land will be donated to parties improving the same.

Address A. P. SMITH, Rock Falls, Ill.

Refers to the management of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Company, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PARTY TO FURNISH $5,000, $2,500 at once, balance as needed, to manufacture an article of great value. The entire sum can be refunded from profits inside of four months. A sufficient test has been made to prove the above statement. Full particulars to principal at personal interview. Address, for three days, A 70, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $10,000 IN a manufacturing business established. Can show any party that the business is permanent, lucrative, and safe, and can realize 30 per cent per annum on investment. Full investigation and particulars at personal interview only. Address, for three days, A 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO FURNISH $1,000, to be used in organizing a company to work a rich and well-developed silver mine; parties in New York and Boston will take two-thirds the amount needed, and the entire sum can be realized in less than sixty days, and I will show the party furnishing the above sum that he can get from $5,000 to $10,000 for his money. For full particulars address A 67, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE COMPANY, 200 TO 206 Randolph-st., have finest warerooms and the best facilities in the city for storing furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc. Low rates. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—PACKER IN DRY GOODS and notion store. State age, experience, and former references. Address A 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY bill clerk. Address by mail. No personal applications received. FRANKLIN MACVEAGH & CO.

WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man in a wholesale grocery house to learn the business; good handwriting necessary. Address at once A 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INVOICE CLERK, 18 or 20 years old, who writes a good hand and is quick and correct at figures. A 96, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—25 EXPERIENCED COALminers at Minonk, Ill.; full work guaranteed; no strike or trouble of any kind. Inquire at 125 La Salle-st. MINER T. AMES.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTers at C. P. KIMBALL & CO., Wabash-av. and Harrison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESSman for newspaper work. Pictorial Printing Co., 78 Randolph-st.

WANTED—MACHINISTS—2 GOOD, steady men, with good references, to go to Lake Superior; steady work and good wages. Apply Thursday morning at F. W. Corey & Co.'s, 59 Lake-st. ALEX. P. THOMAS, Superintendent Conglomerate Mining Co.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER TO tend store and general work. 652 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—PRESS FEEDERS. APPLY to Foreman Press-room. J. M. W. JONES CO., corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER AT 71 Dearborn-st., McCormick Block.

WANTED—FIREMAN AND FLOORman horseshoers. Blue Island-av. and Wood-st. BARNEY MAGUIRE.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse and work about the yard. C. P. DUPEE, corner Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

WANTED—HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S stables, 1325 and 1327 Wabash-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORers for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois; wages $1.60 to $1.75 per day; steady work and free fare; 100 men for sawmills, farms; also 100 men for section work in Colorado; cheap fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st., and 23 Madison-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORers for Colorado; we ship to-night; cheap fare. For wages and particulars call on CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison.

WANTED—ALL THE LABORERS I can get for C. & N. W. R. R. extension in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Dakota, $1.75 per day; 25 for building wire fence; 25 quarrymen; 100 for lumberyard; free fare; 100 for Kansas and Colorado, cheap fare. J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LABORERS AT LEAD works, Fifteenth and State-sts. None but able-bodied men need apply.

WANTED—LIBERAL ARRANGEments made with good canvassers for life-insurance by W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE FOR farm work; permanent employment and good wages. 54 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FOR A PHILADELPHIA silk and lace goods house, a traveling salesman for Minnesota and Northern Iowa. Must have an established trade, and furnish good references. Address A 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMhands; Germans preferred; good wages; 18 miles from city; Monday, 9 o'clock. GEO. A. SEARL, 69 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—A MAN OF BUSINESS EXperience and some knowledge of bookkeeping to manage the canvassers and office business of an old established and successful publishing concern. A party with capital sufficient to take an interest preferred. H., Room 18 No. 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH SMALL CAPItal for permanent business; guaranteed to pay $30 to $70 per week; $1 sample free to those who mean business. Send stamp for paper, and investigate the best money-making scheme extant. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESman, familiar with fancy goods. One who can command a trade. State salary expected. Address A 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD ARCHITECtural draughtsman, to go to Dubuque. German preferred. Steady work for a good man. Apply to HAY & PRENTICE, corner Canal and Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO write lists in office from dictation. Apply in own hand-writing. A 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, STRONG, POLITE elevator boy. Room 59, 79 Dearborn-st. Call at 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS cashier and to act as assistant superintendent of a Club-House. Answer, giving references and stating where last employed. A 23, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WILL SELL her beautiful and stylish bay horse, Bay Prince, for $250; he cost $650 last year in Kentucky; he is worth more now, as he is acclimated and city broke; fears nothing. He can be driven up to steam-cars with safety by a lady. He was sired by Young Prince, son of Young Columbus; dam by Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Bay Prince is 6 years old, 15½ hands high, weighs 1,000 pounds, has good mane and tail to the ground; is very graceful and attractive; must be seen and rode after to be appreciated. He needs no boots or weights, is a square, level trotter, never been trained for speed, but has shown several heats under 2:30, and will warrant him to show it any time when in condition; he is an excellent pole horse and good under saddle; he is warranted sound and kind. Call at owner's residence, 1234 Michigan-av.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 E. WASHington-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices; or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AT J. S. COOPER'S STABLES, NOS. 174 and 176 Michigan-av., fine driving, buggy, carriage, saddle, and draft horses. Orders solicited.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS (STUDEbaker) double-phaeton, at one-third its cost. Address G 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT SADDLE horse; all the gaits, and full-blood Kentucky mare, 6 years old. S. K. DOW, Metropolitan Block.

WE HAVE THE FINEST STOCK OF carriages of all kinds, of our own make, to be found in Chicago, and at low prices; also second-hand in great variety. P. L. SMITH, 302 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TEAMS TO DELIVERED crushed stone from the Chicago Union Lime Works, corner Nineteenth and Lincoln-sts. to Michigan-av. boulevard. Steady work through the season. Apply at said works.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
STEINWAY PIANOS,
FISCHER PIANOS,
LYON & HEALY PIANOS,
PEASE PIANOS,
BURDETT ORGANS,
LYON & HEALY ORGANS.
A variety of second-hand pianos and organs constantly on hand at $35, and upward.
LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAMILY AND OTHER WASHING done at reasonable prices and in first-class style at Andersen's laundry, 709 Odgen-av

NOTICE—SOMETHING VERY IMportant to smokers—You will save 50 per cent by buying your goods to-day. Clayton will sell a job lot of finest and popular brands of cigars. Goods will be sold from one box upwards at public auction. 84 La Salle-st., opposite Court-House.

WANTED—TO BUY OR RENT—A first-class bar or beer saloon. Address, stating particulars, A 45, Tribune office.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE public that F. P. Loveland is no longer in our employ, and we will not pay any debts of his contraction or be responsible for any acts he may perform. LOVELAND & CO., 494 Clark-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage family, or business troubles. Fees, 50 cents to $1.

MRS. DR. ELLIS, ASTROLOGER, INdianapolis, Ind., tells life's true history; what to do for success; for persons born in March, April, June, September, October, and December select capital prizes in lottery; particulars by mail; send for circular.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IMPROVED and unimproved farms and cash for stocks of goods; also merchandise of every kind to exchange for good real estate. Address, with 3-cent stamp, Box 12, Milford, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, $30,000 worth china and crockery ware in original packages. Inquire of L. PRATT, 91 Dearborn-st.

WEST JACKSON-ST., 50x125, UNIMproved, south front, will exchange equity for house and lot in Lake View. BAIRD & BRADLEY, Room 15, 90 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO LEASE.

WANTED—TO LEASE—LAND AND buildings for a term of years at low rate a piece of land about 125x200 feet accessible to a main line of railroad, with suitable buildings, for the manufacture of iron goods, or land on which the owner will erect buildings to suit. Apply to C. J. HULL, 616 West Lake-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—2 GIRLS, OR MAN AND wife without children, to go to Wyoming. Call at 373 West Washington-st. Tuesday and Wednesday at 4 p. m. References required.

WANTED—GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL hotel in Wisconsin; good wages, and fare paid. Apply at Room 64 Clifton House, from 10 to 12 Wednesday morning.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN SMALL American private family, North Side. EDWARD KIMBALL, 409 Sophia-st., near Lincoln-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NORWEgian or Swedish girl for second work or general housework; family small, wages good. Apply at side door No. 2832 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A FIRST-CLASS cook at 241 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework at once. Good wages paid. Apply at 2708 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be first-class; none other need apply, at 392 Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL 12 TO 15 YEARS OF age to do light housework and attend boy 3 years old; short distance in country. Apply Wednesday and Thursday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 36 River-st.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAvian girl, general housework. 1316 Michigan-av.

WANTED—COOK AND GIRL FOR second work in private boarding-house. Apply at 1406 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CHAMbermaid at Woodruff Hotel, Wabash-av. and Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SECond girl who will take place for the summer; Protestant preferred. 2011 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in private family of two persons; must be good cook and laundress. Apply, with references, at No. 15 East Van Buren-st., second flat.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress. Apply at 4013 Ellis-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD girl to do general housework. 815 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework. References required. 3335 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do second work. Apply at 778 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO take care of children. References required. Apply at 2428 Prairie-av.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and a seamstress for children's clothes. Apply at 2428 Prairie-av.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED—SIX GOOD IRONERS; good wages for competent hands. Palmer House Laundry.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A LADY TO WRITE IN AN office. Address, in own handwriting, A 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH A PROduce firm by a young man of 24; would prefer business where chance might be later to participate in with a few thousand dollars. First-class references given. Address A 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOTEL clerk; willing to work night or day. Can give good recommendations. Address A 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced druggist. Address A 25, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-class carpenter and joiner, competent to take charge of buildings, etc. Address for five days A 48, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by a man that understands the care and driving of horses and carriages. Address A 38, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced salesman with tailor's trimmings or clothing; acquaintance in Illinois and Iowa. Satisfactory reference. Address Y 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD Norwegian cook; can understand but not speak English. Good references. Inquire at 207 West Indiana-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 VERY competent girls as cook and second girl, or general housework, in a small family. Apply for two days at 273 Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A NO. 1 German woman with a boy 2 years old; city or country; low wages. 145 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—I AM A FIRST-class cook, English, French, or American style. Good references. Wages from $4 to $5 per week. Call at 299 East Ohio-st. OILIVIA SAWONSON.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FIRST-class cook in private family; 5 years' reference. 222 in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent girl to do general housework or cook in a private family; can give good reference. Address, for two days, A 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class cook, washer, and ironer. 111 Forquer-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG Swede girl to do light second work in a small family. Call at 111 Sedgwick-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO Swedish girls to do general housework. Call at 148 Oak-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS as cook and to do second work. Call at 171 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl as cook and laundress in a private family. Good references. Call at 1423 Stewart-av., near Twenty-eighth-st., in the rear.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class monthly nurse. Call at 2940 South LaSalle-st. MRS. ORRILL.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE BY an American lady. Inquire at 112 Twenty-ninth-st. Good city references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMpetent nurse to take the full care of infant or children; good reference. Call at 90 North La Salle-st. MRS. RUST.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A HOUSEkeeper in a private house or hotel; experienced and competent. Call or address M A Q, 218 Aberdeen-st.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian or German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—BEDROOMS, parlors, and single rooms, with board.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen; day boarders taken.

532 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLE, well furnished room with first-class board.

1233 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT rooms with board for gent and wife or gents; also one single room.

1426 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT AND well-furnished rooms to rent; modern conveniences. Board if desired.

2355 WABASH-AV.—COMFORTABLY furnished room, with or without board.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano. Furnished rooms, $1.50 to $4 per week.

269 EAST INDIANA-ST., JUST EAST of State—Large room for two, with board; also single room, third floor. References.

HOTELS.

BENTON HOUSE, OPPOSITE CUSTOM-House, adjoining Grand Pacific, 228 and 230 Clark-st. Pleasant outside rooms, handsomely furnished, 50c, 75c per night; $3 per week.

ORIENT HOUSE, 278 AND 280 STATE-st.—Newly opened and refurnished; cool and pleasant rooms, with board, from $6 to $8 per week. Day board $4; transient $1.50 to $2 per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 116, 118, 120, AND 122 Fifth-av.—$2 per day; special rates to traveling men. Having just added and furnished up 25 new rooms, can accommodate a few permanent boarders in good rooms at reasonable rates.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES WHO WISH ROOMS OR board in the city or suburbs can select from a list of desirable places at the Renting Agency, 2 Tribune Building. Information free. A. J. BURBANK.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife and boy 5 years old, between Twenty-second and Thirtieth-sts., east of Wabash-av.; would like barn. Address, with full particulars, S. C. HOLLAND, 72 Grant-place.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY 2 YOUNG men, brothers, near Oakland depot; terms must be moderate. Can furnish best references. Address A 36, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $5,000 to start a branch grocery in the country by a man of first-class reputation, having a store in the city. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

Toledo, Ann Arbor & Grand Trunk Railway.

First Mortgage 6 Per Cent Forty-Year Gold Bonds.

Principal due 1921; Interest January 1 and July 1; Total Issue, $1,260,000.

Issued at Rate of $15,000 per Mile.

These bonds were issued to retire an existing mortgage of $450,000 on the old Toledo & Ann Arbor R. R. (46 miles), and with the excess to extend it 38 miles to the Grand Trunk Railway at Pontiac, and to other important connections. This extension is completed to South Lyons, 61 miles from Toledo. The Toledo & Ann Arbor Division (46 miles) is now earning at a rate sufficient to pay the interest on the whole $1,260,000, without any business from the 38 miles of the extension which is also covered by this mortgage.

A limited amount offered at 103.

ANTHONY, POOR & OLIPHANT,
No. 45 Wall-st., New York.

☞ Pamphlet with map and full particulars furnished on application.

REED & BREESE, INVESTMENT SECURITIES,
100 Dearborn-st., Chicago,

Offer a limited number of shares of stock in the

Republic Iron Company, Lake Superior Iron Company, Champion Iron Company, and Lake Superior Ship Canal Railway and I. Co.,

At prices that will pay very large dividends upon the investment.

In view of the low interest rate now prevailing, these securities must advance materially.

We are buyers and sellers of all dividend-paying iron stocks. Quotations furnished on application.

Burlington & Miss. Neb. 4s.
C., B. & Q. 4s.
St. Paul 5s, new, C. & P. W. Div.
St. Paul 5s, Mineral Points.
St. Paul 6s, Dubuque Div.
N. W. new S. Fund 5s.

AND OTHER CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS, FOR SALE BY

DAY & FIELD.

THE UNION TRUST CO.,
Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.
JOHN A DODGE & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, buy and carry stocks on 3 to 5 per cent margin, and, when desired, will advise when and what to buy. Also, secure STOCK PRIVILEGES at reasonable rates in which $25 to $100 can be invested. Full information on application, and Financial Report sent free.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

C. D. IRWIN, ARTHUR ORR. D. W. IRWIN, H. C. REW, A. W. GREEN, Special Partners.

IRWIN, ORR & CO., Commission Merchants,
No. 2 Chamber of Commerce, CHICAGO, ILL.,

Make a Specialty of Buying and Selling GRAIN and PROVISIONS, either for present or future delivery.

D. H. TOLMAN & CO.,
164 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.
GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Bought and sold, or carried at regular Board of Trade rates, or margins of one cent per bushel on wheat, corn, and oats, 25c per barrel on pork, and 50 cents per tierce on lard accepted. Profits and losses limited to extent of margins deposited, less commissions. No further liability incurred. Agents wanted. Correspondence solicited.

THE TRIGGER.

Preparations for a Big Pigeon Shoot in August.

A meeting of the Chicago Shooting Club was held at the Sherman House last night, R. B. Organ, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were discussed:

Resolved, That this Club hold an annual contest for a medal, the shoot to be at fifteen single birds and open to all members of the Club, both honorary and active; same to be called the Chicago Shooting Club Championship Medal; the shoot to be sweepstakes, entrance $10, birds included; the money to be divided into four purses; the medal and 40 per cent to the first, 30 per cent to the second, 20 per cent to the third, and 10 per cent to the fourth; and that the Board of Managers be instructed to obtain a medal not to exceed $25; the medal to be held by the winner until the next shoot.

Resolved, That this Club hold a series of shoots during the year ending May 31, 1882, to consist of not less than six or more than eight contests; the object being to obtain the average of each member, and to select all teams in the State Association shoots and in all contests with other clubs from the best averages of members who have shot in not less than six contests; the above to apply to all contests that occur during 1882. It shall be optional with a winner of a position to give way to one whom he thinks is a superior shot, with the approval of the managers and the other contestants; ten single birds to be shot at, and a medal to be provided by the managers, not to cost more than $25.

The Club then re-elected its officers and Board of Managers as follows: R. B. Organ, President; C. E. Willard, First Vice-President; W. H. Haskell, Second Vice-President; John Motter, Secretary. A committee of four was appointed to confer with the other clubs relative to a banquet to be given on the opening evening of the State Association shoot Tuesday, Aug. 2.

The Association received yesterday from the Indian Territory 7,000 wild pigeons, to be used at the annual shoot.

Kissing Fair.

Rome (Ga.) Courier.

If any had supposed it would turn out the way it did, the scheme would not have been adopted, but the object was a charitable one, and the Committee on Invitation were very careful to avoid the presence of any disagreeable or unpopular person. The following price-list was finally adopted. For one go-as-you-please squeeze of one minute, and one kiss, terms cash, in advance:

Girls under 16	25 cents
Girls from 16 to 20	50 cents
Ladies from 20 to 25	75 cents
Married ladies under 30	$1
Married ladies from 30 to 40	50 cents
Widows under 30	75 cents
Maiden ladies from 30 to 40	50 cents
Maiden ladies over 40	Two for a nickel

The gentlemen were all gathered in the dining-room and the ladies in the parlor. In the library was a committee of two—a lady and gentleman (the latter being time-keeper)—and they called in the gentlemen, one by one. Each was shown a schedule of prices and a list of the ladies present, and when one selected the lady he wanted to kiss, she was called in, and the transaction occurred in the presence of the committee. In cases where the squeeze was prolonged beyond the schedule time, or an additional smack taken, a fine or double price was charged for every minute in excess, and in several cases the fines were heavy, but were paid without a murmur. The whole affair was confidential, and none but the committee were to know who kissed who.

Joseph A. Bonham, Esq., the well-known lawyer, 117 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, Pa., thus relates his experience: "About two weeks ago I was seized with what the doctors called muscular rheumatism in my right leg. The leg below the knee was swollen until I could hardly stand upon it. I had seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised, and I sent to the drugstore near my house, on the corner of Nineteenth and Master streets, for a bottle of it. I rubbed my leg with it that night, and in a short time the pain seemed to go away. Next morning the swelling had shifted from under the ankle to the upper part of the knee. I applied the oil again, and the swelling in a short time went away, leaving a very slight pain. I didn't use any more oil, as I thought the attack was all over. About a week later it appeared again in the same place. The leg swelled so badly that, after coming downtown and walking several squares, I gave completely out. I went home intending to try some French medicine, but I forgot to get it, and having a part of this bottle of St. Jacobs Oil in the house yet I tried it again, bathing the limb thoroughly. When I got up in the morning pain and the swelling were both almost gone, and after one more application I was as well as ever, and from that time to this I haven't been troubled."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a remarkable remedy for all those painful complaints and weaknesses so common to our best female population. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western-av., Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

BUSINESS.

Stocks More Active, and Generally Weak, Partly Owing to Weather in the West.

Local Securities More Freely Offered, with a Steady Tone—The Loan Market Unchanged.

The Produce Markets Rather Quiet—Provisions and Hogs Stronger.

Wheat Firmer—Other Grain Steady—An Active Shipping Movement in Meats and Corn.

FINANCIAL.

There was more doing in financial circles yesterday, but they were not active. The high temperature tended to make business quiet, except as it was stimulated in special directions as noted below. The unseasonable weather was the chief cause of change in tone, as it threatens a reduced crop yield and a material decrease in the earnings of the corporations whose business it is to transport the produce from the producer to the consumer.

In New York stocks were more active and lower. The market was depressed by reports that the storms had done much damage to crops and railroad property in the West and South, and the intense heat prevailing in the West was supposed to have hurt the grain. The cutting of rates on Eastern lines, especially on passenger fares, was understood to have become very frequent, and a general railroad war seemed imminent. It was rumored that tickets from New York to Chicago could be had at $8, and Vanderbilt was reported to have signified his willingness to fight Erie to the bitter end. These stories, whether true or not, appeared to show that there was little prospect of a compromise among the trunk lines at present. The London market was also reported by cable to have fallen off in consequence of the fight. To complicate matters still more, a story was circulated to the effect that the President was worse, but this was soon denied. The shorts had much their own way, and nearly all stocks fell off, the decline running from ¾ to 2 per cent, with only a moderate business, however, the demand being chiefly from shorts. Northwestern was affected by the reports of storm damage to crops, and it, with the other Grangers, fell off. Western Union shared in the weakness from sympathy, and stories are afloat that Gould has been pushing it up in order to induce outsiders to buy. The bears are said to have cabled numerous selling orders to London, hoping to break both markets to-day. It was reported yesterday that the Directors of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway had said that there would probably be a change made in the Manhattan lease by which the latter may pay the interest on the bonds of the two roads and 6 per cent dividend on the stock; the dividend of the New York to be cash and that of the Metropolitan part scrip. It was also rumored that a new Manhattan company would be organized, the old stockholders to be counted in on a practical assessment of 10 per cent, thus making the new capital $1,300,000. It was reported later that the Manhattan had been put into the hands of a Receiver. The stock declined yesterday.

The following shows the range of stocks in New York yesterday:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
P., F., C. Co.	143	....	....	143
C., B. & Q.	162	163	162¼	162¼
Illinois Central	140	140	139¼	139¼
L. B. & W.	53¾	53¾	52	52
New York Central	143¼	143½	142⅝	142⅝
Michigan Central	102	102	101¼	101¼
Louisville & Nashville	107¼	107¼	106¼	106¼
West. Union Tel. Co.	92¼	92¼	91	91
Nash. & Chatt.	84	84	82	82
Pacific Mail	50¼	50¼	49½	49½
Reading	58	....	....	58
Chesapeake & Ohio	30	30	29½	29½
Do firsts preferred	43½	43½	42½	42½
Do second preferred	31½	31½	31½	31½
C., C. & I. C.	23¾	23¾	22⅝	23
Hannibal & St. Joe	93½	93½	92¾	92¾
Do preferred	113¼	113¼	112	112
Kan. & Texas	48	48	46¾	46¾
Chicago & Northwestern	129¾	129⅝	126¾	127⅛
Do preferred	142¾	142¾	140¼	140⅜
Erie	44⅛	44½	43¼	43⅝
Do preferred	85½	85½	80¾	81¾
Erie seconds	103	103⅛	101	101⅛
Lake Shore	122½	122½	121⅛	121¼
Wabash, St. L. & Pacific	57¼	51½	56	56
Do preferred	92¾	93	92	92
Union Pacific	129¼	129¾	128⅝	128¾
Texas Pacific	65	65	62½	62½
Northern Pacific	43¼	43¼	42¼	42½
Do preferred	84	84	81⅜	81⅜
St. Paul	127⅛	127⅛	125	125⅛
Missouri Pacific	110⅛	110⅛	10 ⅛	108⅞
New Jersey Central	98⅞	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛
Delaware, Lack. & West	122¾	122⅞	121¼	121¾
Del. & Hudson	109⅝	109⅝	108¾	108¾
Ohio & Mississippi	40¼	40⅛	39	39⅛
C., St. P., M. & Omaha	42⅛	42½	42⅛	42⅛
Do preferred	104⅝	104⅝	103½	103½
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	141½	142	141	142
Canada Southern	65	65¾	64	64⅛
Lake Erie & Western	59⅞	59⅞	58½	59
Manhattan	21½	22¼	20	20¼
Ont. & Western	35⅝	35¾	34¼	34¼
Mobile & Ohio	37⅞	37⅞	37½	37½
St. Louis & San F.	50½	....	....	50½
Do preferred	77½	77¾	77	77
Denver & Rio Grande	107¼	107¼	105½	106½
Ohio Central	33⅞	33⅞	32¾	32¾
Peoria, D. & E.	48	....	....	48
Houston & Texas	99	99⅛	99	99
Metropolitan Elevated	91½	91½	90⅛	90⅛
Met. Elevated bonds	100¾	100¾	100¼	100⅜
Oregon Ry. & N. Co.	169	....	....	169
M., L., S. & W.	59	59	57	57
Central Arizona	6	6	4⅞	5
C. C., C. & I.	93½	93½	93	93
Central Pacific	99½	99½	98	98⅛

The clearings of the associated banks yesterday were $6,400,000. There was no particular change in the local monetary situation. Bankers reported a moderate demand for money, with rates firm at 4@5 per cent on call and 6@7 on time. New York exchange was slow at 75@80c discount. The country orders for currency were only fair.

Local securities were more active, with larger offerings. On the Stock Board sales were made of $5,000 Chicago water bonds 7s, 1894, at 125½; $1,000 Chicago water bonds 7s of 1895 at 126¼; $4,000 Chicago city 7s of 1892 at 122½; $14,000 do 7s of 1894 at 125½; $8,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 5s at 97⅞; also 100 shares Boston consolidated at 45; 100 shares Little Chief at 130; 100 shares Hibernia at 53.

Sales were also reported of $50,000 Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s at 101 and interest, and $30,000 Northwestern 5s at 104 and interest also; $6,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 4s at 97, all in one lot. They are supposed to have been purchased for a city brewer. Sales were also reported of $10,000 Chicago Water bonds 7s, 1894, at 125¾, and $5,000 city 7s, 1892, at 122¾.

Foreign exchange was dull at the following range:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Prime sterling nominal	484½	486½
Prime sterling selling	483½@484	485¼@485½
Prime sterling commercial	481½@481¾	483¼@483½
Francs	521⅞	519⅜
Francs, commercial	526⅞	524⅜
Reichsmarks	94¼	94⅞
Reichsmarks, commercial	93¾@93½	94¼@94¾

Government bonds were quoted slow and rather weak. The local quotations for District of Columbia 3.65s were 108¼@109¼; the 3½s were 102¾@103; the 4s were 116½@116⅞; and the 4½s were 114⅝@115.

The importations of specie and bullion at New York during the week ending July 8 were $67,194, consisting of $37,468 in gold and $29,726 in silver, as against a total of $49,111 for the week ending July 10 last year. The importations since Jan. 1 were $29,835,948, against $4,837,759 in 1880. Since Aug. 1, 1880, they were $100,586,267, against $82,838,245 since Aug. 1, 1879.

The price of silver bullion in London has fallen to 51@51⅛d per ounce. The decline is attributed to the final adjournment of the International Monetary Conference at Paris without accomplishing anything that was looked for.

The reports from the cotton-producing States show that the outlook for the crop is favorable, though dry weather has retarded the growth of the plant in some sections. On the whole, the cotton crop seems to be in about as good a condition as it was at this time a year ago.

The weekly statements indicate that the business of the country is in a healthy and flourishing condition, with little speculative excitement. Fears of a panic in stocks and Government securities have been allayed by the increasing prospects for the recovery of the President, and confidence has nearly reasserted itself. The croakers have been surprised to see the London market maintain its equilibrium in the face of the news from America. The money market has ruled easy under steadily increasing supplies of loanable funds, which shows that borrowers are rapidly paying off their debts out of the profits of their business. The Treasury has made large disbursements for interest and called bonds, and these moneys are also seeking investment. The weekly New York bank statement was unexpectedly unfavorable, but this is now known to have been the result of the misleading method of making it. One of the gratifying features of the business of the country is the statement of railroad earnings, which shows that forty-three roads return an increase of 30.5 per cent in earnings over those of June, 1880. In the past two years the gains in earnings has been about 80 per cent, with an increase in mileage of 26.5 per cent. Only five out of the forty-three roads show a loss. The railroads are now making $2 where in 1878 only $1 was made. Owing to the larger cotton movement and increased passenger traffic, the South and Southwestern roads have improved wonderfully in the past few months. In the Northwest the Milwaukee & St. Paul has gained 67 per cent, the Chicago & Northwestern 34, the St. Paul & Omaha 85 per cent, as a consequence of larger movements of grain. The Union Pacific gained 34 per cent, the Central Pacific 19, and the Denver & Rio Grande 98 per cent. The Vanderbilt roads, according to the latest returns, show a large diminution in receipts. The last report of the C., B. & Q. shows a loss in the net earnings in the first five months of the year. This road, with other Western lines, suffered in the first quarter of the year from severe weather. The June returns of exchange show that the transactions of twenty-two cities in the aggregate, leaving out New York, were the largest ever known in a single month. There was a gain of 44.3 per cent, as compared with June, 1880. The export trade has fallen off, chiefly because the movement was so heavy earlier in the season.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 8 per cent out of the profits of the year, in addition to providing for doubtful and bad debts and leaving on hand a surplus of $104,819.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—On the Stock Exchange the speculation was characterized by extreme depression, and, although the volume of business was by no means large, prices recorded a material decline on the day's transactions. The feeling on the street was decidedly bearish, and all the reports received, both as to the condition of the crops and in regard to the war among the railroads, were of the most unfavorable character. The market opened weak and declined sharply in the early dealings. At the First Board a partial recovery ensued, but the higher range of quotations was maintained for but a very brief period, and during the rest of the day a steady decline took place, the closing quotations being in almost every instance at the lowest figures touched. As compared with yesterday's final sales, the decline ranged from ½ to 4, the latter in Nashville & Chattanooga, Erie preferred selling off 3½, Memphis & Charleston 3, Northwestern 2¾, Texas Pacific 2¾, St. Paul & Omaha 2½, St. Paul 2⅜, Wabash Pacific 2⅛, and Manhattan Elevated, Western Union, and Indiana, Bloomington & Western each 2 per cent. The market closed weak, with a downward tendency to prices.

The money market was fairly active, but the supply of capital offering was more than equal to the requirements of borrowers. Call loans on pledge of good stock collateral ranged between 3 and 4 per cent, and closed at the lower figure. On United States bonds loans were effected at 2½@3. Time loans and prime discounts are unchanged. The sterling exchange market was steady and unchanged, the nominal quotations still continuing at 484½ for sixty-day bills and 486½ for demand, with actual business at 483½ to 484 for sixty-day bills, 485½ to 486 for demand, 486 to 486¼ for cable transfers, and 482 to 482¼ for commercial bills. Continental exchange was also steady and unchanged. Reichsmarks sold at 94⅛@94¼ for sixty days, and at 94¾ for sight, and francs at 521⅞@522½ for sixty-day bills, and 519⅜@520 for sight.

Railroad mortgages were in light request, and the market was irregular and unsettled in tone. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced from 81 to 81⅜, and declined to 79¾; Erie consolidated seconds fell off from 103⅛ to 101, and rallied to 101⅛; do funded 5s receded from 99½ to 99; New York City & Northern general 6s sold down from 95¾ to 95, and recovered to 95½; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consolidated firsts declined from 104⅝ to 103, and rallied to 104; Texas Pacific firsts (Rio Grande Division) rose from 100⅛ to 100⅞, and fell off to 100; Union Pacific firsts advanced from 118 to 118⅛, and sold down to 117½; Atchison, Colorado & Pacific firsts declined from 105 to 104; Canada Southern guaranteed firsts from 100¾ to 100; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s from 62⅞ to 60⅞; Erie first consols from 133 to 132; Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts from 98 to 97; Kansas & Texas seconds from 86⅛ to 85; Kansas Pacific firsts (Denver Division) from 114 to 113½; Metropolitan Elevated seconds from 90 to 89½; Ohio & Mississippi firsts (Springfield Division) from 121 to 120; St. Louis & San Francisco seconds, Class B, from 97 to 96½; Union Pacific sinking funds from 130 to 129½; Wabash seconds from 113¼ to 112; Rochester & Pittsburg incomes from 57⅛ to 55½; and Ohio Southern firsts from 99½ to 98. Delaware & Hudson 7s coupon of 1894 rose from 120 to 120½; Great Western seconds from 111 to 112; International & Great Northern firsts from 112 to 112½; Iron Mountain seconds from 113½ to 114; St. Paul & Sioux City firsts from 112 to 112½; and St. Paul & Minneapolis firsts from 112 to 112½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Governments were weak and a shade lower.

In the railroad bond market, New York Central coupon firsts declined 2, to 137; Ohio Southern firsts to 98, from 100; Rochester & Pittsburg incomes to 55¼, from 57½; Colorado Coal & Iron 6s to 100, from 102; Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts to 80, from 81⅜; Wabash seconds to 112, from 113½; and Indiana, Bloomington & Western firsts to 97, from 98.

State securities were moderately active.

The stock market opened weak. Speculation was depressed throughout the entire day. Prices declined steadily from the opening to the close of business, except for an occasional slight recovery, which was very quickly lost, and final sales were at a decline from yesterday's quotations, ranging ½ to 4, the latter in Nashville & Chattanooga. Erie preferred sold off 3½, Memphis & Charleston 3, Northwest and Texas Pacific 2¾, St. Paul 2⅜, St. Paul & Omaha 2½, Wabash Pacific 2⅛, and Western Union and Indiana, Bloomington & Western 2. The dissensions among railroads and discouraging reports in regard to crops caused a decline.

The *Post* says: "Although the news from Washington respecting the President's condition was most encouraging this afternoon, yet the stock market was decidedly weak at times, and the lowest prices for many weeks was made. This was because of reports of still more active hostilities between the trunk line roads, and even lower rates for through freight and passenger traffic. A large majority of the Stock Exchange are bearishly inclined, and it is known that one or two speculative capitalists who are connected with the management of the trunk lines are also bearish. It was reported, however, that the latter were buying stocks quietly this afternoon, under cover of offers of sixty-day options, Lake Shore having sold at 119¾ seller sixty. A lot of 500 shares of Lake Shore was closed out under the rule at 121¼, to settle a dispute. Michigan Central sold at 100 seller 60, and 108⅜ regular.

Transactions, 306,000:

Canada Southern	15,000	Northwestern	14,000
Central Arizona	15,000	New Jersey Central	9,000
Central Pacific	4,900	New York Central	13,000
C., C. & I. C.	3,700	Northern Pacific	6,400
Del., Lack. & West	13,000	Ohio & Mississippi	5,900
Den. & Rio Grande	2,900	Ontario & Western	5,300
Erie	32,000	Ohio Central	2,300
Hannibal & St. Joe	1,300	Pacific Mail	5,700
Kansas & Texas	9,600	St. Paul	12,000
Lake Shore	25,000	St. Paul & Omaha	2,000
Louisville & Nashv'e	3,800	Texas Pacific	5,900
Lake Erie & Western	1,900	Union Pacific	12,000
Michigan Central	10,000	Wabash Pacific	16,000
Memphis & Charl'tn	1,900	Western Union	24,000
Missouri Pacific	1,800		

Money market easy at 3@4. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, steady at 484; demand, 486.

Produce exports for the week, $6,261,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	102¾	New 4s	116¾
New 5s	102¼	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
New 4½s	114½		

BONDS.

Louisiana	66	C. P. bonds, 1st pfd	116¼
Missouri	112	U. P. bonds, 1sts	117¼
St. Joe	110	U. P. land-grant	118¾
Tennessee, old	71	U. P. sinking-fund	128¼
Tennessee, new	71½	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	112
Virginia, old	36	St. P. & S. C. firsts	112½
Virginia, consols	83½	Erie seconds	101¼
Virginia, deferred	17½		

STOCKS.

Adams	135	Nash. & Chattanooga	80
Alton & Terre Haute	63	N. J. Central	98¾
Do preferred	94¼	Northern Pacific	42½
American	84	Preferred	81¾
B., C., R. & N	80	Northwestern	127⅛
Canada Southern	64	Do preferred	140⅜
C., C. & I. C	22¾	New York Central	142⅝
Central Pacific	98¼	Ohio Central	32¾
Ches & Ohio	29½	Ohio & Mississippi	39
Do first preferred	42	Do preferred	115
Do second preferred	31¼	Ontario & Western	34
Chicago & Alton	140	Pacific Mail	49½
Do preferred	150	Panama	265
C., B. & Q	162¼	P., D. & E	46¼
C., St. L. & N. O		Pittsburg	140
Cin., San. & Clev	61	Reading	58
Cleve. & Columbus	89	Rock Island	142
Del. & Hudson	108¾	St. L. & San Francisco	50½
D., L. & W	121¾	Do preferred	77
D. & R. G	105½	Do first preferred	115¾
Erie	43⅝	St. Paul	125
Do preferred	82	Do preferred	134½
Fort Wayne	135	St. P., M. & M	109½
H. & St. Joe	92¾	St. Paul & Omaha	42
Do preferred	111¾	Do preferred	103¼
Harlem	250	Texas Pacific	62¼
H. & Tex	99¼	Union Pacific stock	128¼
Illinois Central	139¾	United States	70
L., B. & W	52½	W., St. L. & P	56
Iron Mountain	83	Do preferred	92
Kansas & Texas	46⅝	Fargo	120
Lake Erie & Western	58¾	Western Union Tel	91¼
Lake Shore	121¼	Caribou	3
Louisville & Nash	106¼	Central Arizona	5¼
L., N. A. & C	101	Excelsior	⅜
Mar. & C. first pref	14	Homestake	16
Do second preferred	10	Little Pittsburg	2⅜
Mem. & Charleston	81	Ontario	35
Michigan Central	101¼	Quicksilver	20¾
Missouri Pacific	109	Do preferred	73
Mobile & Ohio	37¼	Silver Cliff	4¾
Morris & Essex	123	Standard	22½

BOSTON.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, July 12.—Stocks closed as follows:

Boston Land	9¾	Cin., S. & Cleveland	31
Boston, H. & E. 7s	80	Eastern	51
Eastern 4½s	101¼	Little Rock & Ft. S.	79
Atchison & Topeka	45¼	N. Y. & N. E.	80
Boston & Albany	171	O. & L. C. common	54
Boston & Maine	162	Old Colony	130
Chic., Burl. & Quin	162½		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 12.—4s, 119¾.

Illinois Central, 141; Pennsylvania Central, 66¼; New York Central, 148½; Erie, 45½; do seconds, 105½; Reading, 29¾.

Bar silver is 50⅞d per ounce.

PARIS, July 12.—Rentes, 85f 25c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Sight exchange on New York, $1.50 per $1,000 premium; sterling, 483¼.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 12.—At the Mining Exchange the principal activity was in State Line s, Hibernia, Oriental, and Miller Consolidated Virginia. The market was generally weak and lower. Among the mining shares dealt in at the Stock Exchange, Central Arizona was most active, opening at 6, selling down to 4⅞, closing at 5⅛. The large dealings and advance in this stock the last few days are due to a report that a strike has been made in the mine which is likely to result as favorably as the "find," which paid the old Vulture Mine so largely. The Superintendent of the mine is now on his way to New York, which induces a belief that some new developments may soon be made. This belief is strengthened by the evident purpose of some holders to make the stock appear weak.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 12.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co	2¾	Franklin	11
Calumet & H	225	Pewabic	12
Catalpa	1⅜	Quincy	34
Copper Falls	6	Ridge	3
Duncan Silver	1⅛	Silver Islet	43

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, July 12:

CITY PROPERTY.

Emerald av, 150 ft s of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated July 6 (Master in Chancery to E. G. Pauling)	$700
Sedgwick st, 207 ft n of Sophia, w f, 96 ft to alley, dated July 11 (Augusta and Andrew Riersen to Salve Peterson)	10,350
Edward st, 158 ft s of Webster av, w f, 22x64 ft, dated July 9 (Lucy J. Sleight to John Walther)	600
Ohio st, 87 ft e of North Franklin, n f, 25x100 ft, dated July 12 (Aaron B. Mead to Wick Matthews)	1,600
Ohio st, same lot as above, dated May 25 (Wick Matthews to T. K. Webster et al)	2,000
West Lake st, n e cor of Francisco, s f, 75 ft to alley, dated July 11 (James M. Allen to John D. Allen)	7,000
May st, 144 ft s of Twenty-first, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 20 (Samuel B. Agnew to Wensel Konwalinka)	1,950
West Thirteenth st, 312 ft w of Laflin, s f, 21x124 ft, dated July 12 (Edward C. Waller to Carl L. Arndt)	800
West Erie st, 118 8-10 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, undivided ⅓ of 24x123 ft, dated July 12 (Ann Lefevour to Patrick McMahon)	1,000
West Indiana st, 122⅜ ft e of Rucker, s f, 22⅛x108 ft, dated May 4 (A. T. Symonds to Michael Doherty)	2,000
State st, 15⅝ ft n of Twenty-ninth, w f, 32x183⅜ ft, improved, dated July 11 (John Koehsel et al. to Frederick Koehsel)	4,500
North Wood st, n e cor of Emily, w f, 25x128 ft, dated July 12 (C. H. Hosmer to F. Choitz)	700
Aberdeen st, s e cor of Jackson, w f, 150x120 ft, dated June 21 (George F. Lee to Mary E. Sands)	9,000
Larrabee st, n of North av, e f, 24x30 6-10 ft, dated July 12 (Rumsey & Walker to Bernhard Ritter)	1,900
South Park av, 392 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 26x115 ft, improved, dated July 12 (Simon L. Marks to Margarat A. Sharp)	3,000
Prairie av, s e cor of Ray, w f, 125x87⅞ ft, dated March 25 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	12,300
Wilson st, 41¼ ft e of Clinton, s f, 27⅛x110 ft, dated July 7 (John Mann to Waclav Kemeceek)	2,400
West Randolph st, 60 ft w of Jefferson, n f, 2) 3-7x75 5-10 ft, dated March 21 (Master in Chancery to the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company)	8,000
Dearborn av, between Division and Elm sts, e f, 22 4-5x150 ft, improved, dated July 11 (Oran Ott to Mary A. Ryerson)	20,000
Douglas Park boulevard, n w cor of St. Louis av, s f, 447½x188 ft, with 447½x162 ft adjoining on Palatine st, dated June 21 (the State Savings Institution, by L. B. Otis, Receiver, to Raspin R. Cherry)	7,500
Wentworth av, 165⅜ ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated July 5 (Catharina Muhlke to John S. Oehmen)	1,750
Wentworth av, 1.8¾ ft n of Twenty-third st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated July 5 (same to John S. Oehmen)	1,750
North Oakley av, 421 ft n of North av, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated July 12 (Frank Hoefner to Isaac Abrahamson)	2,100
Mohawk st, n e cor of Wisconsin, w f, 24x127 ft, dated July 12 (Isaac Deggingor to John Arnold)	1,500
Barber st, 225 ft w Jefferson, s f, 25x73 ft, improved, dated July 11 (E. and J. McNamara to Paul Gartig)	950
Dearborn av, n of Goethe st, e f, 24 89-100x149 ft, improved, dated April 19 (John Molter to Charles W. Fullerton)	12,500
The premises No. 1719 South State st, dated July 12 (William Goodkind to Mary Quinlan)	4,000
Maxwell st, 74 ft w of Morgan, s f, 25x98 ft, dated April 26 (Mary Stevens to Thomas Shanley)	1,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

North Robey st, 142 ft s of Wilson av, w f, 50x152 ft, dated July 11 (J. A. Fishleigh to W. H. Fishleigh)	$600
Elston av, 225 ft s e of Fullerton, s w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 12 (C. W. Fullerton to Annie Mahar)	275
Lot 1 of Lot 12 in Hundley's E ½ of S E ¼ Sec. 17, 40, 14, dated April 7 (H. C. and L. H. Peirce to F. Geudtner)	700
Lots 2 and 3 of Lot 12 of Hundley's part E ½ S E ¼ Sec. 17, 40, 14, dated March 25 (estate of E. E. Hundley to F. Geudtner)	1,000
Lot 4 in same block as above, dated May 5 (estate of J. H. Rees to same)	500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Washington av, 120 ft s of Chestnut st, e f, 30x150 ft, dated July 11 (Byron J. Parker to Aura C. Arms)	$1,300
Justine st, 149 ft s of Fiftieth, e f, 25x121 ft, dated July 12 (C. Counselman to Owen Finigan)	200
The undivided ½ of Lots 1 to 17, Block 3, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated April 27 (Henry H. Porter to Walter L. Crowell)	2,200
The undivided ¼ of same lots, dated April 26 (Martin L. Sykes to same)	2,200
The undivided ⅛ of the above lots, dated April 25 (estate of John F. Tracy to same)	4,400
Lots 1 to 17, Block 3, Packer's Fifth Addition, dated July 2 (Walter L. Crowell to Gustavus F. Swift)	6,600
Grove parkway, s w cor of Forty-third st, e f, 89 3-10x150 ft, dated June 20 (Union Mutual Life-Insurance Co. to Allen G. Fowler)	10,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Palmer Place boulevard, 33⅜ ft s of Shakspeare av, w f, 125x154 ft, dated July 5 (Lawrence and Holton to John E. Dalton)	$1,400
Palmer Place boulevard, same lots as the above, dated July 12 (John E. Dalton to Joseph S. Lawrence)	1,850
Twenty-sixth st, n w cor of West Fifty-second, 20 acres, dated July 1 (Gurdon S. Hubbard, Jr., to Stephen L. Breckinridge)	20,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	RECEIPTS. 1880.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1880.
Flour, brls	12,286	9,335	19,537	7,225
Wheat, bu	59,092	30,377	59,274	56,073
Corn, bu	385,733	391,534	209,865	378,016
Oats, bu	67,279	43,541	36,863	57,216
Rye, bu	1,946	7,685	1,818	2,934
Barley, bu	2,677	1,200	517	1,196
Grass seed, lbs	2,000	29,000	18,550	28,380
Flaxseed, lbs	726,650	....	1,459,600	86,220
Broom-corn, lbs	....	....	18,519	17,630
Cured meats, lbs	592,850	857,400	4,627,671	5,177,280
Beef, tcs	....	....	26	66
Beef, brls	....	....	826	87
Pork, brls	235	....	1,314	1,556
Lard, lbs	26,675	107,500	635,510	6[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	128,210	64,525	31,875	115,000
Butter, lbs	423,538	242,874	606,644	498,293
Live hogs, No	24,461	26,355	4,063	3,629
Cattle, No	6,006	3,525	1,975	1,785
Sheep, No	1,817	81	206	....
Hides, lbs	179,513	251,800	186,313	191,610
Wool, lbs	448,809	359,377	247,950	275,309
Potatoes, bu	6,752	5,560	250	....
Coal, tons	14,494	9,095	3,522	417
Hay, tons	90	7	30	30
Lumber, m ft	20,363	12,099	4,453	3,780
Shingles, m	11,140	2,477	514	150
Salt, brls	5,810	1,723	3,459	4,193
Poultry, lbs	900	17	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,154	62	439	....
Cheese, bxs	6,505	8,21	6,886	11,850
Green apples, brls	....	1,05	....	....
Beans, bu	....	34	34	500

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 2 red winter wheat, 4 cars No. 3 do, 1 car no grade, 58 cars No. 2 spring, 45 cars No. 3 do, 32 cars rejected, 11 cars no grade (152 wheat); 270 cars and 16,600 bu No. 2 corn, 89 cars and 11,400 bu high mixed, 5 cars new do, 11 cars new mixed, 354 cars and 5,400 bu rejected, 91 cars no grade (820 corn); 28 cars white oats, 33 cars and 6,000 bu No. 2 mixed, 19 cars rejected (80 oats); 1 car rejected rye; 3 cars No. 4 barley. Total (1,056 cars), 550,000 bu. Inspected out: 74,647 bu wheat, 183,196 bu corn, 2,357 bu rye, 342 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were generally slow yesterday and mostly steady. The day was again too hot for comfort, so that many who were not obliged to trade held aloof. Wheat was firm, and some people called it stronger. There was some buying on New York account, but not enough demand to influence prices much, though the weather and the crop reports were favorable to brighten quotations. The advices from Iowa and Minneso[illegible] damage by too much water, a[illegible] [illegible]thern Illinois were [illegible] less than [illegible] same, and the market looked a good deal like a lot of longs waiting for a rise in order to sell, and not wishing to load up any further at present prices. There was, however, a fair shipping demand for corn. Oats showed little change and little activity; other cereals ditto. Provisions were described as being "flat and firm," the strength being chiefly in lard, with smaller receipts of hogs than some had expected. Mess pork closed stronger at $17.32½@17.35 for August and $17.37½@17.40 for September. Lard closed 2½@5c higher, at $11.67½@11.70 seller August and $11.37½@11.40 seller September. Short ribs closed 5c higher, at $8.72½@8.75 for August and $8.80@8.82½ for September. Wheat closed ½c higher, at $1.11⅛@1.11⅞ for August and $1.10⅝@1.10½ for September. Corn closed steady, at 46¼@46⅜c for August and 46⅜@46⅝c for September. Oats closed ⅛@¼c higher, at 39@39⅛c for July and 28@28⅛c for August. Rye closed steady and firm at 81⅜@81½c for August and 79½@79¾c for September. Barley closed nominally at $1.00 for No. 2 and 85c for No. 3. Hogs were active and higher, at $6.25@6.50 for light, and at $6.10@6.75 for heavy. Cattle were active and firm, with sales at $2.50@6.20.

The demand for staple and fancy dry goods was rather limited. A goodly number of mail and telegraph orders were received, but they were generally for small amounts, and the volume of sales was light in the aggregate. Prices ruled steady. Groceries were quiet, with no pronounced fluctuations in values. Sugars showed considerable strength, and rice, teas, sirups, and most other lines were held with a show of firmness. In the dried-fruit market nothing new was developed. Prices were as firm as before. Fish remained about steady. Trade was as good as could be expected. The butter market was firm. Cheese also was held at strong figures, the market being strengthened by favorable reports from the Eastern and English markets. No important changes were noted in oils, coal, pig-iron, and bagging.

Hay was steady with a trifle more activity, the stock having been reduced to something near the requirements of the trade. Broom-corn was reported active for all grades, with prices firm consequent upon the rapid reduction of the already small stock in sight. In green fruits berries were slightly easier, except blackberries, which are still scarce. Apples and foreign fruits remain steady. Grease and tallow are still reported dull, with hardly enough life in the trade to establish quotations. Hides are inactive, without quotable change in prices. Potatoes, new, were plenty and a trifle easier, good stock selling at $2.50@2.75 per brl. In wool there is no change to note in the dullness that has existed for the past week. In the seed market there was little doing outside of flaxseed.

There was considerable activity in lake freights, the figure on corn to Buffalo remaining steady at 3¼c. About a dozen vessels were chartered, taking 174,000 bu corn, 42,000 bu wheat, and 17,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were quoted steady at 15c per 100 lbs on grain to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, and 12c to Baltimore. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain and 35c on provisions.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit were 207,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 181,000 bu. The shipments from New York and Baltimore aggregated 175,000 bu.

The produce movement reported from New York yesterday included the following: Receipts for twenty-four hours—Flour, 20,367 brls; wheat, 205,072 bu; corn, 295,970 bu; oats, 28,900 bu; corn-meal, 1,321 pkgs; rye, 1,600 bu; pork, 1,192 brls; beef, 205 brls; cut meats, 1,280 pkgs; lard, 1,934 tcs; whisky, 297 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 12,000 brls; wheat, 94,000 bu; corn, 236,000 bu.

The following were the direct exports from this city during the last week on through bills of lading: 5,429 brls flour, 73,204 bu wheat, 316,347 bu corn, 257 pkgs pork, 9,814 boxes meat, 386 cases canned meats, 1,730 pkgs lard, 166 brls tallow, 150 brls beef, 259 brls tongues, 85,382 lbs butter, 507,465 lbs cheese, 1,724 brls oat-meal, 875 brls corn-meal, 31 brls lard-oil, 669,107 lbs seeds.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last and at the corresponding date last year:

	1881.	1880.
No. 2 winter wheat	74,575	28,667
No. 3 winter	34,438	10,114
No. 2 spring	3,850,164	2,681,521
No. 3 spring	157,911	124,888
Total wheat	4,306,140	2,947,356
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	968,440	1,916,512
New high-mixed	44,724	12,885
Total corn	1,727,288	2,133,117
No. 2 oats	2,935,037	403,490
No. 2 white	633,578	8,814
Total oats	3,610,412	432,699
No. 2 rye	27,888	11,329
Total rye	29,989	12,289
No. 2 barley	29,278	33,352
Nos. 3 and 4 barley	2,084	43,754
Total barley	32,334	77,720
Total grain	9,606,168	5,603,181

These figures show a decrease during last week of 79,017 bu wheat, 506,748 bu corn, 4,249 bu oats, 2,537 bu rye, and an increase of 1,455 bu barley. Total decrease, 591,106 bu.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By railroads	80,420	366,844	738,190	191,040
By canal	125		20,402	
To Buffalo	4,100	138,600	159,201	
To Erie	1,500		222,500	126,000
To Oswego			25,700	
To Ogdensburg	125		56,082	
To Port Huron		22,000	118,623	
To Montreal		14,700		
To Kingston		17,800		
To other ports	210	56,283	97,067	4,450
Total	86,481	600,715	3107,865	321,190

Also 5,261 bu rye and 10,433 bu barley shipped by rail.

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in the city from Jan. 1 to the close of last week: 2,567,761 brls flour, 6,625,317 bu wheat, 28,599,686 bu corn, 14,793,213 bu oats, 290,563 bu rye, 1,451,161 bu barley, 50,038,819 lbs flaxseed, 69,721,531 lbs hog meat, 33,861,226 lbs lard, 33,475,657 lbs butter, 3,078,069 hogs, 624,498 cattle, 256,753 sheep, 36,419,357 lbs hides, 21,317,550 lbs wool, 1,568,610 tons coal, 651,895,000 ft lumber, 456,316 brls salt.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the reports of the movement by rail and canal, about 43,000 bu of low grade corn was shipped from Chicago to Peoria during last week.

The called meeting of the Lumber Exchange yesterday advanced the price on dimension stuff, shingles, and lath, the former averaging 50c per 1,000 ft. It was anticipated by many that a more decided move upward would be made, but the meeting demonstrated the fact that, notwithstanding the existing "boom" in this particular trade, the bear element is yet a power. The rates established on the classes mentioned are below the prices at which several of the yards have been selling, and it is not at all hazardous to state that under existing circumstances these yards will need more than the ordinary respect for the Brotherhood to bind them to prices which they believe are below those warranted by the actual condition of the trade. In other words, the rates established at this meeting will be lived up to if the individual dealers can get no better figures.

A car of new oats was received yesterday from Central Illinois, and graded No. 2 white. New oats were not received last year until ten days after this time.

A correspondent of the New York *Bulletin* says: "The harvest in France promises to be splendid in general; Germany looks well; and, as regards Russia, I have to-day a telegram from Taganrog, saying, 'Crop looks most magnificently.'"

The harvesting of the wheat-crop is in progress in the San Joaquin Valley, California. The crop is a good deal smaller than that of last year, but a partial recompense for this loss is found in its superior quality.

The following are the exports of wheat and flour reduced to wheat, also corn, for the week ending July 6, from Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans, as per New York *Produce Weekly*:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	1,299,775	1,283,770
France	63,850	141,159
Holland and Belgium	24,568	259,532
Germany	109,436	378,023
Denmark		350,633
Portugal	61,851	
West India Islands and Brazil	53,081	25,143
Totals	1,618,561	2,492,681

Mr. Harris says: There being such a small quantity afloat from Atlantic ports, including Montreal and New Orleans, only 263,500 on June 23, not one week's wants, and such small imports into Great Britain for the past two weeks, with such small stocks of both wheat and flour, also such large continued daily wants from Northern as well as Southern France, Holland, and Blegium, I cannot see any other way but a continued advance from England caused by the purchase of cargoes off coast for Continent, as well as at Malta for Marseilles. Note this fact: Marseilles imported for the week ending June 25 515,950 bu, and reduced its stock 90,000, leaving only 359,384 bu in store,—not one week's wants. The same exists in Paris, scarcely a week's supply of wheat, and the crop must be cured before it can be manufactured. German values for future are higher than present cash wheat on June 21, with English stocks of both wheat and flour very largely reduced.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were quiet but stronger, in sympathy with 5c advance reported in hogs at the Stock-Yards. There was not much demand for future product, and little export inquiry for meats, but a fair demand for meats to ship to domestic points. Lard was pushed up another notch for this month, and that influenced the more deferred deliveries, several of the shorts concluding that they have little to say in dictating the course of prices. Pork was independently strong, with a moderate inquiry for the two next months, and the first trading noted for next January. We note that meats are moving out much more freely than indicated by the reported sales on 'Change.

MESS PORK—Was firm and 5@10c higher than the latest prices on Monday, closing with the avance fully sustained. Sales were reported of 500 brls seller July at $17.25@17.27½; 3,500 brls seller August at $17.25@17.35; 6,750 brls seller September at $17.40@17.45; 500 brls seller the year at $14.10@14.12½; 1,500 brls seller January at $15.30. Total, 12,750 brls. The market closed firm at $17.25@17.30 for round lots spot or seller the month, $17.30@17.35 seller August, and $17.42½@17.45 seller September. On the afternoon call August closed at $17.32½@17.35.

LARD—Was 2½@5c higher on August, and 5@7½c higher on September, and closed steady at the advance. Sales were reported of 500 tcs cash at $11.95@12.00; 2,750 tcs seller July at $11.95@12.00; 5,750 tcs seller August at $11.65@11.70; 10,000 tcs seller September at $11.35@11.42½; 1,000 tcs seller October at $10.95@11.00; 2,750 tcs seller the year at $10.25@10.27½. Total, 22,750 tcs. The market closed at $11.95@12.00 for round lots spot or seller the month, $11.67½@11.70 seller August, and $11.40 seller September. On the afternoon call August closed at $11.67½@11.70.

MEATS—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, and closed firm. Sales were reported of 120 boxes shoulders at $6.20@6.25; 50 boxes long-cut hams and 50 boxes Staffordshire do on private terms; 200 tcs sweet-pickled hams at 9½c for 16-lb averages, winter cured; 150 boxes short ribs at $8.90; 1,500,000 lbs short ribs at $8.70@8.75 spot, the outside for winter cured, $8.67½@8.72½ seller August, and $8.75@8.82½ seller September. Prices of leading cuts were as follows at 2 o'clock:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$8.70	$6.05	$8.70	$8.90
Do. boxed	8.90	6.25	8.90	9.10
July, loose	8.70	6.05	8.70	8.90
August, loose	8.75	6.10	8.75	8.95
September, loose	8.82½	6.20	8.85	9.05

Short ribs, seller August, closed at $8.72½@8.75. Long clears quoted at $8.45 loose and $8.65 boxed; Cumberlands, 9@9¼c boxed; long-cut hams, 9½@10½c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 9¾@9⅞c for 15@16 average; green hams, same average, 8¼@8⅜c.

Bacon quoted at 6⅞@6¾c for shoulders, 9¼@9½c for short ribs, 9½@9⅝c for short clears, 10@10½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

BEEF—Was quiet at $10.25@10.50 for mess, $11.25@11.50 for extra mess, and $21.00@22.00 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and firm. There was a very good demand in proportion to the light offerings, and higher prices were asked in many cases. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters on private terms; 375 brls and 1,340 sacks springs, partly at $5.30@5.70. Total equal to 1,300 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $5.50@6.25; shipping springs at $4.00@5.00; the low-grade springs at $2.75@4.25. Rye flour at about $5.50@5.62½.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good supply, but firmer. Sales were reported of 25 cars bran at $10.00 on track and $10.00@11.00 on board; 1 car middlings at $13.00; 1 car shorts at $12.75; and 2 cars feed at $16.50. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at $16.25 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and firm, though averaging easier. The market declined ⅛@⅜c, then advanced ⅜c, and closed about the same as the previous afternoon. The British telegrams said "quiet and steady," but with dullness in the Continental demand, and New York was easier. The news caused the downward tendency at the outset, but the home intelligence was so contrary in tenor to the other that the market turned, though buyers were not numerous. The reports, both private and official, all concurred in sustaining the theory of a big shortage in our wheat crop. The threshing in Southern Illinois and Ohio is said to be very disappointing on winter wheat, and the weather in Iowa and Minnesota has been disastrous for spring; while in Kansas, three days of hot sun reduced the promise from good to a very ordinary yield. A good many operators thought it probable that the shortage will reach a long way up towards the 150,000,000 bu given in THE TRIBUNE of May 31, as the shortage inferred from the outlook of that date. Our receipts were moderate in volume, with light shipments, foreign buyers not being willing to pay our prices. There was a moderate inquiry for cash wheat, No. 2 closing at $1.10. Spot sales were reported of 35,000 bu and 65 cars No. 2 at $1.09¾@1.10¼; 16 cars No. 3 at $1.03; 5 cars do scattering at 98c@$1.01; 6 cars rejected at 83c; 5 cars do at 78@78½c; 2 cars no grade at 67@68c; and 37 cars by sample at 57½@$1.05. Total, about 90,000 bu. Also 3 cars No. 2 Minnesota at $1.12½. Seller August opened at $1.11@1.11⅛, sold at $1.11¾, fell off to $1.10¾, advanced to $1.11¾, and declined to $1.11½, closing at $1.11⅝ bid. Seller September ranged at $1.09⅝@1.10⅜, closing at $1.10⅛@1.10¼. Seller the month was quoted at $1.09¾@1.10¼, closing at $1.10. Seller October was about ¼c below September, and the year quiet at $1.07⅛@1.08¼. On the afternoon call August closed at $1.11⅛@1.11¼.

WINTER WHEAT—Sales were reported of 3 cars No. 2 red (Central) at $1.13; 1 car No. 3 at $1.04; 1 car do (special bin) at $1.10; 1 car by sample at $1.07; and 1 car do at 85c.

CORN—Was rather quiet, and unusually steady. Futures ruled about the same and cash lots ¼c easier than at the close of Monday's trading. The British markets were quoted dull, New York was unchanged, and our receipts were moderately large, while the weather in the West was again hot, which is supposed to mean good for the growing corn. The tendency in futures seemed to be to an easier range, buyers not being numerous, while several holders seemed to be waiting for a good chance to sell. But there was a good demand for shipment, which sustained futures. The lower grades were again in relatively large supply and lower, shippers of those grades having followed the advice of Dennis Kearney, and "pooled their issues." Cash No. 2 closed at 46⅛c bid. Spot sales were reported of 43,000 bu and 152 cars No. 2 and high-mixed at 46@46⅜c, the inside for short receipts; 7 cars white at 47c; 23 cars new high-mixed at 45⅛@45⅜c; 23 cars new mixed at 43⅞@45⅛c; 300 cars rejected at 41@42½c; 48 cars by sample at 31@47c on track; and 97 cars do at 30@48½c free on board cars. Total, about 370,000 bu. Seller August opened at 46⅛c, sold at 46@46⅛c, advanced to 46⅜@46⅝c, and fell back to 46¼@46⅜c at the close. Seller July ranged at 46¼@46⅝c, closing at the range. Seller September ranged at 46⅜@46⅝c, closing at 46⅝c bid. On the afternoon call August closed at 46⅛@46⅜c.

OATS—Were fairly active and steady for cash and the several deliveries. The volume of business transacted was not very large, most of the trading being in August, which closed about ⅛c below the closing figure of Monday. No. 2 spot sold early at 39c, and closed at 38⅜c. Seller the month opened at 39⅛c, but soon fell back to 38⅞c, at which figure it closed. Seller August opened at 27⅞c, sold up to 28c, and closed at the opening price. September opened at 26⅝c, and closed at that price, having in the meantime sold at 26⅞c. Seller the year sold in a small way at 26⅝c. The sample market was fairly active and steady. Cash sales were made of 32 cars and 5,000 bu at 38⅝@39c for No. 2 in store; 19 cars by sample at 39½@55c for rejected mixed; 35@38c for rejected white, and 3 cars 39⅞c for No. 2 white on track; 21 cars at 34@34⅞c for rejected mixed; 35@38c for rejected white, and 38@40c for good to choice No. 2 white. Total equal to about 54,000 bu.

RYE—Was steady, with little doing in cash or futures. Spot No. 2 was quotable at 93c, with July at 91c bid for old and new, August selling at 81c in settlement, and September at 79½c bid. Cash sales were made of 2 cars at 96c for No. 2 in store; 1 car by sample at 94c. Total equal to about 1,500 bu.

BARLEY—Was inactive, and nominally $1.00 for No. 2 cash, and 85c for No. 3. Cash sales were made of 3½ cars by sample at 80@87c. Total equal to about 1,750 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

Wheat closed ⅜c higher, at $1.09⅞@1.10 for July, $1.11⅝@1.11⅞ for August, $1.10⅜@1.10½ for September, $1.10⅜@1.10¼ for October, and $1.08⅛@1.08⅜ for the year. Sales were made of 1,295,000 bu at $1.11⅛@1.11⅞ seller August, $1.10⅜@1.10½ seller September, $1.10⅜@1.10¼ seller October, and $1.08⅛@1.08⅜ seller the year. Corn closed unchanged, at 46¼@46⅜c for July, 46⅛@46⅜c for August, 46⅛@46⅜c for September, 47@47⅛c for October, and 44⅞@44⅝c for the year. Sales were made of 195,000 bu at 46⅜c seller July, 46¼@46⅜c seller August, 46⅜c seller September, 47⅛c seller October, and 44⅞@44⅝c seller the year. Oats ⅛c higher, at 39@39⅛c for July, 28@28⅛c for August, 26⅞@26⅝c for September, and 26⅝@26⅞c for the year, with sales of 110,000 bu at 39c seller July, 28c seller August, 26⅞c seller September, and 26⅝c seller the year. Rye closed a shade firmer, at 81⅜@81½c for August, and 79½@79¾c for September, with sales of 15,000 bu at 81⅜c seller August and 79⅜c seller September. Pork closed unchanged, at $17.30@17.35 for July, $17.32½@17.35 for August, $17.37½@17.40 for September, $14.17½@14.22½ for the year, and $15.25@15.40 for January. Sales were 1,250 brls at $17.40 seller September. Lard closed unchanged, at $11.95@11.97½ for July, $11.67½@11.70 for August, $11.37½@11.40 for September, $11.00 for October, and $10.25@10.27½ for the year, with sales of 1,500 tcs at $11.35 seller July, $11.67 seller August, $11.40 seller September, and $11.00 seller October. Short ribs closed unchanged, at $8.70@8.75 for August, and $8.80@8.82½ for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is active, principally in the medium grades. We quote:

Choice hurl and carpet	8½@10
Green, self-working	6½@ 7
Red-tipped, do	4½@ 5½
Inferior and common	3½@ 4½
Crooked	2½@ 5

BAGGING—Remains as last quoted. Grain-bags are in good request, while other lines remain quiet. The market has a steady tone. We quote:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4@5 bu	12 @14½
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13½@14
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	24 @25
American	20	Wool sacks	35 @43

BUTTER—In this market there was no pronounced change. There is a good demand, and the market remains firm, especially for fine table grades, the supply of which is a little scant. Shippers, exporters, and local dealers were free buyers at the range of prices given below:

Creamery, choice	22@23	Dairy, fair to good	14@17
Creamery, fair to good	19@21	Packing stock	10@12
Dairy, choice	18@19	Grease	7@ 8

CHEESE—There was a firm market for this staple. The recent advance in New York and Liverpool has given holders confidence, and for desirable goods an advance over last week's prices of ¼@½c is asked. Off grades remain under neglect and show no improvement in prices. We quote:

Full cream	8½@9¼
Part skim, choice	6 @6¾
Part skim, fair to good	4 @5½
Low grades	2 @3

COAL—A dull and unchanged market was reported. Below are the retail prices delivered:

Anthracite, range	$7.50	Piedmont	$6.00
Anthracite, nut	7.50	Blossburg	6.00
Anthracite, egg	7.25	Cannel	7.00
Erie	7.25@7.50	Indiana block	5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Illinois	4.50

COOPERAGE—Was steady at $1.02½@1.05 for pork barrels and $1.22½@1.25 for lard tierces.

EGGS—Were easy at 12@12½c per doz.

FISH—Were quoted as before. There was a good demand at the quotations following:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00 @ 6.10
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	3.60 @ 3.75
Trout, per ½-brl	4.75 @ 5.00
Mackerel—Extra mess, ½-brl	14.00 @14.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	9.50 @ 9.75
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.25 @ 5.50
Mackerel—Large family	4.50 @ 4.75
Mackerel—Fat family, ½-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Halibut, smoked, per lb	12
Codfish—George's, per 100 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Codfish—Summer-cured	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	7½
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50 @ 7.80
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.00 @ 5.30
Herring—Holland, per keg	1.00 @ 1.10
Herring—Scaled, per box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ½-brl, new	7.50

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was an exceedingly firm range of prices for goods coming under the above head. Trade has been checked a little by the recent sharp upward turn of price, but the movement is still satisfactory for the time of year. We again quote:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 5 @ 5½
Figs, layers	16½@ 20
Turkish prunes, old	5½@ 5¾
Do, new	6¼@ 6½
Raisins, layers	2.50 @2.62
Raisins, London, layers	2.85 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia	9¼@ 10
Raisins, loose, Muscatel	2.65 @2.70
Zante currants	6½@ 6¾
Citron	20 @ 20½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	10 @ 10½
Apples, evaporated, boxes	9 @ 9½
Apples, Eastern	5½@ 5¾
Apples, Southern	4½@ 4¾
Peaches, unpared, halves	6½@ 6¾
Raspberries	26 @ 28
Blackberries	9 @ 9½
Pitted cherries	16 @ 17

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10½
Almonds, Tarragona	18½@ 19
Naples walnuts	14 @ 15
Brazils	5½@ 6
Pecans	7 @ 9

GREASE—Continues dull for city and country. Prices remain unchanged. We quote:

City white	6½@6¾
City brown	4½@5
City yellow	5½@5¾
Country white "A"	6
Country white "B"	5 @5½
Country yellow	4½
Country brown	4

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were lower in some instances, blueberries selling at $1.50 for 16-quart boxes, raspberries $1.25@2.25 per 32-pint boxes, blackberries $4.00 for 16-quart cases, and currants $1.50 per 16-quart box for reds. Other fruits were steady. We quote:

Apples, new, per brl	$ 2.00@ 2.50
Lemons, per box	10.00
Messinas, per box	10.00
Cocoanuts, per 1,000	40.00
Pineapples, per doz	2.50@ 4.00
California Bartlett pears	4.00@ 4.50
California plums	2.50@ 3.00
California peaches	3.00@ 3.50

HAY—The market was well supplied and fairly active at the following quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$10.50@11.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	9.50@10.50
Mixed	8.00@ 9.00
Upland prairie	6.00@ 8.00
No. 1 prairie	5.00@ 7.50

HIDES—Are slow and unchanged in price. We quote the net buying prices of leading city dealers:

Green-cured, light, per lb	9¼
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part-cured	7½@ 8
Damaged hides	7
Green-salt bulls	6½
Calf, per lb	13½
Dry-salted, per lb	15
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Fallen hides	11 @15
Damaged, dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @ 40

Sawyer & Follansbee claim to be willing to pay ½c more per lb to the seller than the rates given above.

METALS AND TINNERS' WARE—Are active and steady. We quote:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., per box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 13x11, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 11x21, IC., roofing	5.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Pig-tin, per lb	24 @ 25
Bar-tin	26½
Solder	14 @ 16
Bar-lead	6
Lead-pipe	5
Copper bottoms, per lb	29
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	27
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	36
Planished, cut to size	37
Sheet-zinc, per lb	8
Sheet-iron, No. 24	4.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	4.20
Sheet-iron, No. 27	4.40
Common bar-iron rates	2.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@ 13
American planished iron, "B"	9½
American do, "A"	10½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	10 @ 15
Fence wire, per lb	4

Discount on galvanized iron is 35 per cent on Juniata and 32 to 40 on charcoal.

NAILS—Were firm at $3.00 rates, or $2.90 by the carlo[ad].

OILS—Were without important change in values. There was a moderate movement at the quotations following:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 16
Carbon, 110 test	9
Carbon, 150 test	11
Carbon, 175 test	13½
Carbon, snow white and W. W	11½
Carbon, Wisconsin test, P. W	9¾
Carbon, Wisconsin W. W	11
Carbon, Michigan test, P. W	11¼
Carbon, Michigan test, W. W	11¾
Lard, current make	70
Lard, No. 1	63
Lard, No. 2	58
Linseed, raw	50
Linseed, boiled	53
Sperm	1.20
Whale, winter-bleached	65
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	60
Bank oil	48
Straits	48
Turpentine	47
Miners' oil	62@65
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	12½
Gasoline, 87 degrees	23

PIG-IRON—Little that is new can be noted in connection with this market. Quietude still prevails, consumers taking only such quantities as current necessities require, and prices continue to show a lack of strength. Lake Superior iron is relatively the firmest, but the quotations of all descriptions of pig are subjected to some cutting. We quote:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$33.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	33.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	34.00
Scotch, according to brand	28.00@29.00
American Scotch, according to brand	25.00@28.00
Anthracite and coke	26.00@28.00
Silvery (soft)	25.00@25.00

Terms—Four months.

POTATOES—Were steady at $2.50@2.75 per brl for sound new.

SALT—There was a steady trade at quotations:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York	$ 1.15
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.35
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.50
Dairy, without sacks	1.30
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.55
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

SEEDS—Were generally inactive, flax-seed being about the only article in which there was any cash trading. Sales were made of 5 cars timothy at $2.19 for August and $2.10 for September; 47 cars flaxseed at $1.22@1.22½ cash, $1.17 for August, and $1.15 for September.

TALLOW—Was quoted steady at 6⅜@6½c for city, and 5½@6⅛c for country rendered, with No. 2 country at 5½c.

WOOL—Low prices still rule, and a slow trade exists. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	30@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	16@22
Coarse and unwashed fleece	16@22
Medium and unwashed fleece	22@26
Medium washed fleece	30@33
Fine washed fleece	30@35
Coarse washed fleece	30@33

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	6,597	24,461	1,817
Tuesday	4,300	21,000	1,000
Total	10,897	45,461	2,817
Same time last week	7,668	23,886	824
Shipments— Monday	1,975	4,063	205

CATTLE—Sellers had little fault to find with yesterday's market. It was active for most descriptions of stock, and was firm all around, with choice shipping cattle and the better class of Texans showing a slight advance. The receipts, though more than 2,000 less than for Monday, reached fair proportions, amounting to some 4,300, and making a total since Saturday of about 10,900 head, or more than 3,000 in excess of the arrivals for the same time last week. Trade opened with considerable spirit, and maintained a good degree of activity throughout, about everything being closed out by noon, and the market at that hour displaying as much strength as at the opening. In short, for a Tuesday, which is usually an "off day," the course of the market was a surprise to the trade generally. Sales were at an extreme range of $2.50@6.20. Scalawags were peddled out at $2.50@2.75, while $6.00@6.20 was paid for a few choice,—perhaps 250 head all told. Texans were in moderate supply and averaged stronger than on the day before, poor to fair droves selling at $2.50@3.40 and good shipping lots at $3.75@4.25. Native butchers' stuff was firmer in sympathy. Stockers remain inactive and nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$6.05@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.40@5.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalwag steers	2.50@2.75
Texas—Through droves	2.50@4.25
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.50@7.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,461	$6.20	13	1,154	$5.35
34	1,383	6.12½	52	1,035	5.00
17	1,329	6.10	51 dist'y	1,086	5.00
34	1,315	6.07½	19	1,064	5.00
60	1,304	6.00	14	1,132	4.90
55	1,306	6.05	31	1,156	4.90
19	1,427	6.00	18	1,017	4.50
82	1,312	5.95	20 Texas	1,030	4.25
28	1,274	5.90	15	1,165	4.25
15	1,200	5.90	202 Texas	934	3.90
17	1,283	5.90	111 Texas	923	3.75
78	1,264	5.90	21 Texas	1,013	3.75
68	1,200	5.90	14 cows	961	3.65
[illegible]	1,238	5.90	13 cows	988	3.60
49	1,225	5.80	19 cows	906	3.50
17	1,272	5.80	23 Cherokees	865	3.40
22	1,289	5.80	21	798	3.25
63	1,371	5.75	164 Texas	789	3.20
27	1,285	5.70	20 Texas	804	3.20
34	1,271	5.70	185 Texas	788	3.20
14	1,289	5.65	21 Texas	795	3.20
79	1,111	5.60	22 Texas	800	3.20
35	1,262	5.60	23 Texas	761	3.15
57	1,180	5.50	258 Texas	919	3.12½
14	1,220	5.50	21 cows	921	3.12½
38	1,173	5.50	25 Texas	760	2.90
20	1,156	5.40	68 Texas	802	3.00
38	1,120	5.40	14 cows	771	2.70
32	1,161	5.40	10 calves	158	6.50
15	1,029	5.37½	9 calves	122	6.75
58	1,062	5.25	8 calves	167	7.00

HOGS—The market was as active as on any day of late, and prices continued on their upward course. The receipts were disappointingly light, amounting to barely 22,000 head, and by mid-day the pens had been emptied at an advance on Monday's prices of rather more than 5c, or at an advance since Saturday of 10@15c. Poor to prime light were eagerly taken at $6.25@6.50 (a few choice went at $6.55), mixed packing lots at $6.10@6.40, and fair to extra heavy shippers at $6.40@6.75. These are the highest prices yet paid during the present season, and, for that matter, for a number of seasons. All sold, and the market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	352	$6.75	62	195	$6.45	125	278	$6.35
55	350	6.70	48	198	6.45	55	253	6.35
58	353	6.70	53	218	6.45	51	201	6.30
49	314	6.65	72	201	6.45	37	163	6.30
57	236	6.60	38	211	6.45	60	239	6.30
54	268	6.60	55	243	6.45	44	301	6.30
53	232	6.55	56	249	6.45	52	268	6.25
48	278	6.55	130	255	6.45	73	251	6.25
93	274	6.55	64	255	6.45	58	2[illegible]4	6.25
108	272	6.55	97	242	6.40	34	265	6.25
197	228	6.55	50	240	6.40	43	179	6.25
62	272	6.55	63	283	6.40	57	168	6.20
64	291	6.55	55	241	6.40	26	208	6.20
52	236	6.50	54	239	6.40	52	247	6.20
58	232	6.5	198	232	6.40	64	253	6.20
56	233	6.5	63	198	6.40	38	258	6.15
117	258	6.5	42	178	6.4	64	230	6.15
155	196	6.5	63	179	6.4	40	240	6.15
132	220	6.5	45	192	6.4	45	251	6.15
69	213	6.5	57	189	6.3	25	277	6.00
67	188	6.5	42	193	6.3	23	195	6.00
74	233	6.5	89	193	6.35	16	167	5.90
117	195	6.5	70	206	6.35	53	195	5.90
110	206	6.5	45	208	6.3	20	135	5.90
28	193	6.5	50	253	6.3			

SHEEP—The market for this descriptio[n] was fairly active, and prices were as firm [...] poor to medium qualities selling at $3.7[...] good to choice being in demand at $4.7[...] choice lots were offered, the general ave[rage] rather common. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.
61	101	$4.50	55
107	101	4.75	100
29	79	4.25	80
110	83	4.25	52 lambs per hea[d]
29	92	4.25	15 lambs per hea[d]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—CATTLE—Recei[pts] [...] head; shipments, 1,200; native steers scarce[...] mand only moderate; bulk of supply are [...] ans, which are active but 10c lower; export[...] bring $3.00@6.15; heavy shipping steers, [...] light do, $5.00@5.60; native butchers' steers, [...] native cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; fair to [...] Texans, $3.00@5.00; extra, $4.25; feeding st[...] $.40; stockers, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, [...] good demand; fair to fancy, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers, $6.10@6.20[...] $5.90@6.20; choice to fancy, $6.20@6.40; pigs, [...] receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 2,100.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, [...] signed through, 455 cars; dull; prices shade [...] extra here; good to choice steers, $5.55@[...] butchers', $4.10@5.15; cows and heifers, [...] Best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400; th[...] cars; prices steady and unchanged; offer[...] and generally of good quality; all sold.

HOGS—Receipts, 400; consigned through [...] only two decks fair Michigans on sale, which [...] $6.10@6.30; good to choice corn fed Yorkers, [...] good medium weights, $6.60@6.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribu[ne].

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—CATTLE—T[he] *Current* reports: Receipts, 1,200; shipme[nts] [...] Good corn-fed cattle in fair demand and st[...] grassers slow sale and weak; native shipp[ing] [...] 5.60; native stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.2[...] cows, $2.00@3.75; grass Texans, $2.50@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 250; a[...] firm; choice, $6.30@6.35; light shipping a[...] packing, $5.90@6.10.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, July 12.—BEEF CATTLE—[...] 1,305; market fairly active, but no impro[vement] [...] choice, $8.25@9.00; extra, $7.25@8.00; first qual[ity] [...] 6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.5[...]

SWINE—Western fat, live, $5.75@7.00; [...] dressed hogs, $8.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,254; goo[d] [...] prices declined ¼c per lb; sales sheep in lo[ts] [...] 4.50 each; extra, $5.00@5.50; spring lambs, 7@[...]

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—HOGS—Deman[d] [...] heavy, $6.45@6.55; packing, $6.25@6.40; culls a[...] ers, $5.00@5.90; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,6[...]

CATTLE—Steady, with a good demand; [...] $4.90@6.00; butchers', $2.75@4.70; stockers and [...] $3.25@4.85; receipts, 480; shipments, 335.

SHEEP—Quiet; $3.50@5.00; receipts, 850; sh[ipments], 750.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, July 12.—CATTLE—Recei[pts] [...] selling slow at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; Philadelphias, [...] Yorkers, $6.25@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; market active; [...] than yesterday.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—HOGS—Moderate[ly] [...] and higher; common and light, $4.75@6.35; [...] and butchers', $5.85@6.55; receipts, 875; sh[ipments] none.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active for the few [...] sale, prices ranging as below. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.[...]
Green common inch	12.[...]
Green medium	12.[...]
Extra good and select	19.[...]
Green good inch	17.[...]
Boards and strips	12.[...]
Standard shingles	2.[...]
Extra shingles	2.[...]
Lath	1.[...]

The yard trade is very brisk at the following [quota]tions:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	
Third clear do	
First and second clear, dressed siding	
Common dressed siding	
Flooring, second common, dressed	
Box boards, 13-inch	
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough	
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	
Fencing, first quality	
Fencing, No. 2	
	Green.
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$13.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00
Dimension stuff	12.50
Dimension stuff, 18 to 30 ft	14.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	13.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	
Lath	2.10
Shingles, clear	3.40
Shingles, extra A	3.15
Shingles, standard	3.05

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun[e].

LIVERPOOL, July 12—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—N[o. 1] [...] 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. [...] spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, [...] No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Cor[n] [...]

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—LARD—Prime Wester[n] at 58s.

CHEESE—American choice firmer at 56s. —

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring No. 2 firmer at 9s [...] white firmer at 9s 7d; winter firmer at 9s 9d. [...] New Western mixed steady at 5s 1d for o[ld] [...] new.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Evening.—COTTON [...] 6⅝@6 7-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and [...] 1,000; American, 6,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady.

LARD—American, 58s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 56s.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm[...]

RECEIPTS—Past three days—Wheat, 100,000 [...] American, 78,00. centals.

LONDON, July 12.—LINSEED OIL—26s 10d@[...]

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 32s@32s 6d.

ANTWERP, July 12.—PETROLEUM—19⅛f.

The following were received by the Chica[go Board] of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 12—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuf[fs] [...] and steady. Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Wheat quiet and ste[ady] [...] winter 9s 9d; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d; No. 3 do 8s 9[d] [...] dull at 5s ⅛d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat a[...] dull not much doing. To arrive—Wheat a[...] rather dull. Pork 74s; lard 58s; bacon—[...] Tallow 35s; cheese firmer and 2s higher at 56[s] [...] India mess beef, 1.0s.

LONDON, July 12.—Liverpool—Wheat firm[...] corn slow at 5s ⅛d. MARK LANE—Cargoes o[ff coast] [...] —Wheat very little inquiry. Cargoes on pa[ssage] [...] Wheat not much demand.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun[e].

NEW YORK, July 12.—WHEAT—Dealings in [...] wheat on a comparatively moderate scale, [...] generally weaker and irregular, prices hav[e] [...] about ⅛@1c a bu, the early deliveries sufferin[g] [...] as pressed for sale, and in muc[h] [...] urgent demand, even on speculative accou[nt] [...] in the instance of No. 2 red rallying sharply [...] option list near the close, as influenced by [...] newed buoyancy at Chicago, which caused [...] here of ⅛@½c a bu from the lowest figures, [...] off firmly. Cable accounts were deemed less [...] able. Export purchases were limited. Sprin[g] [...] ruled quiet, and receded about ½c per bu. No. [...] at $1.25¾ for canal and $1.26⅛@1.27 for railroa[d] [...] ing at $1.26¾ for railroad stock; do July, [...] 1.26¾, closing at $1.26¾; do August, [...] closing at $1.23⅜ bid and $1.23⅝ asked; do Sep[tember] [...] options, $1.22⅝@1.23¼, closing at $1.23¼; No. [...] $1.22@1.22½ for railroad and $1.19¾ for canal; un[graded] [...] red, $1.00@1.30, as to quality; choice State [...] $1.21½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, spring, [...] 1.20½, closing at $1.20 as the best bid; New [...] No. 3 spring, $1.16; ungraded spring, 80c@[...] Corn freely purchased for early de[livery] [...] while only moderately sought after in the optio[n] [...] Prices have been again quoted a shade higher. [...] Western ungraded at 46@56c, as to quality and [...] tion; damaged and heated at 40@45c; New [...] steamer mixed at 51⅛@51½c; No. 2 white at 5[...] mostly at 58c; New York yellow at 57½@58c, ch[...] 58c; steamer yellow at 51½@52c; New York [...] white at 53c. Oats further yielded slightly on [...] offering and an active movement, in great par[t] [...] ulative. White Western ungraded, 42@47½c, [...] quality; mixed do, 40@45c; white State no[minal] [...] mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago nomina[l] [...] heavy and irregular. A boat-load of near-b[y] [...] sold at $1.00; for exports lots held at 98c and [...]

PROVISIONS—Values on hog products fur[ther] [...] vanced sharply on limited offerings and a m[...] gent inquiry chiefly from a speculative [...] Western mess pork in more demand for early [...] ery, leaving off at $17.40@17.50 for new, [...] kinds nominal, and in the option line at [...] more attention, with the July option quo[ted] [...] $17.30@17.35, August at $17.50, and September a[t] [...] bid. Bacon held higher, but dull, in this mar[ket] [...] cluding long clear at 9¾c and short clear [...] Western steam lard offered sparingly for early [...] ery and further advanced, with more doing on [...] lative account; quoted at $12.45@12.50 for full l[ots] [...] in the option line worked up on July del[ivery] [...] about 25c and later options 5@10c, on a more [...] quiry, with July options closing at $12.50@12.5[...] gust at $12.1 @12.12½; September at $11.65@11.70 [...] ber at $11.47½; November nominal; and year [...] at $10.72½.

TALLOW—Firm, with sales at 6 11-16@6 13-16, [...]

SUGARS—Raw, very quiet at 7⅛c for fair [...] muscovado. Refined held firmly and in rathe[r] [...] demand. Cut loaf quoted at 10⅞@10¾c; crush[ed] [...] @10¾c; powdered, 10⅝c; granulated, 10⅜c; St[andard] A, 9⅝c; off A, 9⅝@9⅜c; white extra C, 9⅝@[...] extra C, 8⅞@9⅛c; C, 7⅞@8⅛c; yellow, 7@7⅝c.

FREIGHTS—In the way of charter contrac[ts] [...] ness fairly active, with rates quoted essentia[lly un]changed. Berth freights have shown a mode[rate] [...] gree of animation, with rather less firmness f[or] [...] and a stronger range of quotations on [pro]visions and miscellaneous freight. For Li[verpool] [...] the reported engagements included by steam[...] at 1s@1s 6d, through freight and forwarded sh[...] and by outport steamers as low as 1s; room fo[r] [...] again quoted at 5d asked and 4½d bid; provi[sions] [...] lots a 41s 3d@17s 6d, mostly through freight, [...] outport steamers as low as 15s 3d@12s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 12.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅜[...] futures steady; July, 11.44c; August, 11.48c; S[eptem]ber, 11.32c; October, 10.44c; November, 10.27c; [Decem]ber, 10.28c; January, 10.30c; February, 10.51c; [...] 10.64c; April, 10.77c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 20,0[00] [...] exports, 12,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; ⅛@1⅛c lower; receip[ts] [...] 000 bu; exports, 94,000 bu; rejected spring, 88@[...] graded spring, $1.16; No. 2 Chicago and Milw[aukee] [...] $1.21@1.20½; ungraded red, $1.00@1.30; No. 3 d[o] [...] @1.22; No. 2 do, $1.26@1.26¾; No. 1 do, $1.[...] mixed winter, $1.22; ungraded white, $1.15@1.2[...] 2 do, $1.21; No. 1 do, $1.24@1.25¼; No. 2 re[d] [...] $1.22@1.22½ August, $1.23@1.23¼; September [...] @1.23¾. Corn—More doing for export; receip[ts] [...] 000 bu; exports, 236,000 bu; hot, 40@44c; ungra[ded] [...] 56c; No. 3, 48c; steamer, 51½@51⅝c; No. 2, 54@[...] 2 white, 57½@58c; No. 2, July, 55⅛@55¾c; [...] 56⅜@56⅝c; September, 57⅜@58c. Oats du[ll] [...] lower; receipts, 29,000 bu; Western mixed, [...] white do, 42@47c.

HAY—Dull at 45@50c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Su[gar] [...] and nominal; fair to good refining, 7¼@7⅝c. M[olasses] [...] dull and unchanged. Rice steady, with a [fair de]mand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United, 76⅞[...] 6¾c; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6 7-16@6 13-16c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 41c.

SHEEP—The market for this description of stock was fairly active, and prices were as firm as before, poor to medium qualities selling at $3.75@4.50, and good to choice being in demand at $4.75@5.25. No choice lots were offered, the general average being rather common. The following were noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	101	$4.90	93	84	$4.65
107	101	4.75	100	74	4.00
23	79	4.25	89	93	4.40
110	83	4.25	50 lambs per head		3.00
22	92	4.25	15 lambs per head		1.00

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900 head; shipments, 1,200; native steers scarce and demand only moderate; bulk of supply are grass Texans, which are active but 10c lower; exporters would bring $5.00@6.15; heavy shipping steers, $5.50@6.00; light do, $5.00@5.65; native butchers' steers, $4.00@4.50; native cows and heifers, $3.00@4.00; fair to good grass Texans, $3.00@3.00; extra, $4.25; feeding steers, $4.75@5.10; stockers, $3.50@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 500; firm; good demand; fair to fancy, $3.25@4.50.

HOGS—Fairly active; Yorkers, $6.10@6.20; packing, $5.90@6.20; choice to fancy, $6.20@6.40; pigs, $5.00@5.80; receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 2,100.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 382; consigned through, 455 cars; dull; prices shade lower; no extra here; good to choice steers, $5.55@5.85; light butchers', $4.60@5.15; cows and heifers, $3.40@4.75. Best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,400; through, 25 cars; prices steady and unchanged; offerings light and generally of good quality; all sold.

HOGS—Receipts, 400; consigned through, 141 cars; only two decks fair Michigans on sale, which brought $6.10@6.30; good to choice corn fed Yorkers, $6.40@6.50; good medium weights, $6.60@6.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,200; shipments, 1,068. Good corn-fed cattle in fair demand and steady, but grassers slow sale and weak; native shippers, $4.60@5.60; native stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.25; native cows, $2.00@3.75; grass Texans, $2.50@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 230; active and firm; choice, $6.20@6.25; light shipping and mixed packing, $5.90@6.10.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, July 12.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 1,385; market fairly active, but no improvement; choice, $8.25@8.50; extra, $7.25@8.00; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.50.

SWINE—Western fat, live, $5.75@7.00; Northern dressed hogs, $8.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,254; good supply; prices declined ½c per lb; sales sheep in lots, $2.50@5.00 each; extra, $5.00@5.50; spring lambs, 7@9c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—HOGS—Demand active; heavy, $6.45@6.55; packing, $6.25@6.40; culls and Yorkers, $5.00@5.90; receipts, 2,800; shipments, 1,630.

CATTLE—Steady, with a good demand; shipping, $4.90@6.00; butchers', $2.75@4.70; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85; receipts, 450; shipments, 325.

SHEEP—Quiet; $3.50@5.00; receipts, 850; shipments, 780.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, July 12.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,581; selling slow at yesterday's prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000; Philadelphias, $6.65@6.75; Yorkers, $6.25@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200; market active; 10c higher than yesterday.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—HOGS—Moderately active and higher; common and light, $4.75@6.35; packing and butchers', $5.85@6.55; receipts, 875; shipments, none.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was active for the few loads on sale, prices ranging as below. We quote:

Green piece-stuff	$10.75	@11.25
Green common inch	12.00	@14.00
Green medium	12.50	@18.00
Extra good and select	19.00	@22.00
Green good inch	17.50	@18.00
Boards and strips	12.75	@15.00
Standard shingles	2.65	@ 2.75
Extra shingles	2.70	@ 2.80
Lath	1.70	@ 1.90

The yard trade is very brisk at the following quotations:

First and second clear, rough, 1-inch	$46.00	
Third clear do	33.00	
First and second clear, dressed siding	20.50	
Common dressed siding	13.00	
Flooring, second common, dressed	33.00	
Box boards, 13-inch	44.00	
A stock boards, 10@12-inch, rough	38.00	
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	34.00	
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	29.00	
Fencing, first quality	14.00	
Fencing, No. 2	12.00	
	Green.	*Dry.*
Common boards, 12@18 ft	$13.00	$16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	14.00	14.50
Dimension stuff	12.50	13.50
Dimension stuff, 18 to 30 ft	14.50	21.50
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8 inclusive, 18 ft	13.50	14.50
Pickets, flat, rough, and good		15.00
Lath	2.10	2.35
Shingles, clear	3.40	3.55
Shingles, extra A	3.15	3.30
Shingles, standard	3.05	3.20

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 4d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; white, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d; club, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 9s 7d. Corn, 5s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 74s. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—LARD—Prime Western firmer at 58s.

CHEESE—American choice firmer at 56s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Spring No. 2 firmer at 9s 3d; No. 1 white firmer at 9s 7d; winter firmer at 9s 9d. Corn—New Western mixed steady at 5s 1d for old, 5s for new.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Evening.—COTTON—Quiet; 6⅝@6 7-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet but steady.

LARD—American, 58s.

CHEESE—Fine American, 56s.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester firm.

RECEIPTS—Past three days—Wheat, 100,010 centals; American, 78,000 centals.

LONDON, July 12.—LINSEED OIL—26s 10d@26s 15d.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 32s@32s 8d.

ANTWERP, July 12.—PETROLEUM—19⅝f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—1:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Weather fine.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.—Wheat quiet and steady; red winter 9s 9d; No. 2 spring, 9s 3d; No. 3 do 8s 9d. Corn dull at 5s ½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn dull not much doing. To arrive—Wheat and corn rather dull. Pork 74s; lard 58s; bacon—L. C., 45s; Tallow 55s; cheese firmer and 2s higher at 56s; extra India mess beef, 1.0s.

LONDON, July 12—Liverpool—Wheat firmly held; corn slow at 5s 5d. MARK LANE—Cargoes off Coast—Wheat very little inquiry. Cargoes on passage—Wheat not much demand.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—WHEAT—Dealings in winter wheat on a comparatively moderate scale, opening generally weaker and irregular, prices having lost about ½@1c a bu, the early deliveries suffering most, as pressed for sale, and in much less urgent demand, even on speculative account, but in the instance of No. 2 red rallying sharply on the option list near the close, as influenced by the renewed buoyancy at Chicago, which caused a rise here of ¼@⅜c a bu from the lowest figures, leaving off firmly. Cable accounts were deemed less favorable. Export purchases were limited. Spring wheat ruled quiet, and receded about ½c per bu. No. 2 red at $1.25⅜ for canal and $1.26¾@1.27 for railroad, closing at $1.26¾ for railroad stock; do July, $1.26⅝@1.26¾, closing at $1.26¾; do August, $1.23@1.23¾, closing at $1.23⅝ bid and $1.23¾ asked; do September options, $1.22⅞@1.23¾, closing at $1.23¼; No. 3 red, $1.22@1.22½ for railroad and $1.19¾ for canal; ungraded red, $1.00@1.30, as to quality; choice State spring, $1.21½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, $1.20@1.20¾, closing at $1.20 as the best bid; New York No. 3 spring, $1.16; ungraded spring, 80c@$1.16½. Corn freely purchased for early delivery, while only moderately sought after in the option line. Prices have been again quoted a shade higher. Mixed Western ungraded at 46@56c, as to quality and condition; damaged and heated at 40@45c; New York steamer mixed at 51¼@51¾c; No. 2 white at 57¼@58c, mostly at 58c; New York yellow at 57¼@58c, chiefly at 58c; steamer yellow at 51½@52c; New York steamer white at 53c. Oats further yielded slightly on a free offering and an active movement, in great part speculative. White Western ungraded, 42@47½c, as to quality; mixed do, 40@43c; white State nominal; mixed State nominal; No. 2 Chicago nominal. Rye heavy and irregular. A boat-load of near-by stock sold at $1.00; for exports lots held at 98c and 95c bid.

PROVISIONS—Values on hog products further advanced sharply on limited offerings and a more urgent inquiry, chiefly from a speculative source. Western mess pork in more demand for early delivery, leaving off at $17¼@17.50 for new. Other kinds nominal, and in the option line attracted more attention, with the July option quoted at $17.30@17.35, August at $17.50, and September at $17.65 bid. Bacon held higher, but dull, in this market, including long clear at 9¼c and short clear at 9¾c. Western steam lard offered sparingly for early delivery and further advanced, with more doing on speculative account; quoted at $12.45@12.50 for full lots, and in the option line worked up on July deliveries about 25c and later options 5@10c, on an active inquiry, with July options closing at $12.50@12.52½; August at $12.10@12.12½; September at $11.65@11.70; October at $11.47½; November nominal; and year options at $10.72½.

TALLOW—Firm, with sales at 6 11-16@6 13-16.

SUGARS—Raw, very quiet at 7⅝c for fair refining muscovado. Refined held firmly and in rather better demand. Cut loaf quoted at 10⅝@10¾c; crushed, 10¾@10⅝c; powdered, 10⅝c; granulated, 10¼c; Standard A, 9⅝c; off A, 9¼@9⅜c; white extra C, 8¾@9c; yellow, extra C, 8⅜@8¾c; C, 7⅞@8¼c; yellow, 7@7⅜c.

FREIGHTS—In the way of charter contracts business fairly active, with rates quoted essentially unchanged. Berth freights have shown a moderate degree of animation, with rather less firmness for grain and a stronger range of quotations on provisions and miscellaneous freight. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam: Flour at 1s@1s 6d, through freight and forwarded shipment, and by outport steamers as low as 1s; room for grain at outport at 5d asked and 4½d bid; provisions in lots at 11s 3d@17s 6d, mostly through freight, and by outport steamers as low as 11s 3d@12s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 12.—COTTON—Steady; 11⅜@11⅝c; futures steady; July, 11.44c; August, 11.48c; September, 10.?c; October, 10.47c; November, 10.27c; December, 10.28c; January, 10.39c; February, 10.51c; March, 10.64c; April, 10.77c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged; receipts, 20,000 brls; exports, 12,000 brls.

GRAIN—Wheat heavy; ½@1¼c lower; receipts, 205,000 bu; exports, 94,000 bu; rejected spring, 86@90c; ungraded spring, $1.16; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee, $1.20@1.20¼; ungraded red, $1.00@1.30; No. 3 do, $1.19¾@1.22; No. 2 do, $1.26¼@1.26¾; No. 1 do, $1.31@1.32; mixed winter, $1.22; ungraded white, $1.15@1.24¼; No. 2 do, $1.21; No. 1 do, $1.24@1.25¼; No. 2 red, July, $1.26¼@1.26¾; August, $1.23@1.23¾; September, $1.22⅞@1.23¾. Corn—More doing for export; receipts, 208,000 bu; exports, 236,000 bu; hot, 40@44c; ungraded, 46@56c; No. 3, 48c; steamer, 51¼@51¾c; No. 2, 54½@55½c; No. 2 white, 57¼@58c; No. 2, July, 55¼@55¾c; August, 56¼@56¾c; September, 57¼@57⅝c. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 29,000 bu; Western mixed, 42@43c; white do, 42@47c.

HAY—Dull at 45@50c.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining, 7⅜@7½c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady, with a fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; United, 76⅝c; crude, [illegible]; refined, 8c.

TALLOW—Steady; 6 7-16@6 13-16c.

RESIN—Nominally unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet; 41c.

EGGS—Steady; 16@17c.

PROVISIONS—Pork active and a shade higher; old mess, $17.40@17.50. Beef firm; light supply. Cut meats a shade stronger; long clear middles, 9¼c; short do, 9¾c. Lard—Demand active and prices have advanced; prime steam, $12.45@12.50.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm; 11@21c.

CHEESE—Excited; 7½@10½c for poor to choice.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—FLOUR—Quiet, but firm; superfine, $3.50; XX, $4.25@4.75; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.50@6.65.

GRAIN—Corn steady, with a fair demand; 60@62c. Oats higher, 45c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull and nominal; $2.90@3.00.

HAY—Firmer; choice, $20.00@21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower; $17.50. Lard higher; tierce, $12 25; keg, $12.75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, packed, 6⅝c; clear rib, 9¼c; clear, 9⅝c. Bacon strong; shoulders, 7¼c; clear rib, 10⅛@10¼c; clear, 10⅜@10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 9½c; canvased, 10⅝@12½c.

WHISKY—Steady; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 9¼@12¼c. Sugar dull; common to good common, 6⅝@7⅛c; fair to fully fair, 7⅜@7⅝c; prime to choice, 7¾@8⅛c; yellow clarified, 9@9⅛c. Molasses dull; common, 20@25c; fair, 25@30c; prime, 40c. Rice firm; ordinary to prime, 4@6¼c.

BRAN—Firmer; 85c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—FLOUR—Quiet, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower, closing steady; No. 2 winter red spot, $1.23¾@1.24; July, $1.23⅝@1.23¾; August, $1.21@1.21⅛; September, $1.21⅜@1.22; October, $1.23@1.23⅛. Corn—Western easier but inactive; mixed spot and July, 54⅜@54⅝c; August, 55¼@55⅜c; September, 56⅝@57c; steamer, 49½c. Oats easier and dull; Western white, 35@36c; mixed, 34@35c. Rye nominal at 85c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady.

EGGS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Nominal.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Sugar quiet.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.12@1.12½.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,806 brls; wheat, 665,000 bu; corn, 168,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 81,000 bu; corn, 57,571 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 36,044 bu; corn, 52,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 12.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lower and options higher; No. 2 red, $1.14⅜@1.14¾ cash, $1.14⅜@1.14¾ July, $1.13⅜@1.13½@1.13⅜ August, $1.13⅜@1.14⅛@1.14¼ September; $1.14⅜@1.15 October, $1.12¾@1.13⅜@1.12¾ year; No. 3 do, $1.08@1.08⅛; No. 4 do, $1.04. Corn very slow at 45½c cash, 45⅝c bid July, 46½c bid August, 42¼@42⅜c the year. Oats very slow and firm; 37⅜c cash, 34c July, 26⅜c bid August and September. Rye scarce and firm at 95c bid.

LEAD—Steady at $4.50.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Dull at 6@8c.

WHISKY—Steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork better; jobbing at $17.45. Dry salt meats firm at $6.25, $8.85, $9.10. Bacon strong at $7.25, $9.87½, $10.87½; some small lots sold a shade higher. Lard higher at $11.90.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu; rye, none; barley; none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 12.—FLOUR—Dull; Minnesota extra, $5.50@6.50; Ohio choice, fancy, $6.25@6.35; Minnesota patent process, good, $7.00; winter patents, $6.75@7.50. Rye flour quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand; $1.15; for first-half of month; No. 2 red, elevator $1.25; No. 2 red, July, $1.25⅜@1.25¾; August, $1.20¾; September, $1.21. Corn dull and lower; sail mixed, grain depot, 55c; steamer on track, grain depot, 53½@54c; No. 3, on track, 52@53½c; rejected 50@53c; sail mixed, July, 54⅜@54⅝c; August, 55@55½c; September, 56¼@56½c. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 41@42c; No. 3 do, 39½@40½c; mixed, 39c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Hams, smoked, $12.50. Lard, prime steam, $12.25.

BUTTER—Firm; in good demand, prices unchanged.

EGGS—Dull and easier; 15½@16c.

CHEESE—Firmer; creamery, 9⅛@9¾c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Scarce and firm, $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn 34,850 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 57,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—FLOUR—Quiet, but steadier.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and strong; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.09¾; July, $1.09⅝; August, $1.11¼; September, $1.10⅜; October, $1.10⅛; November, $1.10; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.00¼; No. 4 at 88½c; rejected nominal. Corn quiet; No. 2 at 46@46⅛c. Oats firmer and scarce; No. 2 at 37c. Rye lower; No. 1 at 95c. Barley quiet; No. 2 spring, 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Higher. Mess pork, $17.15 cash and July; $17.25 August. Lard, $11.85 cash and July; $11.70 August.

HOGS—Steady; $5.85@6.25.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 3@3¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 975 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 24,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 120,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 12.—GRAIN—Noon Board—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, August, $1.14⅝; September, $1.14⅝; October, $1.15½; year, $1.14⅝; amber Michigan, $1.20. Corn firm; No. 2, spot, 49¾; July, 49⅜c; year, 47⅞c. Oats dull and nominal.

CALL—Wheat firmer; demand active; No. 2 red, spot, $1.13⅝ bid, $1.20⅜ asked; July, $1.16⅜; August, $1.14⅝ bid, $1.14⅝ asked; September, $1.14⅞; October, $1.15⅜@1.15⅞; year, $1.14⅝. Corn firm; No. 2 spot, 49⅛c bid, 49⅜c asked; July, 49⅝c; August, 49⅝c; September, 49c bid, 50c asked; year, 45⅞c bid, 46c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 11.—FLOUR—Steady; Wisconsin extras, $4.75@6.00.

GRAIN—Corn in moderate demand; mixed and yellow, 57@59c; steam, 56@57c. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 42@43c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 17c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,500 brls, 6,000 sacks; corn, 80,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 325 brls; corn, 82,600 bu; wheat, 23,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—COTTON—Firm.

FLOUR—Firm and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 2 red, $1.15@1.17. Corn strong; No. 2, mixed, 50c. Oats quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, 41c. Rye stronger; No. 2 at $1.02@1.05.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $17.25@17.50. Lard strong and higher; $11.17. Bulk meats strong; shoulders, 6⅛c; clear rib, 9c. Bacon firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Active and firm; $1.08.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., July 12.—The market on the Elgin Board of Trade to-day was remarkably active. The attendance was large, demand good, and prices higher. Cheese showed a clear gain of a cent, and all offered was readily taken; 114,600 lbs sold, at from 6⅛c for hard skims to 8⅛c for part cream goods; 18,936 lbs creamery butter sold at 22@22⅝c. The total sales, including irregular, were $42,185.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., July 12.—GRAIN—Corn Active and steady; high mixed, 46¼@46⅜c; mixed, 45@46⅛c. Oats nominal; No. 2 white, 36¾@37c. Rye nominal at $1.00@1.02.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.08¼.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 450 bu; corn, 90,975 bu; oats, 6,100 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 500 bu; corn, 47,300 bu; oats, 28,175 bu; rye none; barley, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 12.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 12,365 bu; shipments, 1,850 bu; market firmer; No. 3 cash, 95c; July, 95½c; No. 2 cash, $1.00. Corn—Receipts, 8,500 bu; shipments, 6,708 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 40c; July, 40⅛c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—FLOUR—Dull at $5.85.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, firm; extra nominal; No. 1 white, $1.16⅛; July, $1.16⅜; August, $1.15⅛; September, $1.14⅝; October, $1.15; year, $1.14⅝; No. 2 white, $1.14; No. 2 red, $1.22 bid. Receipts, 10,000 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 12.—GRAIN—Nominal and neglected. Corn dull; car-lots, 51⅛@52c. Oats neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 4¼c; corn, [illegible].

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 12.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; $1.15½@1.16. Corn firm, 46@46½c. Oats steady; 26⅛@27⅛c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 11.—GRAIN—Wheat steady. Corn nominally unchanged.

WOOL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—WOOL—Quiet but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, and above 42@43c; extra, 42@43c; medium, 45@46c; coarse, 37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 39@41c; medium, 44@45c; coarse, 37c; washed combing and delaine, 40@50c; unwashed do, 25@34c; pulled, 35@38c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Cotton goods moving steadily and prices remain firm; grain bags fairly active, and Stark A and Auburn bags are advanced by agents; dark prints in fair demand, but other prints quiet; men's wear of woolens less active, but leading makes firm; shirts and drawers doing well.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11c; low do, 10c; good ordinary, 9¾c; net receipts, 515 bales; gross, 710; exports to Great Britain, 3,200; sales, 750; stock, 9,930.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; Standard white, 110 test, 7¾c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 12.—PETROLEUM—Dull; United certificates weak at 76⅝c; refined, 7⅜c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 12.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 38c.

For general debility and [illegible] Hop Bitters will do [illegible]

MARINE NEWS.

Grain Freights Firm at 3 1-4 Cents for Corn to Buffalo.

A New Life-Boat That Will Live in the Most Violent Sea.

Around the Lakes—Arrivals and Departures from This Port—Dock Notes.

HOME GATHERINGS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

About a dozen charters were announced yesterday, the rate remaining firm at 3¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. The engagements were: For Buffalo—Propeller Minneapolis, 45,000 bushels of corn; propeller Vanderbilt, 40,000 bushels of corn; schooner O. Mitchell, 22,000 bushels of corn; schooner W. H. Rounds, 17,000 bushels of flaxseed. For Erie—Schooner Annie Young, 30,000 bushels of corn. For Collingwood—Propeller St. Andrews, 15,000 bushels of wheat; schooner McLeod, 16,500 bushels of wheat; schooner Skylark, 20,000 bushels of wheat; propeller Lake Erie, 17,000 bushels of corn. For Sarnia—Schooner MacVeagh, 20,000 bushels of corn. Lumber freights are firm and unchanged.

DOCK NOTES.

Not an accident on the river was reported yesterday.

The schooner White Cloud is to have a new mainmast put in.

The steam-barge Olean arrived yesterday on her first trip to this port.

Capt. George Hale, the lighthouse-keeper at Grosse Point, was in the city yesterday.

The schooner Surprise was chartered yesterday to bring lumber from Manistee at $2.12½.

The tug Commodore goes into Miller Brothers' docks to-day for repairs to her stern bearings.

The steam-barge Minneapolis is waiting for the Chicago Dry-Docks to make room for her in order to be overhauled.

The regular weekly meeting of the Sailors' Union was held last night. Nothing of public interest was transacted.

Great complaint is made by the masters of vessels carrying ore to the South Branch Rolling-Mills at the delay in unloading.

Miller Brothers completed the repairs to the steam-barge Annie Laurie yesterday, and she came out of dock and left for the east shore last night.

Capt. Levi S. Mann, Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for the District of Lake Michigan, is in the city on official business. The Captain's headquarters are at St. Joseph, Mich.

So large an amount of lumber has arrived in the past two or three days that it is difficult to get men to unload it. To further add to the embarrassment of lumbermen dock room is also scarce.

Capt. Anderson, of the schooner J. & A. Stronach, was considerably vexed yesterday on account of the crew of lumber-shovers engaged in unloading his vessel at the market all getting drunk and delaying work.

There is a spec of war between the tugmen and the Adams street bridgetender. The tugmen say the bridgetender closes the bridge regardless of the ten minutes allowed them, and they are after his official scalp.

"Gov." Barry is back in the employ of the V. O. T. Association, after an absence of seven years. For several years past the "Governor" has been a conductor on the street-cars, but his love of the water was too strong, and he had to return to it.

Vesselmen and the public alike will be glad to know that Martin Casey, the efficient Lake street bridgetender, has recovered from his illness, and is again at his post. Martin has the "key" to the river, and by his efforts to accommodate both the public and the vesselmen has made himself one of the most popular bridgetenders in the city.

AROUND THE LAKES.

A COMPLETE LIFE-BOAT.

Cleveland *Leader:* "A new life-boat, just patented, was exhibited at Pat Smith's tug office on Friday. The boat rests upon curiously-constructed davits. On the side opposite the davits and towards the water are two arms which by means of ropes, pulleys, and windlass can be lowered to the water or raised at pleasure. The chief advantage is that the arms extend over the water quite a distance from the vessel to which they may be attached, thus preventing the vessel from swamping or disabling the life-boat, caused by the pitching of the boat in consequence of the high sea. Not only are the arms movable, but the boat can be lowered, no matter at what angle the arms may be, by means of ropes. The life-boat is in no way connected with the ropes, but rests in clutches or shoes which are locked and hold the boat firmly in position, and inside the boat is a single lever which unlocks both shoes, one being at each end of the boat, so that as soon as the car touches the water it is released. The car in itself presents some new and excellent features. It is perfectly air-tight and is double, thus leaving ample room around the sides for a series of separate air compartments. The seats are arranged around the sides and are so constructed that they can be used as lockers for storing provisions. On the outside are two wheels, each having two buckets, and these are worked on the inside by means of cranks. The boat can also be steered from the inside. The top is completely covered over and can only be entered by hatchways which can be secured against the water. In case a party of wrecked persons should not reach land before fair weather, a sail can be set and used. It is one of the most complete arrangements of the kind that the writer has ever seen, and in a great measure lessens the dangers of a storm at sea, as it is proof against water, can be propelled at the rate of seventeen miles an hour, and will live in the most violent sea. Mr. Martin Burke, of Youngstown, is the inventor. The boat has been seen and indorsed by a number of Cleveland vessel-owners, and has been adopted by the United States Government Ship Inspectors."

A NOVEL PUMP.

A dispatch to the Toronto *Mail* from Garden Island, dated July 7, has the following description of a novel pump: "The steamer Wellington, which has lain sunk in the bay here during the past five or six years, was pumped out and placed on the marine railway to-day to be rebuilt. The pumping was done by rather a novel contrivance. A large box, seemingly about fifteen feet long and four or five feet square, was placed in the hold of the steamer. Inside this huge box was fitted a cast-iron plunger, with necessary valves and a ponderous iron connecting-rod. Leading from the top of the pump to the propeller William Johnston was an immense chute. A chain running over suitable sheaves in this chute connected the pump with an iron barrel, and steel wire ropes worked by a set of engines, which are on the deck of the Johnston. The apparatus had a stroke of from six to seven feet, and the rush of water each time the ponderous plunger came up was a Niagara Falls in miniature, and it was asserted by the bystanders that a dozen ordinary steam-pumps could not throw the water it did. At one time, by request, the machinery was stopped for forty minutes, during which time the water rose two inches in the hold of the Wellington, thus proving that an ordinary steam-pump would have had no effect on her. This novel method of raising a sunken craft was contrived by D. D. Calvan, M. P. P., Frontenac, and it may possibly solve the problem of pumping out dry-docks, which hitherto has proved so formidable an undertaking."

NIAGARA RIVER.

Notice is given to mariners navigating the Niagara River that the channel between Tonawanda Island and Grand Island has been buoyed by placing two red spar-boys in twelve feet of water on west side of channel. A black spar-buoy on east side of channel marks a spot upon which was found less than twelve feet of water on May last. A small red spar-buoy marks the spot of the spit making out from the north end of Tonawanda Island. A red and black horizontal striped spar-buoy marks a spot off the iron-works upon which less than twelve feet of water was found in May last. Vessels passing down and leaving the red buoys at the usual distance on their port hand can run from one to the other clear of all dangers. Single vessels can round the buoy on spit which makes off from Tonawanda Island, but tows will find it safer to round the red and black horizontal striped buoy.

ACCIDENTS.

THE SINKING OF THE PROPELLER ASIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, July 12.—The accident to the Asia, previously reported, occurred on Saturday evening last at Lake George, about twenty miles below Sault, between Garden River and St. Joseph's Island. The Asia, wheat-laden, was bound down and met the steam-barge Havana with the barge Helena in tow going up. She passed the Havana all right, but, owing to the swift current and the fact that the Asia answered her helm rather sluggishly, she sheered directly across the channel and in the path of the Helena. The collision that followed was unavoidable. The Asia was struck on the starboard bow and had a large hole stove in her about two feet below the water-line. The Captain succeeded in running her bow ashore, where she now lies partly out of water. Efforts will be at once made to raise her, and steam-pumps and other appliances for that purpose will be sent immediately. Capt. Birnie with the passengers and part of the crew took to the boats, and were afterwards picked up by a tug and taken to the Sault. The mate, engineer, and the balance of the crew remain with the Asia. Capt. Birnie came on here by the steamer City of Cleveland, to report the accident to the managers of the company.

THREE FINGERS BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—Tim Lo[illegible] had three fingers broken while trying to ascertain the trouble with Selah Chamberlin's wheel. He had a narrow escape from drowning.

THE DELAWARE RELEASED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12.—The Anchor Line propeller Delaware was released from Racine Reef between 3 and 4 o'clock this afternoon after four hours' pulling by the tugs Welcome, Hagerman, Starke Brothers, and Sill, and is now in the harbor here. Some 10,000 bushels of corn were removed to light her before the boat could be budged. Although the Delaware leaks at the rate of three inches an hour, she will reload her cargo and proceed to Buffalo, at which port she will be docked for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSKEGON LUMBER SHIPMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., July 12.—Clearances to-day, eighty. Lumber shipments, 1,380,000 feet. A comparative statement of the clearances for the month of June, 1880 and 1881, shows a falling off for the month just closed of forty-six, as follows: June, 1880, the clearances were 427 schooners and ninety-three steam vessels; June, 1881, 374 schooners and eighty-nine steam vessels.

WILL BE GIVEN NEARLY A REBUILD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12.—An examination of the schooner L. C. Butts, docked here to-day to stop a leak, revealed the fact that she was in such bad shape that her owners have decided to give her an entire new bottom, new keel, new pocket pieces, etc., at an estimated cost of $7,000.

SAVED A LIFE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—Pig Iron Miller, a sailor, saved a man named Mike Truesky from drowning this evening. The man was in bathing and got too far out. He was completely exhausted when recovered.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.

Prop Olean, Bay City, lumber.
Prop Scotia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, sundries.
Prop Minneapolis, South Chicago, light.
Prop Vanderbilt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Sky Lark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop M. Groh, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Maine, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop R. McDonald, Manistee, lumber.
Prop J. E. Brockway, Ludington, light.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Leo Morse, Kewaunee, posts.
Schr Donis, Saginaw, lumber.
Schr Keystone, Saginaw, salt.
Schr Mohawk, Bay City, salt.
Schr Duncan City, Bay du Noque, cedar posts.
Schr F. B. Stockbridge, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Moselle, Marinette, telegraph poles.
Schr Maria Martin, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Moses Gage, Red River, telegraph poles.
Schr White Cloud, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Trio, Muskegon, wood.
Schr Manetee, St. Joseph, lumber.
Schr Midland Rover, Cockburn's Island, telegraph poles.
Schr Christiana, Beaver's Island, fish.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Clara, Menominee, lumber.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Hamilton, lumber.
Schr Tempest, Fayette, posts.
Schr Artic, Cross Village, ties and posts.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Gills Pier, wood.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Avon, Buffalo, 60,000 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 71,500 bu corn.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 45,000 bu corn.
Prop City of Rome, Buffalo, 84,000 bu corn.
Prop Lake Erie, Collingwood, 17,360 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 21,648 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Maine, Blufftown, light.
Prop Hilton, Muskegon, light.
Prop Michael Groh, Montague, light.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, light.
Prop William Crippen, Manistee, light.
Prop Sky Lark, St. Joseph, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop New Era, Grand Haven, towing.
Prop City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr M. E. Cook, Hamlin, light.
Schr William Sturges, Marinette, light.
Schr Sky Lark, Montreal, 25,556 bu wheat.
Schr M. J. Cummings, Buffalo, 24,500 bu corn.
Schr Albecore, Kingston, 22,521 bu corn.
Schr Adriatic, Ahnapee, light.
Schr A. Y. Morse, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Beaver Island, light.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Schr Beloit, Fruitport, light.
Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Menominee, light.
Schr G. C. Trumpff, Escanaba, light.
Schr Oak Leaf, Bark River, light.
Schr Sodus, White Lake, light.
Schr American Union, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Kate Lyons, Muskegon, light.
Schr Cecelia, Ludington, light.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Minnehaha, Muskegon, light.
Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Celt, Montague, light.
Schr El Tempo, Annapee, light.
Schr Cuba, Manistee, light.
Schr B. F. Wade, Sutton's Bay, light.
Schr Ford River, Ford River, light.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, light.
Schr Clipper City, Manistee, light.
Schr C. Y. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Brunette, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Jenny Lind, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. J. Gibbs, Cecil Bay, sundries.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Kate Darley, Manistee, light.
Schr A. J. Covell, Muskegon, light.
Schr Mary Nau, Manistee, light.
Schr S. Bates, Horn's Pier, light.
Schr R. G. Peters, Manistee, light.
Schr Typo, Escanaba, light.
Schr Magdalena, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Transit, White Lake, light.
Schr City of Woodstock, Masonville, light.
Schr Olga, Menominee, light.
Schr A. W. Luckey, Manistee, light.
Schr Fleetwing, Cheboygan, light.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, light.
Schr Truman Moss, Manistee, light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Pensaukee, light.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Schr Pilgrim, Bark River, light.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, light.

OTHER LAKE PORTS.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Passed down—Propellers Atlantic, James Fisk, Jr., Celtic, John Pridgeon, Jr., Lycoming, and Cuba; steam-barges Republic and schooners Ironton, Grace Holland, and Chandler J. Wells, Allegheny and barges; schooners Mears, Queen City, and Argo; tug Sumner and barges and schooner Antelope, Sweepstakes and raft.

Cleared—Schooner E. P. Dorr.

Passed up—Propellers Empire State, Rochester and schooners F. A. Georger and G. S. Hazard, Arabia, and B. W. Blanchard; steam-barges George L. Colwell and schooners D. P. Dobbins and F. J. Dunford, East Saginaw and barges, Missouri and barges, Chamberlain and schooners John H. Martin and S. H. Kimball; schooners Michigan, E. A. Nicholson, N. Gardner, Itasca, New Hampshire, Caledonia, and Home.

Cleared—Schooner Admiral.

Wind south, twelve miles.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, July 12.—Passed up—Propellers Nebraska, Arabia, Empire State, R. J. Hackett and consort, Mineral Rock and barges; schooners Pathfinder, Van Valkenberg, W. H. Vanderbilt, Parana, J. H. Magruder, Mineral State.

Passed down—Propellers Lycoming, Cuba, Portage City, City of Mount Clemens, Republic and consort, T. J. Wells; schooner Hercules.

Wind—South, light. Weather fine.

PORT HURON, July 12—9:30 p. m.—Up—Propellers Rochester with schooner G. S. Hazard and F. A. Georger; schooners Itasca, Michigan, Nicholson, and Gardner.

Down—Steamers Kewaunee and Manitoba; schooners Morning Star and Hoboken.

Wind—South, light.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., July 12.—Arrived at the Welland Railroad elevator—Steam-barge Tecumseh, from Milwaukee, wheat.

Passed up—Schooners Erie and Queen, Whitby to Detroit, iron ore; W. Heller, Sodus Point to Detroit, coal; Sam Cook, Charlotte to Chicago, coal; Erie Belle, Kingston to Chicago, railroad-iron; Leadville, Oswego to Chicago, coal; F. D. Barker, Oswego to Chicago, coal.

Down—Schooners Pulaski, Bay City to Oswego, lumber; Pandora, Bay City to Collins' Bay, staves; L. S. Hammond, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat.

The tug Prince Alfred left here this afternoon with a tow of five vessels bound through the Detroit River.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—Arrived—Propellers V. H. Ketchum, Waverly, and Nyack, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propellers Colorado, V. H. Ketchum, and Jay Gould, and schooner S. V. R. Watson, Golden Fleece, and North Cape, coal, Chicago; propellers Huron City, Northerner, and James F. Joy, coal, Duluth; schooners S. H. Foster and Saveland, coal, Milwaukee.

Charters—Steam-barge Middlesex and consort Melbourne, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, $1.20; schooner Sunrise, coal Erie to Chicago, $1.10; steam-barge Huron City, salt to Duluth, 20 cents per barrel; schooners Sam Flint and James F. Joy, coal to Duluth, $1.25.

Canal freights unchanged, at 4½c on wheat and 3¾c on corn. Fair amount shipped.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 12.—Cleared—Propellers Jay Gould and N. K. Fairbank, merchandise, Chicago.

Charters—Propeller Republic and consorts Ironton and Grace Holland, coal to Chicago, private terms; schooners William Shupe, coal, Toledo to Portage, $1.10 free, and ore, L. Huse to Cleveland at contract rate; Joseph Page, ore, Escanaba to Ashtabula, private terms; Norris and David Vance, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, private terms.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., July 12.—Arrived—Steamers O. Townsend and Wo-co-ken; schooners Delaware, C. Crawford, City of Green Bay, and Ed Kelly.

[illegible]—Steamers H. D. Coffinberry, T. Palmer, and Argonaut; schooners H. R. Newcomb, Ogarita, Watertown, C. A. King, and Our Son.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., July 12.—Cleared—Propellers Badger State and Lawrence; steamer Saginaw; schooners Ada Medora, City of Chicago, and W. B. Ogden.

Arrived—Propellers Ste. Marie and Van Raalte. Wind west, light, with heavy thunder.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 12.—There was nothing done in grain freights to-day. The schooner A. B. Norris was chartered to Ashtabula at $1.30; and the schooner E. Fitzgerald, ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, at $1.35.

Cleared—Schooner Alice B. Norris, for Escanaba.

DULUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DULUTH, Minn., July 12.—Arrived—Propeller City of Owen Sound, from Collingwood.

Departed—Barge Butterone, for Buffalo; propellers Sovereign, for Sarnia; Ontario, for Sarnia; Peerless, for Chicago.

CAPE VINCENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAPE VINCENT, N. Y., July 12.—Arrived—Schooner Comanche, from Chicago via Kingston, corn.

Sailed—Schooner Comanche, for Kingston, light.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 12.—Passed up—Propellers Arizona, J. L. Hurd, and Winslow.

Down—Propellers Winslow and Arctic.

Cleared—Schooners D. Wagstaff and Oneonta.

BAY CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 12.—The Russia, for Milwaukee, and the Caldwell and Brighty, for Chicago, all salt-laden, leave to-night.

PORT DALHOUSIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., July 12.—Down—Schooner A. Muir, Chicago to Kingston, corn.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., July 12.—Entered—Propeller Hiawatha, merchandise, Chicago.

The President's Mother's Fears.

Boston Advertiser.

Miss Frances E. Willard, who is now visiting friends in Brookline, relates the following incident of a conversation she had with President Garfield shortly after his inauguration. She had expressed to him the pleasure it had given her to make his mother's acquaintance, and he replied: "Dear old mother, she takes such an interest in her son James." He then went on to say how she had such fears for his personal safety that on one occasion during the campaign, alarmed by the presence of some rather suspicious-looking strangers at Mentor, she took him aside and cautioned him to be on his guard against them. She thought that they would like to get him out of the way as a quick solution of the pending contest. After speaking thus to Miss Willard, the President remarked: "I presume it is true that any man who has been put forward as the Chief Executive of a nation, whether he be a King or a President, is a target so conspicuous that he has a sort of fascination for a certain class of men with homicidal tendencies." Immediately after he added, thoughtfully and seriously, these prophetic words: "I presume, occupying the position I do, I am in daily danger of assassination." The conversation then turned upon lighter subjects, but an impression had been made upon Miss Willard which she now vividly recalls.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago,

Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of **50 Cents**, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Furnishing Horses, Wagons, and Harness for the Indian Service.

Sealed proposals for furnishing eighty (80) work horses, two (2) buggy horses, fifty (50) wagons, one (1) light spring wagon, fifty (50) sets double harness for the Indian Service at Otoe Agency, Neb., will be received by the undersigned at his office until five (5) o'clock p. m. Tuesday, July 26, 1881, at which time bids will be opened and contracts awarded.

The following specifications and conditions will be observed, namely:

The work horses must be between the ages of four (4) and seven (7) years, not less than fourteen (14) hands high, and to weigh not less than nine hundred and fifty (950) pounds, broke to double harness, true to work, and perfectly sound. The buggy team will be subject to the above conditions, and in addition must be good travelers. All horses will be subjected to a thorough trial and inspection before being received. They must be weighed at the Agency in the presence of the Agent.

Wagons to be narrow-track, three (3) inch thimbles, spring seat, top box, bows, and covers; covers to be of twelve (12) ounce duck. Light wagon, three (3) springs, with top.

Harness to be plain, back straps, and collars, full leather tugs complete.

All the above to be delivered at the Agency at the expense of the contractor, not later than September 1, 1881, unless there should be delay in the approval of the contract. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check, or equivalent, on some United States depository, payable to the order of the Agent, for at least five (5) per cent of the amount of the bid, which check shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

Payment will be made through the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable after the delivery of the goods.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Bids will be received for all or part of the above, and should be indorsed Proposals for Furnishing Horses, Wagons, and Harness, etc., as the case may be, and addressed to the undersigned at Otoe Agency, Gage County, Nebraska.

LEWELLYN E. WOODIN,
United States Indian Agent.

OTOE AGENCY, Neb., June 24, 1881.

Proposals for Beef.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, June 15, 1881.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, July 20th, 1881, for furnishing for the Indian service 14,230,000 pounds Beef on the hoof.

Bids must be made out on Government blanks.

Schedules showing the quantities to be delivered at each Agency, together with blank proposals and form of contracts and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, and all other necessary instructions, will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office at Washington, D. C., or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York; and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Saint Louis, Chicago, Saint Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal. H. PRICE, Commissioner.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., cor. Lake-st. and Fifth-av.

Be careful to buy only the genuine.

BRONCHIAL CIGARETTES.

Use Jeffers' Original Bronchial Cigarettes, for the relief and cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, Hoarseness, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Headache, Offensive Breath, etc. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents.

F. KIRK STEPHENS & CO., Props., Chicago.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S STEAMERS.

Temporary Change of Time.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine and Milwaukee daily at 8 a. m., Sunday excepted. Night Boats on Tuesday at 7 p. m. and Saturday at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, via Milwaukee, daily at 8 p. m., Sunday excepted.

For Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee, daily at 8 a. m., Sunday excepted.

For Green Bay, Menominee and bay ports, Kewaunee, etc., Tuesday at 7 p. m.

For Escanaba, Fayette, Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, and all Lake Superior towns, via Escanaba, Saturday at 9 a. m.

For Frankfort, Pierport, Arcadia, etc., Tuesday at 8 a. m. and Saturday at 9 a. m.

Docks foot Michigan-av.

VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.,

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a Positive Cure

for all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1. Six bottles for $5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this Paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all Druggists.

COLLARS AND CUFFS.

TRADE E&W. MARK

EARL & WILSON'S MEN'S LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS "ARE THE BEST" FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

EDUCATIONAL.

Norwich Free Academy, Norwich, Conn.,

Prepares pupils of both sexes for the best Colleges and Scientific School, or for business. Pupils have a well established reputation for high scholarship and manly conduct in Yale College. Special care out of school, in good homes, and boarding-houses.

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The Meadville Theological School.

Unitarian. Educates especially for the Liberal Christian Ministry. Tuition and room rent free. All expenses moderate. Address

REV. A. A. LIVERMORE, Pres., Meadville, Penn.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., begins its twenty-sixth year Sept. 13, 1881. Apply for circulars to C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Pa.; civil engineering, chemistry, classics, English; degrees conferred. Col. THEO. HYATT, Prest.

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BIRD FOOD.

Kaempfer's FOOD

For Mocking Birds, Wholesale and Retail, at his Bird Store, 127 CLARK-ST.

MEDICAL.

Dr. Lucas PRIVATE DISPENSARY 132 So. CLARK ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, scientific and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases.

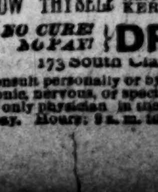
Office Hours—9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. only.

Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, is well known on the Pacific coast as founder of the mammoth Bellevue Medical Institute, San Francisco, and it is a well known fact that for 15 years he has confined himself to the study and treatment of Sexual and Chronic Diseases, thus giving him advantages that few possess. Dr. LUCAS addresses himself particularly to those who have already placed themselves under the care of ignorant advertising charlatans, from whom they have received no benefits, and who, in fact, have done them more harm than good. Medicine, like all other sciences, is progressive, and every year shows proof of its advance. By a combination of remedies of great curative power, Dr. LUCAS has so arranged his treatment that it will afford not only immediate relief, but permanent cure.

YOUNG MEN Who are suffering from the damning effects of youthful indiscretions (Seminal Weakness), among others showing some of the following symptoms: Nervous and Physical Debility, Impotence (sexual incapacity), Lost Manhood, Abuses of the System, Exhausted Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Dull and Loss of Brilliancy to the Eye, Aversion to Society, Despondency, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency of Urinating. You may be in the first stage, but remember you are fast approaching the last. Do not let false pride and false modesty deter you from attending to your agonizing ailments. Many a bright and naturally gifted young man, endowed with genius, has permitted his case to run on and on, until remorse racked his intellect, and finally death claimed its victim. Remember, that "Procrastination is the Thief of Time," so lay aside your so-called pride, and consult one who thoroughly understands your ailment, and who alone will know your case, in reciprocation, find permanent relief for an ailment that has made day a drudgery and night hideous. Thousands upon thousands of men, in good standing in the social world, of prominence in the world of commerce, of culture and refinement, are to-day suffering from the fruits of their doings, the seeds of which were sown during moments of thoughtlessness. Young man, turn and gaze upon thy companion, or seek the mirror for proof to substantiate this fact. Oh! could he control the arm of Fate, or had he the diction of a Webster, he could not appeal to you more sincerely. Man, think of the gentle tones of the mother who bore you; recall the pleading accents of an anxious sister, let your mind wander back to the much cherished counsels of a loving father, and remember what you are to-day. Though you may for the present fill your station in society, the time is as inevitable as fate, when your brilliancy will like a flash depart, leaving you a stranded wreck on the Shoals of Pride—Suicide, forgotten and lost; so embrace the opportunity and procrastinate no longer. If you claim to be a man, act your part manly. Do not console yourself with the thought that Nature will help itself, for in doing so you not only fan the flame, but insult Nature and yourself. Remember, "large oaks from little acorns grow," "little ills germinate fatal diseases."

MIDDLE AGED MEN Married or single, who are prematurely old, as a result of excesses or youthful follies, and who are troubled by too frequent evacuations of the bladder, often accompanied by a slight smarting or burning sensation, and finding a deposit of ropy sediment in the urine, and sometimes small particles of albumen will appear, or the color will first be of a thin or milkish hue, and again changing to a dark and torpid appearance, causing nervous debility and loss of vitality. Remember, this is the second stage of Seminal Weakness. In all such cases a perfect cure is guaranteed, and a radical restoration of the Genito-Urinary Organs. I will forfeit $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. All interviews and letters are sacredly confidential. Medicines packed so as not to excite curiosity, and sent by express, if full description of case is given, but one personal interview in all cases preferred. Address

Dr. W. E. LUCAS, 132 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.



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NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 9 to 12 m.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Brink's Express office, Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and the depot on the corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Sioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 3:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 3:15 p m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Freeport and Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:16 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 5:15 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	*10:05 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	4:45 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva	* 8:05 a m	* 7:25 p m
Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	* 9:35 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	*10:15 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, foot of Indiana-av., Grand Union Depot, Palmer House, and 75 Canal-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*b*Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	8:00 a m	*b* 7:25 p m
*b*Nebraska Express	10:30 a m	*b* 2:30 p m
*b*Dubuque & Sioux City Express	9:45 a m	*b* 2:45 p m
*b*Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	9:45 a m	*b* 2:45 p m
*b*Downer's Grove Accommodat'n	11:45 a m	*b* 1:45 p m
*b*Montana & Pacific Express	12:30 p m	*b* 2:45 p m
*b*St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	12:30 p m	*b* 2:45 p m
*b*Kansas City & Denver Express	12:30 p m	*b* 2:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
*b*Aurora Passenger	8:20 p m	*b* 6:40 a m
*b*Mendota & Ottawa Express	4:20 p m	*b*10:50 a m
*b*St. Louis Express	4:30 p m	*b*10:50 a m
*b*Rockford & Freeport Express	4:30 p m	*b*10:50 a m
*b*Aurora Passenger	5:35 p m	8:45 a m
*b*Aurora Passenger	6:25 p m	*b* 7:45 a m
*c*Des Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	*d* 6:55 a m
*a*Southern Pacific Express	9:05 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
*c*Texas Express	9:05 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
*a*Kansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	*a* 6:55 a m
*b*Freeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	*b* 7:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:25 p m	10:10 p m

a Daily. *b* Daily, except Sunday. *c* Daily, except Saturday. *d* Daily, except Monday.

Dubuque trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha Ex	* 3:05 p m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha & Oconomowoc Ex	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m † 9:00 p m	* 2:00 p m ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:00 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Passenger	* 9:20 a m	* 3:45 p m
Dubuque & Cedar Rapids Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:10 a m
Elgin & Kirkland Pas'nger (daily)	4:00 p m	10:20 a m
Elgin Special Fast Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Itasca accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:45 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive 6:40 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. daily, Sundays excepted.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, Arizona & California Fast Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:35 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:35 p m	* 2:25 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
*c*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	* 8:30 p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:30 p m
Chatsworth Express	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:40 a m	* 7:10 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:05 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 85 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:31 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	12:30 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 2:20 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:21 p m

§ Daily. * Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping-Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with revolving chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping-Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:45 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 1:15 p m	* 8:[illegible] a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* [illegible]:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:20 p m	* 6:10 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	*10:00 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 p m
Theatre Train	§11:30 p m	§11:00 p m
Church Train	‖ 1:15 p m	‖10:05 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‖Sundays only.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	§ 5:50 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	*†7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petosky Express	* 3:40 p m	* 5:50 p m
*a*Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	* 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. §Daily. †Saturdays excepted. *a*Saturday's leave at 5:15 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:40 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
*a*Night Express	*10:20 p m	§ 5:50 a m

a Saturdays leave at 11:20 p m. § Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Build'g).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:30 a m	* 8:00 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	§ 7:50 a m

§ Daily. * Sundays excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depots, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot, cor. Adams and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	§ 6:00 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati and Kokomo Air-Lines.)

Depot, corner of Adams and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:00 p m
Logansport Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m
Night Express (daily)	§ 7:55 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 121 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

† Daily, except Sundays. * Daily.

FRUIT.

Grapes

Hot House Grapes, Hamburgs and Muscatells, now ready. Elegant Assorted Baskets of Fruits for Presents.

TAYLOR'S FRUIT STORE, No. 3 Clark-st.

MANITOBA.

The Prairie Province of the Dominion of Canada.

Its Marvelous Business Growth During the Last Ten Years.

The City of Winnipeg, the Capital of the Province.

History of the Region Previous to Its Annexation to Canada.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 2.—Manitoba, the Prairie Province, and Winnipeg, its Capital, with several changes of proprietorship and vicissitudes, have had two distinct epochs of history,—one about fifty years long, from the grant to Lord Selkirk in 1811 to the formation of the Canadian Confederation in 1870; and the second from that event to the present. The first was a long period of torpor and slow growth, crowded with wild adventure and romantic incident, but unmarked by signs of material progress and advancing civilization. The second period has been one of considerable growth and swift material development. A single branch of semi-barbarian commerce has been succeeded, with the rapidity of a panoramic change, by all the varied industries of a civilized people; a settled political system has succeeded a species of feudal land-proprietorship; a city has succeeded a trading-post; the Province has trebled in population, and its Capital has grown ten-fold; railroads have brought emigration and commerce; and all the varied pursuits of agriculture, trade, and manufactures are crystallizing about a growing centre of national life.

Ten years ago Winnipeg

AWOKE FROM A LETHARGY

of half a century to the vigorous, palpitating life of a modern commercial city, almost in a day. Political organization was the magic wand that first aroused the slumbering community, and it soon brought in its train all the stimulating influences of commerce. The first railway arrived not long after the Confederation,—a section of the Canada Pacific, extending east and west from Selkirk, some twenty miles down the stream; but this remained for some time with its ends in the air. Real railway-communication came in 1878, when the Pembina Branch of the Canada Pacific was built south from Selkirk, through Winnipeg, to Emerson, on the International boundary, where it connects with the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Road and the whole American railway system. This was an era in the commercial history of Manitoba; and another came last year, when the same Canadian and American capitalists whose foresight conceived and whose skill and energy executed the reorganization of the old St. Paul & Pacific Railway became, through the bargain of the Dominion Government with the Syndicate, the proprietors and constructors of the Canada Pacific. The last three years have been full of eras for Manitoba. The Northwest has been dashed along a swift and tumultuous current of development and prosperity rivaling the rapids of its own rivers.

Winnipeg, as I saw it upon my arrival here a week ago, bears upon its municipal countenance obvious marks of

THE WONDERFUL CHANGES

of the last ten years. Indeed, the first signs of the great awakening are seen immediately upon entering the Province. Emerson, the first station across the boundary, from a mere customs-post has grown to a prosperous town of regular streets, stores, churches, and public buildings, whose importance is apparent even from the railroad-crossing on the other side of the river. Between Emerson and Winnipeg there is little evidence of growth and settlement along the railroad, on the east side of the Red River. Nearly all the land has been assigned by the Dominion Government to the half-breeds of the Fort Garry post. These are ready enough to sell, though they show no disposition to improve their property; but the land is too uniformly low and wet to invite settlement. On the west side of the Red River the land is higher and better, and several important towns are springing up, which will shortly be connected with Winnipeg by the Manitoba & Southwestern Railway.

WINNIPEG,

like all the Red River towns in Manitoba, is on the west side of the river, and lies on a level but dry bottom between the Assiniboine, which here joins the Red River from the west, and the main stream. The Pembina Branch Railway joins the main line from Selkirk about two miles, apparently, below the junction of the rivers, where it crosses the river by a fine iron bridge, which, when completed, will have accommodation for wagon and foot as well as railway passengers. Between the river and the railroad-depot is abundant room for the Canadian Pacific freight-houses and shops of the future. The railroad, with the two rivers, forms an irregular quadrangle embracing the city on three sides. From the station to Fort Garry, the old Hudson's Bay trading-post, stretches Main street, nearly two miles long, and lined for the greater part of its course with business-blocks, many of them brick and of very imposing appearance. The city shades off irregularly to the river and prairie on either side, in residence streets that look raw enough for the present, but promise well for the future. The whole city has

RAW, UNFINISHED LOOK,

like the stage of a theatre behind the curtain when a scene is being shifted. The old, picturesque land-marks are in course of obliteration, and the new city that is growing up on their ruins has not taken definit form. Fort Garry, the most conspicuous feature in the old town, has been surrounded by new buildings; and the old wall that surrounded it has been torn down to furnish material for the foundations of brick blocks; a fine steam mill has arisen on the plateau below, and a substantial iron wagon bridge is spanning the Assiniboine at the very gates of the fort. The prairie west of the fort is taking shape as the popular residence section, and many fine brick residences are rising upon the bank of the river and the adjoining plain. All the residence part of the city presents an air of thrift and prosperity, and there is a notable absence of squalid shanties. The public buildings and recent business-blocks are solidly built of brick. The only part of the city that retains anything of its ancient aspect is the French Catholic suburb of St. Boniface, across the Red River from the main town. This is the Episcopal residence of Bishop Taché, whose authority extends over the whole Northwest, the site of St. Boniface College, and the favorit residence of many wealthy citizens. It is a charming spot, with wide, regular streets and attractive cottage homes.

The present population of Winnipeg is

ABOUT 10,000.

When Manitoba was taken into the Dominion, in 1871, it was only 200 or 300. The growth has been steady since 1871, varying little from about 1,000 per year. With the establishment of the Provincial Government, Dominion land-offices and railroad-headquarters began disbursements of large sums of public money, which have continued in increasing amount. These have been a powerful artificial stimulant to the natural growth of the Province, and have increased the population of the city ten-fold, while that of Manitoba has increased from 17,000 in 1871 to 40,000 this year. The trade of the Province has certainly grown five- to ten-fold in ten years, though in its chaotic primitive condition there is a lack of positive statistics. But the customs duties for this year are estimated at between $300,000 and $400,000, against some $67,000 in 1874. The exports arrive by two channels,—the Pembina Branch Railway, and the Red River, on which five or six steamers ply in the summer months. The interior trade is in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, which has lines of steamers upon Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan, and trading-posts scattered over the whole immense region stretching to the Arctic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains; and two private lines of steamers upon the Assiniboine.

IMMIGRATION,

upon which the future of the Northwest depends, has been steadily increasing since 1877, though as yet it is inconsiderable in comparison with what future years must bring. The immigration for the present season, now about half-finished, numbers about 4,000, of whom the Commissioner of Immigration believes about two-thirds are from Canada, and the rest from Great Britain. So efforts to attract Continental immigration have not been successful, except in the case of the Russian Mennonites. The Icelandic colony, established some years ago on Lake Manitoba, has proved an utter failure, and broken up. I do not conceive, from a hasty collection of fragmentary and imperfect statistics from the different land-offices, that more than 4,000,000 acres of land in the whole Northwest are sold or taken up. This is scarcely one-tenth of the whole amount available. The opening of new land-offices, and the enlisting of new corporate interests in the sale of land will give a great stimulus to immigration and settlement. Up to the present year the only method of obtaining lands in the Northwest, except by purchases from settlers or half-breed grantees, has been through the Dominion Land-Office and the Hudson's Bay Company; and the latter has not been eager to sell or enterprising in inviting settlement. Now the Canadian Pacific Railroad Syndicate has become the proprietor of

25,000,000 ACRES

of lands along its line, which are to be immediately put into the market and urged upon purchasers by the most effective modern methods. The Syndicate lands, it is said, are to be sold at about the maximum Government price, of $2.50 per acre, except in certain desirable localities, where a larger price will be demanded. The Hudson's Bay Company, which received, by its bargain with the Dominion in 1871, two sections in every township, holds it lands at $3 to $6 per acre, and is doing some thrifty speculation in town-lots. Government land can be obtained under Homestead, Preëmption, and Timber-Culture laws, similar to those in the United States, except that the conditions of residence, price, and time for payment are much more favorable. The price of preëmption lands is $1 per acre outside of railroad-limits, and $2.50 within. Since the advent of the Syndicate an active movement in land speculation has begun. Winnipeg is in the throes of a most aggravated real-estate boom. Town lots are rapidly changing hands at prices which seem unreal and fictitious, but which tempt the most conservative investor by their steady advance from day to day. Since I have been in the city, business property has sold at auction for $650 per front foot. The Hudson's Bay Company and private speculators are getting fabulous prices for residence lots plotted on what was lately unoccupied prairie. I am told that a similar fever of speculation prevails in the new towns along the line of railroad west of here.

The Province of Manitoba has a

CURIOUS AND EVENTFUL HISTORY,

with which its present and future are so closely interrelated as to make a cursory review of it somewhat profitable. It is a part of the vast territory contested at the time of the first settlement upon the Red River by the rival trading companies consolidated sixty years ago, whose annals embrace those of Manitoba up to its organization as a Province in 1871. The Hudson Bay Company, which exercised the sight of absolute domain over nearly half the North American Continent until ten years ago, was organized in 1670 under a Royal charter granting it all the land drained by streams flowing into Hudson's Bay for the purpose of trading with the Indians. For a century and a half the Company confined its operations to the regions nearer the seacoast; and, in the last half of the Eighteenth Century, its proper territory south and west of Lake Winnipeg was occupied by French trappers from Montreal. These organized in 1783 the Northwest Trading Company, which became the formidable rival of the Hudson's Bay Company, though it possessed no Territorial or chartered rights. In 1811 Lord Selkirk, an enterprising but visionary Scotch nobleman, who visited the Red River as a Director in the Hudson's Bay Company, conceived the notion of founding an agricultural settlement there. He obtained a grant of land embracing all the territory drained by Lake Winnipeg, extending, of course, south to Lake Traverse, in Minnesota; and, the next year, brought out

A SMALL COMPANY OF HIGHLAND SCOTCHMEN.

They settled at the present site of Winnipeg, and had a rough time enough of it for the first ten years, being driven out two or three times by the French-Canadian settlers, drowned out by floods, and having their crops devoured by grasshoppers. They held their ground, however, and in 1821 the worst of their troubles was removed by the amalgamation of the hostile Northwestern Company with the Hudson's Bay Company. The great trading monopoly then extended its jurisdiction over the whole Northwest, establishing posts from Lake Superior to the Pacific, and from the Red River to the Arctic Ocean, and exercising through its army of clerks and functionaries all the civil, military, and judicial rights of an independent Government. The Red River settlement became a mixed community of Scotch, French, and Indian blood, cultivating a narrow strip of land along the Red and Assiniboine Rivers, and existing by sufferance of the commercial lords of the country. They raised abundant crops, and lived prosperously; but, for want of communication with the outside world, could neither market their surplus, nor increase their numbers by immigration. The colony survived in this dead-alive condition until the formation of the Canadian Confederation. In 1868 negotiations were begun for the extinction of the Hudson's Bay Company's title to the lands; which were

CONCLUDED A YEAR OR TWO LATER.

The company received $1,500,000, and one-twentieth of the public lands. The company still exercises its old rights in the remote frontier, but abdicates them as fast as settlements are made and local governments formed. The annexation of Manitoba to the Dominion was not accomplished without some friction,—the French-Canadians and half-breeds under Louis Riel, raising the standard of revolt and forming a Provisional Government. The rebellion was a mere burlesque, though it lasted a year, and rose to the tragic level in one event—the thwarting of an Englishman named Scott by order of the half-drunken Provisional Government. The revolt fell to pieces upon the appearance of British troops, though it is claimed that the Province obtained more favorable terms from the Dominion by this show of force. In 1871 Manitoba peaceably became a Province of Canada, and began the career of prosperity sketched above.

Manitoba, as organized in 1871, contained only about 14,000 square miles,—the Province of Keewatin lying to the east, and the great Nontimish Territory to the west. By recent legislation Manitoba has been extended to the east, west, and north, so that it

NOW CONTAINS ABOUT 117,000 SQUARE MILES,

or one-half more than Minnesota. It is governed by a Provincial Parliament, with a responsible Ministry, whose head is Mr. John Novquen, a product of the country. The monarchical principle is represented by Lieut.-Gov. Edward Couchon, a respectable old French-Canadian party, who draws his salary with grace and dignity. The Province is nearly all prairie and cultivable land. I have spoken of the Upper Red River Valley. I shall traverse the Lower next week, on a trip down Lake Winnipeg to Nelson River and the grand rapids of the Saskatchewan, and the Assiniboine Valley the week after, on my journey to Qu'Appelle Mission. F. A. C.

THE FASTER EATS.

Griscom Breaks His Fast on the Forty-fifth Day, and Carefully Indulges a Long-Cultivated Appetite — Description of the Feast—Horrible, but True—He Will Take to Lecturing.

John Griscom has accomplished his fast of forty-five days, and can boast of a feat that is absolutely unparalleled. Before he began the undertaking he was assured by some of the leading physicians of the city that such a fast was a physiological impossibility, and that none but a madman would attempt so foolhardy an experiment. More than one of these medical gentlemen were so confident of their being right that they expressed themselves as ready to sign a certificate of lunacy which would relegate the would-be iconoclast of pet physiological theories to the gentle but repressive influences of a lunatic asylum. But Griscom had a theory, although perhaps of just about equal value with those of his opponents, and he came, saw, and conquered.

Very much after the manner of a condemned criminal, Griscom's last night as a faster was a sleepless one. He tossed restlessly on his cot, and, as a last resort to kill time, got up between 2 and 3 o'clock, played euchre with his watchers, and did not go to bed again. The morning hours dragged terribly slow with him, and he became greatly excited over the near approach of the end,—as much so, in fact, as a child about to start on a journey, and who cannot sit down and keep quiet till the stage comes. He was intensely irritable too, and would receive no visitors except the doctors, watchers, and reporters, and did not want to see many of them.

HIS IRRITABILITY

was not to be wondered at, for, in addition to the enormous pressure of nervous excitement,—fully 100 to the square inch,—he had been prompted by some strange freak to drink no water during the last twenty-four hours. It will be remembered that Dr. Tanner abstained from drink for the first two weeks of his fast, and that it nearly used him up; but Griscom has drunk from thirty-two to forty-eight ounces every day till the last, and the omitting it even at that late stage had the most injurious effect. In the forenoon Griscom went to have his photograph taken. The likeness proved an excellent one, and showed how ghastly the faster had become. He looked like a veritable corpse. The fact that he had gone out on the street, drew quite a throng to the front of the building during the morning, and a much larger number of people hung around the stairway for an hour or so before noon, in the hope of seeing the faster when he passed into the theatre. All were disappointed, as Griscom did not propose to put himself on free exhibition, but entered the theatre from the rear.

It was about ten minutes before 12 o'clock when he went on the stage, accompanied by a strong body-guard of doctors and reporters. Among the latter were representatives of the New York and Boston illustrated papers. The physicians on the platform were Drs. Harrison, Curtis, Mintie, Buecking, Tascher, Hammin, Coulter, Lyman, Fuller, Lilly, Aiken, Olin, Ogden, Fenn, Duncan, Edson, and Hatfield. The moments intervening before the time for the fast to begin were occupied by Mr. Griscom in rearranging the table, the efforts of the servants not pleasing him at all. Meanwhile the spectators, some 300 in number, became very impatient for the curtain to rise. The faster paid no attention to the demonstrations, however, but went on quietly arranging the dishes until the table presented a satisfactory appearance. He was extremely solicitous lest the milk should not arrive, and sent out half a dozen messengers to hurry it up. He was determined not to begin without milk if he had to wait all the afternoon. Finally the table-maid brought in a three-quart glass-pitcher of the richest-looking lacteal fluid obtainable,

AND GRISCOM WAS HAPPY.

The curtain rose at precisely 12 o'clock, and the faster was warmly applauded. After being introduced by Dr. Harrison, who assured them of the honesty of the fast, Mr. Griscom made a little speech, which need not be introduced here, as his peculiar views have been sufficiently elaborated from time to time during the progress of the fast. He then took his seat at the table, smiling serenely all the while he told the audience that he had no feeling of hunger, but thought his appetite would [illegible] him. It was a large square table that Griscom sat down to, and might have been imagined to fairly groan beneath its burden of eatables. There wasn't half the provender visible that had been understood to be ordered, but there was an undeniably ample supply for one man, even though he had eaten nothing for a month and a half.

Griscom poured a glass of milk, and, as he drank it, remarked that he had not taken a drink of any kind for twenty-four hours, and that this would go to the right spot. A second glass followed, and, in reply to a question from a spectator, Griscom said: "I assure you it's very good." During the meal he drank a little over a quart. He then helped himself to a small dish of milk-toast, which he ate with great relish, but without the slightest indication of voracity. In fact, he ate very slowly, and answered a number of questions that were put to him by the spectators. He remarked, among other things, that the one thing that seemed to tempt his appetite was strawberries, and he accordingly ate a pint of the luscious fruit mashed into a sort of jam and sweetened with brown sugar, pronouncing them magnificent. With his berries he ate a few buttered crackers, and drank a cup and a half of coffee. All this occupied about three-quarters of an hour, at the expiration of which time he said he

FELT THOROUGHLY SATISFIED,

though he had eaten much more than he intended. He felt no uncomfortable sensations, he added, except that the meal made him slightly dizzy and exceedingly sleepy. He thereupon retired to his room, without having touched the boiled eggs, biscuit, bread and butter, pies, huckleberries, and the old-fashioned molasses-cake. This omission he subsequently explained by saying that he only had these untasted dainties in order to make the table look inviting. He renewed the attack, however, during the afternoon, nibbling at the various delicacies to see how they tasted. About 3 o'clock he still felt sleepy, and went out walking with a friend to drive off the drowsiness by exercise.

Griscom was weighed a few minutes before 12 o'clock and tipped the beam at 147½, having lost one and a half pounds during twenty-four hours and forty-nine and three-quarter pounds since the beginning of the fast. The ex-faster will remain in town a few days, and on Monday next will return to his farm in Ohio, preparatory to entering the lecture field.

THE COURTS.

TARDY JUSTICE.

A petition for habeas corpus was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by William Mitchell on behalf of Mart Davis, a member of the Carroll gang of robbers, against John A. Stuckey, Sheriff of Knox County. It is charged that Mart Davis was indicted on the 8th of December, 1879, by the Grand Jury of Knox County on a charge of larceny of over $25,000 from the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, and about three weeks afterward was admitted to bail. He appeared for trial at the February term following, but was told he could go, and was discharged on the order of the District-Attorney. In July, 1880, he was again arrested in Cook County and imprisoned until September, when he was admitted to bail in the sum of $500 on a writ of habeas corpus. At the October term of the Knox County Circuit Court his case was continued to February, and at the February term it was set for a trial for a special day. He was at the time in business in this city, and while getting ready for trial was arrested by capias and taken to Knox County Jail. His case was soon after continued to the June term of court, and now that term is ended without his being tried. He claims his case is not likely ever to be heard; that he is entitled to a discharge because he was not tried at or before the second term of court after his indictment. Moreover, Judge Smith, the presiding Judge of Knox Circuit Court, is one of the stockholders in the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, the institution which was robbed, so that he is not likely to give any of the bank robbers a fair show. On these two grounds, therefore, Mitchell asks that his friend Davis may be brought up here, examined, and discharged from arrest. A writ was ordered to issue by Judge Barnum.

DIVORCES.

Highland Mary Ford filed a bill yesterday against her husband, Thomas Ford, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness. They were married in October, 1867, and lived together until January, 1875, when she was obliged to leave him on account of his ill-treatment. He coaxed her back by promises of reform, but he soon broke them, and she again left him in February, 1878. Then he got her back by signing the temperance pledge, but he threw away the red ribbon in a few months and began abusing her as before. About ten days ago her patience gave out entirely, as well as her confidence in his promises, and now she wants a final decree of separation.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond returned from Indianapolis yesterday, and will be in chambers daily for general business.

Judge Blodgett will be in court to-day to hear defaults. Friday he will deliver a number of opinions in cases under advisement.

Judge Jameson will be in court Monday to hear cases or motions set by agreement.

STATE COURTS.

John Lindsay commenced a suit in trespass yesterday against the Union Brass Manufacturing Company to recover $10,000.

A garnishee suit was begun by Morris T. Martin for the use of the National Bank of Illinois, against the North American Sängerfest Association to recover $3,128.38.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The jury in the case of William Gibbons, Doc Boland, and Richard Reynolds, charged with robbery, brought in a verdict of guilty as to Boland and Reynolds, and fixed their term at five years each in the Penitentiary.

James Brady and George Quigg were on trial for horse-stealing. The charge was that they had stolen a horse in January last from Dr. Walker, in front of his office, and had taken it to Burlington, Wis., to be disposed of. It appeared in evidence that the two were hard customers, had been in the Penitentiary, etc., and just prior to the stealing had registered at a Burlington hotel under assumed names, and had subsequently disposed of the property to a farmer. The defense was of a general character, the claim being that the stealing had been done by parties closely resembling the defendants, and that at the time of the offense they were out of the city, etc. They were tried some weeks ago, and the jury disagreed, and this is the second trial. The hearing will be concluded to-day.

William Morrison was found guilty of larceny, and given two years in the Penitentiary.

William Richardson pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one day in the County Jail and fined $1.

Edward O'Toole, a notorious individual in his line, was put on trial for assaulting his wife. After hearing the evidence for the prosecution he pleaded guilty to one of the counts in the indictment, and was remanded for sentence.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The City of Chicago yesterday filed an objection to judgment being rendered for taxes on certain lands turned over to the city by ex-Treasurer Gage to indemnify it against loss. The objection is based on the fact that the premises—the west part of the northwest ¼ and the west part of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 30, Township 39, North Range 13, east of the third principal meridian, containing 254 acres—have been since Dec. 27, 1873, the property of the city, and as such have not been liable to taxation or assessment or to sale for taxes or assessments, etc. The only other objections filed were in reference to lands upon which it was claimed the taxes had been paid.

THE CALL.

JUDGE GARDNER—No. 1,350 on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,522, 1,523, 1,525, 1,529, 1,545, 1,553, 1,556, 1,557, and 1,558.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Warren Springer vs. John P. Dickey, $129.32.

JUDGE GARY—John Galagher vs. City of Chicago, $350.—David Dows & Co. vs. Byron J. McCleary and William A. Smith, $1,109.26.

Only a Joke.

London Paper.

A tailor not far from Petticoat lane got hold of a red-hot idea the other day. He heated up his goose to the blistering point and placed it on a bench at his door with a sign reading, "Only sixpence." In a few minutes along came an ancient-looking Israelite, with an eye out for bargains, and, as he saw the goose and read the sign, he made up his mind that he had struck it rich. He naturally reached out to heft his bargain, and that was where he gave himself away. The tailor almost fell down with his merriment, but it did not last over sixty seconds. At the end of that time the victim entered the shop and began a sort of gymnastic performance which did not end until the tailor was a sadly mashed man and his shop in the greatest confusion. The two were fighting in front when an officer came along and nabbed both, and both were brought before his Honor together. The tailor appeared with a black eye and a finger tied up in a red rag, and the Israelite had a scratched nose and was minus two front teeth.

"Well?" queried the Court as the pair stood gazing at him.

"Vhell, I shall shpeak first," replied the tailor, "I like to have a shoke sometimes und so I put dot goose oudt dere. It vhas all in funs, und I am werry sorry."

"I couldn't see whar' de fun cum in," said the other. "Dis yere han' am all burned to a blister an' I won't be able to use it for two weeks."

"Did you put that hot goose out there for a joke?" queried the Court.

"Yaw—it vhas only a shoke."

"And were you joking when you entered the shop and made things hum?" he asked of the other.

"No, boss, I wasn't. I am an old man and not much giben to laffin, an' cuttin' up. When I let go of dat goose I made up my mind to mash dat tailor flatter dan a billyard ball. It was my first fout for ober forty y'rs but I'd got de bulge on him an' was usin' him up when de officer stepped in. No, boss, I wasn't jokin' 'bout dat time."

"Were you very tickled?" he queried of the tailor.

"Vhell I was tickled until he pitch into me."

"You were the only one who had any fun out of it?"

"Vhell, I'spose so."

"Then you'll have to foot the bill. I shall let him go and fine you 40s."

"Dot ish pooty high."

"Yes, but it was a rich joke, you know."

"Maybe she vhas, but I guess I let dot goose cool off now. Here is forty shillings und now I shall go home. I bid you goot day."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Desire Guiteau to Die.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSCOBEL, Wis., July 11.—Even if President Garfield recovers could not Guiteau be hung for treason? It appears to me that a blow at the President, who is the embodiment of the Government, is a blow at the Government itself, and as much treason as the firing on Fort Sumter. This portion of the country unites in desiring the villain's death. WILL.

Jeff Davis as a Wrecker.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 11.—In 1835 Jefferson Davis was a Lieutenant at Fort Crawford, and he was sent up the Chippewa and Red Cedar Rivers to obtain lumber to rebuild the fort. The lumber was procured of Street & Rockwood, who had a mill on the Red Cedar at Gilbert's Creek. The order was filled, the lumber rafted down to the Chippewa in strings, coupled up into a raft there, an old "voyageur" shipped as pilot, and all went smoothly until nearing Beef Slough. "To ze right hard," ordered the old Frenchman. "What's that, you villain?" said the West-Pointer. "You're going to run this raft right to hell! I tell you to pull to the left, where the main river is." This order was obeyed, and the lumber was lost in that slough, where the channel was effectually blocked with driftwood. It is presumed that when the crestfallen Jeff returned to the fort he wrote a book to explain the cause of the disaster by throwing the blame upon some one else. SKYLIGHT.

The Smoke Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 12.—I see it stated in the papers that Health-Commissioner De Wolf is now willing to receive complaints about the smoke nuisance. I respectfully wish to call his attention to the smoke emitted from the furnace-chimney of Kirk's soap factory, on St. Clair and Michigan streets, or thereabouts. That chimney belches forth vast volumes of the blackest, densest, and grimiest sulphur-coal smoke, and, when the wind is from the east or southeast the Eighteenth Ward, or a considerable portion of it, is overspread as with a pall. It is one of the very worst chimneys in the whole city. I suppose the chief fault is with the fireman, who throws three or four times too much sulphur-coal upon his grates at a time. If he would fire five times as light and as often as he is in the bad habit of doing, he would not produce one-quarter of the nasty, stifling smoke he now does. The chimney may have a bad draft. If so, ex-Ald. Kirk can remedy the defect by building his smokestack higher. He should be compelled to abate the infernal nuisance he commits upon his neighbors. REFORM.

What Shall Be Done with Guiteau?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

HIGHLAND PARK, Ill., July 12.—There seems to be in the public mind an idea that the ordinary penalties provided by statute for murder are inadequate to the new crime of President-killing. There is such a sense of enormity in the act that mere hanging seems too tame and commonplace to give proper emphasis to the sense of guilt involved. It will not do to return to the barbarity of torture nor to the dungeon and perpetual chains.

No one can read of the punishment of Cethegus or of the British execution of the Sepoys without a shudder and a reactionary sympathy for the victims. Humanity is shocked and the moral effect is neutralized.

What shall be done with Guiteau? Whether the President survives or not, his crime is the same. Our laws grade penalty by the result instead of the intent of the act. This is a logical inconsistency. If the intent were always fully punished it is very certain there would be less crime. This is the theory of divine law, which, it seems to me, might in flagrant cases be properly copied in human law.

Hanging in any case is a vulgar and repulsive mode of punishment. There is a savagery about it unbecoming the dignity of Government.

The crime of Guiteau is, in our code, abnormal. Why should not the penalty be abnormal? Is there anything in the statutes or common law calling for the death-penalty that limits the sentence of the Court to any prescribed method of taking away life? I suggest, then, that this monster-assasin, whatever may be the fate of his victim, have his love of notoriety satisfied in the mode of his punishment.

Let him be banished from the face of the earth by being put into a well-made balloon without valve or ballast, and let go, leaving Providence to be the ultimate arbiter of his fate. No bloodshed, no broken neck, no strangulation, but a silent evanishing of the man by legal evaporation. I think such a taking off into the mysterious abyss of space would keep such a hold on the imagination of mankind as to become more fearfully historic than the fifty-cubit elevation of Haman. ME JUDICE.

Why the National Debt Became So Large.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 12.—I notice what you say in yesterday's TRIBUNE in regard to the immense reduction in the National debt, and in the interest thereon since the close of the Democratic Rebellion in 1865. Every reflecting man must perceive that the debt originally was at least one-half too large. If the Democratic party in the North had done its duty as loyally and patriotically as the Republican party did the War would have closed in 1863 at latest, and the Rebellion would have been crushed before the debt reached even 1,500 millions. The value of the greenback would never have sunk under 88 or 90 cents in gold, and few of the 5-20 6 per cent bonds would need to have been sold for less than par in coin.

I happen to find, in looking over some old papers, an address of the editor of THE TRIBUNE to the people of Columbus, O., delivered in August, 1871, reviewing the position of the Ohio Democracy on the financial question. The Ohio Democracy were then insisting in their State platform on paying the principal and interest of the National debt in irredeemable greenbacks which were worth at the time about 80 cents on the dollar. They thought it would be a smart thing to cheat the public creditors about 20 cents on the dollar. Their argument in justification of the dishonest proposition was that the 5.20 bonds were sold for greenbacks when the currency was only worth an average of 60 to 65 cents in gold, and in the year 1864 but 55¼ cents. I wish to reproduce a passage from the address of the editor of THE TRIBUNE, giving the reason why the bonds brought so little, as a reminder to those Democrats who still denounce the "bloated bondholders" for not giving more and the Republicans for living up to the contract made by the Government with those who took the risk of loaning it their money at a time when its destruction seemed almost inevitable. OLD REPUBLICAN.

Says the address:

The Ohio Democratic financial plank sets forth this reason for paying the bonded debt in new issues of irredeemable, and, as I have shown, worthless notes—viz.: "That the public creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the Government; that when he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks unless the contract otherwise provides, and when he loaned gold he should be paid in gold."

Gen. Ewing, who heartily indorses this proposition, seeks to create the impression on the public mind that the Government only realized 40 per cent of gold value for its bonds; therefore, the present holders, regardless of what they paid, should be forced to yield them back upon receiving 40 per cent of what they call for.

It is dishonest to underrate and misrepresent the amount which the Government realized from its notes and bonds. Let me correct these assertions by the facts derived from the official reports of Congress.

During 1861 the currency was at par, and the first $150,000,000 of greenbacks, issued under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, realized the Government almost par. The first issue of bonds—"6s of '81," so-called—realized nearly gold value to the Government; amount sold, $283,000,000.

The average value realized in 1862 for the 5-20 bonds and 7-30s convertible into them was 91½ per cent. The average price of 5-20s and 7-30s sold in 1863 was 75¼ per cent. The average price of the same securities sold in 1864 was 55⅛ per cent. The average price of the same securities in 1865 was 67¾ per cent. And the average realized during the four years was 72 1-5 per cent.

In the dark and gloomy year of 1864, that tried the souls of patriotic men, the average value realized in each quarter for the bonds sold was as follows: First quarter, 68 3-5 per cent; second quarter, 57; third quarter, 45; and fourth quarter, 51 per cent. There were days in the third quarter of that black year when but 40 per cent of gold value was realized. And on these exceptional dark days Gen. Ewing seizes, and unfairly endeavors to convey the impression that 40 per cent was the average amount realized for the 5-20 bonds, when, in fact, it was more than 72 per cent.

But why was it that our bonds only averaged 55¼ per cent in the year 1864, and at times sank to 40 per cent? That was the year, fellow-citizens, when the Democratic party of the North proclaimed the war for the suppression of the slaveholders' rebellion to be a failure, and endeavored by every means in their power to make it a failure. The patriotic people of the North were between two fires. Fourteen Democratic States were in rebellion and fighting desperately for the dismemberment of the Union, and the solid Democratic party of twenty-three Republican States were doing everything they dared to help their Southern brethren. It was this treacherous detection in the North that so impaired the financial credit of the Government that greenbacks for a time were quoted at 250, and bonds realized but 40 per cent. Does it become the mouths of Democratic orators to prate about the depreciation of the bonds of the Government when they themselves were the chief cause of that depreciation? Has a man in law or morals a right to take advantage of his own wrong-doing and charge his innocent adversary with the mischief himself has willfully and maliciously caused?

Had the Democratic party stood shoulder to shoulder with the Republicans from the outbreak to the close of the War; had they proclaimed to the Rebel South that there could be neither truce nor compromise while a Rebel remained in arms; had their orators and newspapers called on their party to uphold the public credit with money and arms; had they frowned down all opposition to the draft, and urged all able-bodied men to the front, and volunteered to lead them; I say, if the Democracy had acted in this patriotic way, instead of the quasi-treasonable manner in which they did act, not a bond would ever have sold below 90, not a quotation of greenbacks would have been higher than now. The War itself would have ended in 1863 at the farthest. Half the loss of precious life and half the waste of treasure would have been spared. Our debt to-day would be reduced to a few score millions, our currency would be at par, and 300,000 brave young men, North and South, now moldering in the dust, would bless and cheer us with their presence, strength, and manliness. The North fought the Rebellion with one hand. The right hand struck; the left hand hung nerveless.

DRAINING FLORIDA.

A Vast Land Scheme—Lowering Lake Okeechobee and Reclaiming Eight Million Acres of Sugar Lands.

Philadelphia Record, July 10.

Hamilton Disston, Esq., yesterday, through Messrs. W. G. Huey & Co., made the first payment of $200,000 on the 4,000,000 acres of land recently purchased by him from the State of Florida, and his agents are now engaged locating these lands. Gov. Stafford, of Arizona, is now in the State of flowers attending to this work, and reports received from him are favorable.

At the northeast corner of Third and Chestnut streets was established yesterday the office of one of the boldest enterprises ever undertaken in America. Conspicuous in the management is Mr. Hamilton Disston, head of the great saw works. Ex-Mayor Stokley is President and Mr. Disston Treasurer of the new company, which starts under the rather long title of the "Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company." Engineers have been sent to Florida, the surveys made under the auspices of the National Government have been verified by the Company, three large dredges are now on the way to Jacksonville, and work is to be pushed with vigor. The daring and immensity of this scheme may be inferred from the fact that the territory in question exceeds by 1,000 square miles all of the land included in the four States of Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, and Delaware. The Company intends to open up over 17,000 square miles of the most tropical portion of the most tropical State in the Union. The engineering features of the work are interesting, a report upon the subject having just been issued by Mr. James M. Kramer, C. E.

Lake Okeechobee is the grand inland reservoir for the waters of Middle Florida, having no natural or direct outlet. The principal feeder to it is the Kissimmee River, which pours in a constant supply of 207,360,000 cubic feet of water every twenty-four hours. The amount of evaporation from water surfaces exposed to the sun and wind is set down in the books at the rate of from one-eighth to three-eighths of an inch per day, according to conditions. Lake Okeechobee, having an area of 1,000 square miles, the evaporation from the surface of the lake aggregates at the lowest rate 290,400,000 cubic feet of water, which is more than one-third in excess of the supply from the main feeder. During the ordinary seasons, and particularly during periods of drought, the level of the water in the lake is lowered, the surrounding land becomes in a measure passable, and large herds of cattle obtain excellent pasturage in the savannas and swamp lands of the interior. Then when the rainy season comes, four months in the year, the waters of the lake gradually rise, overflow the immense tracts of sugar land, the soil of which is identical to that of Cuba, and back up the waters of the rivers emptying into the lake. It is the purpose of the Company just formed to permanently lower the surface of Lake Okeechobee, which, according to the United States survey of 1879, *is twenty-five feet above mean low tide*, by constructing a drainage canal twenty-one miles in length to the St. Lucie River at a waterfall of one foot a mile. This plan is similar to that recommended by Col. Meigs to the National Government in 1879. In the proposed canal this waterfall will give a velocity of two and two-thirds miles per hour and a capacity of passing 733,708,800 cubic feet in twenty-four hours. Three steam dredging machines, of the Menge patent, constructed on the continuous ladder principle and resembling the buckets in a grain elevator, are now being put together at Jacksonville, the hulls being already in shape. Each dredge will be capable of making a clean cut of twenty-two feet in width. The dredges will be lashed in pairs, so that at one operation they will open a canal of forty-four feet wide. To dig the canal from Lake Okeechobee to the St. Lucie River will require the excavation of 9,000,000 cubic yards, which at the rate of 2 cents a yard (the Menge figure), will amount to $180,734, and at an outside figure of 5 cents a yard will amount to $451,336.

In addition to this canal it is the design to build another canal from Lake Okeechobee to the Caloosahatchie River, emptying into the Gulf, also to deepen and straighten the streams emptying into Lake Okeechobee, to dig lateral canals or ditches, and at various points to tap the ridge separating the sawgrass marshes from the Atlantic and the Gulf, thus draining the remotest sections of that great region.

The area of land reclaimed will embrace every class of Florida land, including "high and low hammock," "first, second, and third rate pine," and "swamp lands," and under the terms of the contract between the Company and the State of Florida one-half of the 8,000,000 acres to be reclaimed by the lowering of the lake waters will revert to the Company. Valuable deposits of hematite ore and marl are also reported.

The same Company has bought the franchise of the Atlantic Coast Steamboat, Canal & Improvement Company for the construction of sixty-one miles of canal which, by linking the waters of the rivers and sounds skirting the eastern front of Florida, opens up nearly 330 miles of continuous inland navigation, connecting the St. John's River with Lake Worth, and developing a huge stretch of land which has been neglected simply because it was not accessible, and which produces crops of the widest scope, embracing tropical and semi-tropical fruits and fibrous plants, and maturing to a degree developed at no other point in the United States. The cost of building these canals with labor-saving appliances is placed at $203,984, and with the dredges now building can be completed in nine months. In consideration of this work the Company will receive land-grants of 400,000 acres immediately adjoining the canal. It is expected that both lines of canal, measuring eighty-two miles in all, will be completed within fifteen months.

ADVICE TO CONKLING.

Some Sensible Words of Admonition Tendered the Ex-Senator.

CHICAGO, July 12.—*To Ex-Senator Conkling*—SIR: Had President Garfield proved disloyal to the principles contained in the National platform, or had he manifested a determination to war upon you and your political adherents, by refusing to recognize their merits in the distribution of political favors and appointments to office, such action on his part would have excused you in giving an emphatic utterance to your grievances. But he has done neither. On the contrary, he has ever manifested a conciliatory disposition towards you, and has appointed many of your friends to office. It was reasonably to be expected that you would have given a fair trial to his Administration before antagonizing it. Had you pursued this course, you might have been a happy man. But instead of following a course which wisdom, patriotism, nay, even well-considered selfishness, would have pointed out, what have you done? You have in various ways sought to embarrass the President, and when he refused to abdicate and virtually surrender the appointing power to you, your fury knew no bounds. The appointment and confirmation of Judge Robertson as Collector of Customs at New York was something that you could not brook, and you felt that your fellow-Senators in confirming his appointment had thereby plucked many feathers from the eagle pinions of your soaring vanity. In a childish pet you "shook off the dust of your feet" and refused longer to remain in the Senate. In resigning your seat you did what you must now deeply regret, as the New York Legislature refuses to apply the balm of a reëlection to your wounded vanity.

The Nation is entirely satisfied with the present Chief Magistrate, and with his administration of the Government for the general good. The vicious and corrupt spoils system, so much lauded by you and your abject followers, will receive no countenance from President Garfield and his Cabinet. The people believe that he will, in the course of time, completely raise up the mighty incubus of corruption that has so long pressed with a deadly weight upon all the vital energies of the country. They likewise believe that the Government will, as it ought, be exercised for the advancement of individual and general prosperity, and not for the advancement of a particular class of tax-eating place-men and pensioners who live on the fruits of corruption and dishonesty, and who, in return therefor, implicitly and abjectly obey the man or men whose collar they wear. The people are determined that they will not allow the infamous spoils system to be continued. They will not tolerate an oligarchy however distinguished may be the individuals composing it.

An eminent writer asks: "Is there not some danger that the actual control and direction of public affairs may fall into the hands of a few men—an oligarchy—who gain their power by corrupt means? And the oligarchy by corruption will sustain its power, and will recruit its ranks from those who begin by being the tools of the oligarchy, and live on the crumbs which fall to them during their apprenticeship to corruption, until by superiority in audacity, contrivance, and utter want of principle, they in their turn get to be leaders."

In view of all the facts in the case, is it not the part of wisdom that you should gracefully retire from a position that is untenable, and that you should release the Vice-President from his political bondage and enable him to act in a manner becoming his exalted position? Say to your followers in the Legislature that you are no longer a candidate for Senator, and inform them that they are now at liberty to vote as free men, thereby insuring the election of Lapham and Miller as Senators. If you decline to heed this friendly advice it will afford evidence that your overweening vanity has caused you to imagine that you created the circumstances which gave you importance—forgetting the simple fact that circumstances had created you. At this moment you afford a melancholy but instructive lesson to all who would gratify a reckless and destructive ambition.

When the lightning flashed the terrible news all over the Nation and across the Atlantic that President Garfield had been stricken down by an assasin's bullet, an assembled Nation lifted up their voices in lamentation, and mingled their sympathies and their tears as an expression of the general sorrow; and one vast wave of passionate sympathy from every nation swept to Washington as the manifestation of the world's sorrow at the shocking crime. For several days you, sir, alone remained calm and unconcerned at the attempted assassination of the President, and the cruel deed failed to extract from you one tear of pity or one word of sympathy. Will the shadow of death afford no protection against the vampire appetite of unappeasable hate of party?

After the indications were favorable for the recovery of the President you break the silence in a cold, formal way, and condemn the criminal. Need you wonder if people comment upon your strange conduct? Your course has tended to turn the tide of popular opinion; and the current is now running against you with a rapidity and a force which you have no power to stem.

Now, sir, a word in conclusion. Be persuaded to devote your popular talents to feasible plans of public usefulness, and you will yet regain much of what you have justly lost in the estimation of your country. Should you persevere in your present course, it will be evidence that you desire to aid the Democrats in securing a majority in the Senate.

"This, if not victory, was yet revenge!"

In carrying forward this mad scheme of vengeance, to gratify inordinate vanity and mortified ambition, you have amply illustrated the melancholy fact that men can do much mischief who are comparatively powerless in doing good; and that, when an individual engages in projects unsanctioned by wisdom and virtue, he involves himself in a labyrinth of inconsistencies and errors from which there is no escaping. This is the humiliating situation to which you have unhappily reduced yourself at the present moment. A FRIEND OF HONEST GOVERNMENT.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

The Spoils System Kills Itself, Whilst Garfield Lives.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

NORMAL, Ill., July 8.—(I have sent a copy of this letter to a local paper, but I trust you will give it an insertion.)

View from whatever point you may the brutal fanatic Guiteau, the logical sequences of his acts are likely to be turned in directions diametrically opposit to what he intended. That he fancied he was playing the rôle of a reformer; that the bullet projected, through his hellish madness, into the vitals of the President was to overthrow the Government in its administrative policy is quite clear. That he ever had a lucid interval in which to reason that it was by this act of madness he was to perpetuate the very power he sought to overthrow is most improbable. And yet, assuming that the prayers of the united civilized world are to be answered, and the life of the President spared, is this not probable, nay, almost certain?

It cannot be doubted that prior to this tragedy the now stricken, semi-martyred Garfield had a strong hold on the confidence and affections of the people, extending in some directions beyond party lines. That in the crisis through which he is now passing he has developed to the popular mind traits of character of a very high order; that he has exhibited not only a Christian fortitude, but a self-poise and moral heroism that is very remarkable, is now universally conceded. Admirable traits these for the high position he now fills.

Now let us look for a moment at this matter from the standpoint of a Civil-Service reform. This subject is now forced upon the public mind with an emphasis that will admit of no postponement, much less denial. It is known that the President has strong convictions as to the necessity of this reform,—a reform towering in importance high above all others that have or can now engage the public attention. Whilst the selfish, scheming politician and place-seeker can see nothing practical or good in it, the statesmen and patriots see plainly there is small hope for the perpetuity of our present form of Government, in that essential feature of its being a Government of and for the people, if the "spoils" system is not speedily eliminated, and a return made to the old order of things existing prior to the administration of Andrew Jackson. In justice to Andrew Jackson, it should be borne in mind that it was through Martin Van Buren's influence that this system was introduced in New York.

To successfully introduce this reform, it is freely admitted, is no easy task. Many of us, however, have an abiding confidence in the old maxim, "Where there's a will, there's a way"; and, beset as is the pathway of the statesman with many difficulties, if the people will it, those difficulties will be surmounted. That this reform should have failed in the hands of the late President was not a surprise; that, under ordinary circumstances, it should fail even in stronger hands, is even probable. To hold in subordination that mighty legion that beset the Presidential Mansion every four years,—nay, at all time,—clamoring for place as the price of money and influence spent in carrying elections that ought to be free, is a work—I repeat it—that will fail under any ordinary condition of affairs. It needed just such a shock; such a startling, stunning tragedy, and that, too, as the legitimate offspring of that debased, accursed spoils system now in vogue, to rouse the people to action and make this reform possible. If it fails *now*, a long farewell to all hopes in this direction.

But with this practical demonstration of the pernicious effects of that system, the people will rally to the support of their prostrate, beloved President, and, should his life be spared, as now seems probable, it is not only to be hoped, but expected, that this great work can at least have a successful beginning. That the ordinary politician and place-hunter will in every way possible oppose the change is fully known and appreciated; but the uprising of a great and patriotic people around a chieftain of such sterling and noble qualities, himself the yet possible victim of the evil to be put down, I ask if, under such circumstances, it is expecting too much that this great reform will succeed?

I repeat, the bullet of an assasin, crazy though he be, has made this possible; and, should the work be accomplished, or even successfully begun, the force of that bullet will not only reëlect Garfield, but halo his name through all coming time. JESSE W. FELL.

SPARE THE HORSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, July 12.—The Illinois Humane Society desires to call the attention of teamsters generally to the increased danger of blisters or galls under the collars of draft animals during warm weather. The skin of animals scalds readily when profuse perspiration takes place, and where collars or trace-buckles irritate or chafe this scalding produces abrasions of the skin and sores. The Society cannot permit the use of horses thus injured, and desires to call attention to the fact that all persons using animals so disabled will, upon complaint, be vigorously prosecuted. It has the authority of Dr. A. H. Baker, veterinary surgeon, for the statement that such injuries can be relieved, as well as prevented, by frequent bathing with either warm or cold water, to cleanse the affected parts, and afterwards with a strong solution of common salt.

Another important preventive measure is the taking of especial care to clean the collar, before harnessing, of all accumulations of dried sweat, and also the shoulders of all sweat that may have dried into the hair. By neglecting this, the danger of galling is greatly increased. JOHN G. SHORTALL, President.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION.

Conductor Isaac Holland, of the Rock Island South Chicago Dummy, had a narrow escape from an assasin's bullet on his return trip Monday afternoon. It seems that one of his passengers, whom he does not know, refused to pay his fare, and at Thirty-first street he put him off the train. After the train had started up, and while Holland was passing through the car, a bullet came crashing through the window, just grazing Holland's shoulder and imbedding itself in the opposit window casing. Holland is beginning to feel a little nervous, as this is the second narrow escape he has had from death, he having been crushed between two cars some time ago which laid him up for several weeks.

The Mollie Maguires Revived in Pennsylvania.

Information has been received at the Pinkerton Detective Agency in Philadelphia that the Mollie Maguires have a strong organization in the Counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Allegheny, Pennsylvania. They are operating under the charter of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the same as they did in Schuylkill and other anthracite coal counties. The organization is perfect, each section having its body master, and the signs, etc. (otherwise known as the goods), are in full use. Their last act was in Fayette County on Thursday night of last week, when Capt. Maurice Healey, Superintendent of the Dunbar Furnace Company, was shot down by two assasins while on his way to the railroad depot. People residing near by heard two shots, and immediately after them the voice of a man begging that his life might be spared. Before help could reach the unfortunate man two more shots were fired into his body, resulting in his death. The murderers were seen retreating from the body, and efforts have been made to capture them. This has been stopped, however, by notes of warning threatening death to those who continue the pursuit of the murderers. A feeling of terror reigns in Fayette County, owing to the organization of the Mollie Maguires there, and it is thought the Pinkerton Agency may be engaged to hunt them out. Capt. Healey had discharged men at different time, and it is thought that his murder was in retaliation for some act of this kind.

GATH.

His Reflections upon the Great Crime After a Week's Time.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The public mind has settled down to the belief that Garfield is going to get well. A few men of weak general faith, and a few others of superior intelligence, think he will yet die in time. The general public, without regard to party, is deeply interested in the President, and although efforts have already been made to disengage his politics from his personality, fearing that he will become too formidable in the future, they are very weakly responded to by the multitude. The foreign classes are particularly enraptured with Garfield's behavior.

Saturday being market-day I went around my neighborhood and found Germans, Irish, and Jews all Garfield men. The Irish regarded him something like a national prize-fighter,—a sort of Heenan or Morrissey, who had gone into a match with bullets. Nothing has been read with so much interest as his exclamations and cool, jocose reflections. The well-known barkeeper at the Fifth Avenue Hotel forgot business and said "They need not put anybody up against that man next time. He has got a clear walk-over." My butcher said: "He had voted for Hancock, but had got very much interested in Garfield," whereupon the butcher's son, an American, told the old gentleman he would have one man to vote for next time.

The small circle of men around Conkling, which is now smaller than it has ever been, and I doubt that if in the whole State it comprises 5,000 voters, and has no youths in the faction at all, still clings to the idea that Garfield may die, and the Vice-President become a large influence. They are already calling on Arthur to come up to Albany and mix in the fight there again to send back Conkling. Conkling's pertinacity, in the face of the possible death of Garfield some little time in the future, shows that he must be committed desperately to the hope of a return to the Senate or his final downfall forever. I met Gen. Francis Herron yesterday, who was the commander of a division before Vicksburg, and has always been a Grant and Conkling man. He has just returned from Mexico, and I asked him what he thought of things. Said he:

"Up to the time of my departure to Mexico I was in favor of Conkling on the ground that it was not wise in Garfield to antagonize Conkling after he had been a useful quantity in the election. I am not in favor, on general principles, of discriminating among Republicans. I did not like to see the President appear to take a hand against Conkling, but when Mr. Conkling resigned from the Senate with such utter forgetfulness of the decencies of party responsibility, giving that body away to the Democrats, I saw that his principles were unsettled, and that he was ready for the game of ruin. Now, I believe he is going to be beaten for the Senate and beaten in public life for all time to come. He will not succeed if he undertakes to practice law in the City of New York. Business-men will not put their cases in his hands when he has attended to the business of the Government so falsely as to leave his seat because he was enraged. In the military work of the country, in which almost all the young men of the country were engaged, they had frequent reason to feel oppressed by their superiors or by the Government itself. But the penalty for leaving one's command, however unjustly he had been dealt with, was to be shot. As to Gen. Garfield," said Gen. Herron, "he has completely redeemed himself from the suspicions of weakness of purpose. His good, game quality is one that can be admired in all parties and all countries. Although Mr. Conkling's friends are holding out, they will be pressed more and more to the wall. Indeed," said Gen. Herron, "I care very little at present how Conkling continues to fight. I think it will be a good thing for him to grow more and more obstinate, so that he will be more thoroughly pulverized, incapable of a resuscitation."

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

Harvest Begun in the San Joaquin Valley—Good Quality and a Reduced Yield.

Stockton (Cal.) Independent, July 1.

The work of harvesting the wheat crop is now in full blast throughout the entire extent of San Joaquin Valley. It is conceded that the yield will fall far short of that of last year. A partial recompense for the diminished production, however, is found in the fact that the grain generally is of excellent quality. In some cases extra labor will be required to clean it properly for the market, as many extensive fields are "volunteer" and foul. On heavy, black land the crop if very light, and from large areas of that kind of soil no wheat will be gathered. In this as in previous harvests the effects of different methods of culture are distinctly marked. Farmers have had sufficient experience to know that thorough tillage assures the greatest reward. The summer fallowing method, which in years past was regarded by many as a doubtful experiment, is coming into general favor, as it has been universally found to be more profitable at the outcome. In localities comparatively sheltered from the drying and exhausting effects of strong wind currents, and where the land had been summer fallowed and the soil well pulverized, an average yield will be obtained, but the shortage will be great where tillage has been slovenly and the winds have had full sweep. The harvest this year will probably be much shorter than usual, not merely because there is less grain to be gathered, but on account of the wheat being nearly all ripe at the same time. Heretofore there have been differences of weeks in the times of grain ripening in different localities, but this season the hight of the harvest hurry is simultaneous in the northern and southern extremes of San Joaquin Valley. Machinery is now operating on fields in San Joaquin County, the Mussel Slough country, Stanislaus, on the Merced plains, as well as in Fresno and Tulare. The fact that there is a large increase in the quantity of harvesting machinery in use will likewise prove a means of shortening the harvest work, and at the furthest only a few weeks will elapse before every bushel of wheat is safely stored in the granary. The yield on the west side of the San Joaquin, particularly in the neighborhood of Grayson and further south, is, fortunately, an improvement upon that experienced by the farmers for several years past. Thus far the weather has been exceedingly favorable for work in the fields. There is an agreeable absence of the sultriness and intense heat frequently experienced during the harvest season. The chief difficulty, or rather a severe loss encountered, is the tendency of the grain to "shell out" and fall to the ground before it can be gathered. The heads of the wheat are generally well developed, the grains plump, full, and uniformly ripe, and it is stated that much of it has been thrashed out by the late trade winds and lost beyond recovery, unless it may serve as seed for a volunteer crop next year. Foreign buyers, who are casting their eyes over wheat-producing countries in search of choice quality, will find the gilt-edged article in California, more particularly in San Joaquin Valley, this season.

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